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New Mexico Labor Market Review

New Mexico Department of LABOR

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Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

Garrey Carruthers
Governor

Paul M. Garcia
Secretary

New Mexico's unemployment rate dropped by one-tenth of a percentage point in October 1990, according to estimates released by New Mexico Department of Labor Secretary Paul Garcia. The October rate was 5.5 percent, down from both the 5.6 percent of September 1990 and the 5.9 percent of October 1989, and again very close to the national rate. The number of unemployed in New Mexico has declined by 900 from September and 3,200 from one year ago. The number of New Mexicans filing claims for unemployment insurance, now at about 1,400 per week, is gradually increasing, indicating that the four year decline in the unemployment rate may soon cease. By comparison, the nation's jobless rate has been on the increase since early this year. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 5.4 percent in October, up by four-tenths of a point from one year ago.

Total employment in New Mexico, as measured by the household survey, was down by 2,300 or 0.3 percent over the last twelve months. The statewide employment growth rate has been sliding since January 1990, when it was a positive 3.3 percent.

Based on the monthly employer survey, New Mexico's non-agricultural wage and salary employment increased by a largely seasonal 1,100 during October. Nine hundred of these jobs were in the service-producing sector and were the result of additional employees at public schools (+1,700) and universities (+1,100) as the new school year gets into full swing. On the other hand, closing of the State Fair in Albuquerque and completion of decennial census-taking activities and summer youth programs offset some of the university increase and also resulted in a 200 job loss in federal government. Other monthly losers in the service producing sector were: 1) services division (-500), caused largely by the loss of seasonal jobs in amusement and recreational services and in lodging, 2) finance, insurance, & real estate (FIRE) division (-200), the result of continued depressed business conditions in the real estate market, and 3) trade division (-600), brought about by the loss of seasonal jobs in building materials and garden supplies and in eating and drinking. The goods-producing sector of New Mexico's economy added 200 new jobs in October, with increased activity in mining, specifically in oil and gas extraction (attributable to the recent surge

(Continued on Page 18)

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	699,800	701,600	705,300	-1,800	-5,500
Employment	661,200	662,100	663,500	- 900	-2,300
Unemployment	38,600	39,500	41,800	- 900	-3,200
Rate	5.5%	5.6%	5.9%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM OCT 1990	REVISED SEP 1990	REVISED OCT 1989	OCT CHANGE FROM SEP 1990	OCT CHANGE FROM OCT 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	573,400	572,300	570,600	1,100	2,800
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	88,000	87,800	89,900	200	-1,900
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	485,400	484,500	480,700	900	4,700
MINING	14,700	14,600	14,900	100	-200
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,200	0	-200
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	8,500	8,400	8,600	100	-100
CONSTRUCTION	29,200	29,200	31,600	0	-2,400
MANUFACTURING	44,100	44,000	43,400	100	700
DURABLE GOODS	28,900	29,000	28,800	-100	100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,400	2,400	2,600	0	-200
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,900	0	-100
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,200	6,100	5,600	100	600
Transportation Equipment	5,300	5,400	5,300	-100	0
Other Durable Goods	12,200	12,300	12,400	-100	-200
NONDURABLE GOODS	15,200	15,000	14,600	200	600
Food & Kindred Products	5,700	5,600	5,100	100	600
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,800	0	-200
Other Nondurable Goods	6,900	6,800	6,700	100	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,600	28,600	29,400	0	-800
TRANSPORTATION	14,300	14,300	14,400	0	-100
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,900	0	-300
Trucking & Warehousing	7,200	7,200	7,100	0	100
Other Transportation	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,300	14,300	15,000	0	-700
Communication	6,100	6,100	6,500	0	-400
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,200	8,200	8,500	0	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	135,000	135,600	135,700	-600	-700
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,700	24,500	24,500	200	200
Durable Goods	14,200	14,100	14,000	100	200
Nondurable Goods	10,500	10,400	10,500	100	0
RETAIL TRADE	110,300	111,100	111,200	-800	-900
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,300	4,400	4,300	-100	0
General Merchandise Stores	13,400	13,200	13,700	200	-300
Food Stores	15,100	15,200	15,200	-100	-100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,100	14,200	14,400	-100	-300
Apparel & Accessories	5,300	5,300	5,600	0	-300
Furniture & Furnishing	4,500	4,400	4,500	100	0
Eating & Drinking Places	41,500	42,300	41,000	-800	500
Miscellaneous Retail	12,100	12,100	12,500	0	-400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	26,200	26,400	26,700	-200	-500
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,300	10,700	0	-400
Insurance Carriers	4,400	4,400	4,200	0	200
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Real Estate	5,500	5,700	5,900	-200	-400
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
SERVICES	143,300	143,800	139,900	-500	3,400
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,200	12,500	11,700	-300	500
Personal Services	6,100	6,000	5,600	100	500
Business Services	19,100	19,300	19,000	-200	100
Health Services	34,400	34,400	33,200	0	1,200
Legal Services	4,500	4,400	4,500	100	0
Educational Services	6,300	6,200	6,100	100	200
Social Services	8,700	8,600	8,500	100	200
Membership Organizations	11,300	11,300	11,200	0	100
Engineering & Management Services	23,500	23,600	23,600	-100	-100
Other Services	17,200	17,500	16,500	-300	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	152,300	150,100	149,000	2,200	3,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,800	32,000	31,100	-200	700
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	120,500	118,100	117,900	2,400	2,600
State Government 2/	54,100	53,400	53,300	700	800
Universities	25,100	24,000	24,700	1,100	400
Local Government	66,400	64,700	64,600	1,700	1,800
Schools	41,300	39,600	39,900	1,700	1,400

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

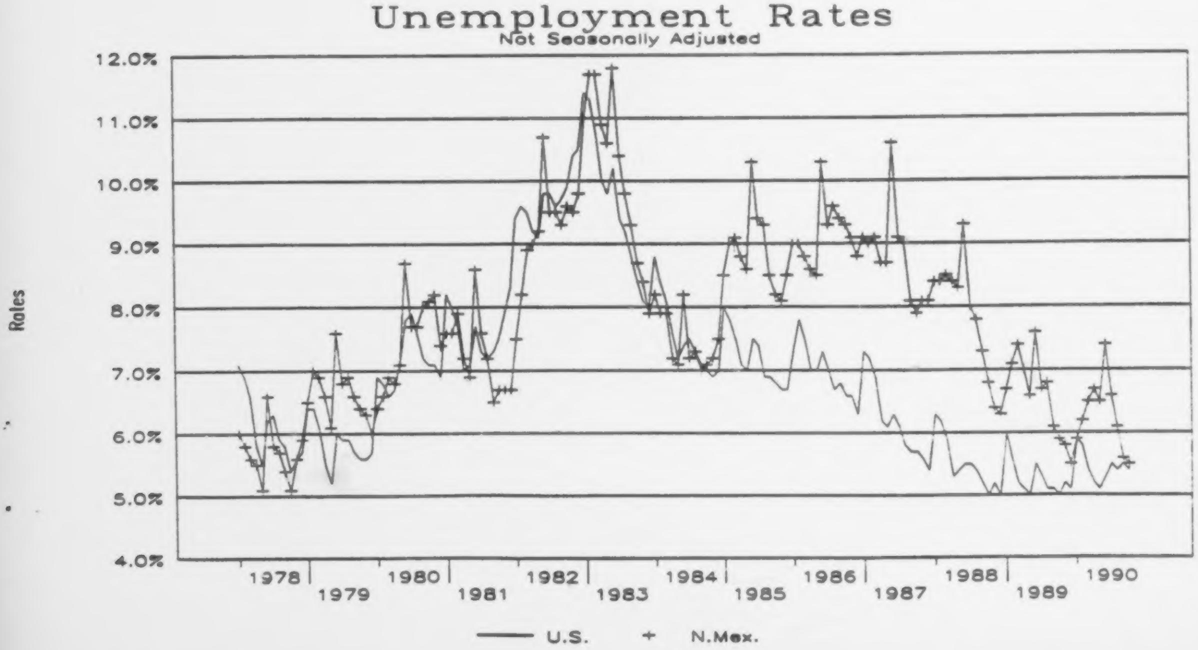
Albuquerque's unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in October 1990, down one-tenth of a percentage point from both month ago and year ago rates of 4.7%. Albuquerque's October unemployment rate is nine-tenths of a percentage point lower than the statewide rate and has been below the statewide rate for most of the past decade. The household survey methodology continues to show a declining labor force in the Albuquerque area - the estimates have shown negative year-ago movement for eight of the last ten months.

Total employment in Albuquerque, as measured by the household survey, continues to be lower than 1989 levels. The employer survey-based employment measure, listed in detail on page 4, contrasts somewhat with the household survey by showing yearly employment gains; however, the gains are very small.

Looking at the employer survey-based estimates for October, the Albuquerque area registered a minor decrease in payroll employment over the month. A small seasonal drop in construction jobs, a defense-related cutback in durable goods manufacturing, and the layoff of contracted security personnel at the end of the State Fair combined to produce the over-the-month decline. Eating and drinking places employment showed unexpected strength by holding steady over the month; this sector buoyed up the entire trade division, which normally records a sizeable September-to-October job loss.

On a year-to-year basis, Albuquerque shows a gain of only 900 jobs, or a four-tenths of a percent growth rate. This marks the fourth consecutive month of annual growth below one percent. Services and government have been the only consistently strong performers among the industry divisions; but two-thirds of the increase recorded in these two divisions is offset by the loss of construction jobs. Construction recorded an over-the-year drop of ten percent in July 1990; and this figure has been in the mid-teens since then. Also, manufacturing employment, which was recording sizeable gains in 1988 and early 1989, has hovered just at or slightly below year-ago levels for the past nine months.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	263,700	264,400	268,800	- 700	-5,100
Employment	251,600	252,000	256,100	- 400	-4,500
Unemployment	12,100	12,400	12,700	- 300	- 600
Rate	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%		



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM OCT 1990	REVISED SEP 1990	REVISED OCT 1989	OCT CHANGE FROM	
				SEP 1990	OCT 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	244,800	245,000	243,900	-200	900
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	33,400	33,600	35,700	-200	-2,300
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	211,400	211,400	208,200	0	3,200
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	12,200	12,300	14,300	-100	-2,100
MANUFACTURING	21,100	21,200	21,300	-100	-200
Durable Goods	14,800	14,900	15,300	-100	-500
Nondurable Goods	6,300	6,300	6,000	0	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,600	12,700	0	-100
Transportation	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,500	5,500	5,700	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,200	61,200	60,900	0	300
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,700	14,800	14,700	-100	0
Durable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,600	0	0
Nondurable Goods	5,100	5,200	5,100	-100	0
RETAIL TRADE	46,500	46,400	46,200	100	300
General Merchandise Stores	5,300	5,200	5,300	100	0
Food Stores	5,200	5,200	5,400	0	-200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	18,300	18,300	17,900	0	400
Other Retail Trade	12,700	12,700	12,600	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	14,200	14,100	14,200	100	0
Depository Institutions	4,400	4,300	4,700	100	-300
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,800	4,800	4,500	0	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
SERVICES	72,700	73,000	71,000	-300	1,700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	4,000	3,700	-100	200
Personal Services	2,800	2,700	2,600	100	200
Business Services	11,900	12,100	11,300	-200	600
Health Services	16,300	16,300	15,800	0	500
Social Services	3,700	3,600	3,600	100	100
Membership Organizations	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
Engineering & Management Services	16,900	17,000	17,000	-100	-100
Other Services	13,800	13,900	13,700	-100	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50,700	50,500	49,400	200	1,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,600	13,600	13,400	0	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	37,100	36,900	36,000	200	1,100
State Government 2/	15,000	15,000	14,100	0	900
Local Government	22,100	21,900	21,900	200	200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY)

The Las Cruces unemployment rate fell by three-tenths of a percentage point in October to 5.6 percent, only one-tenth of a percentage point over the statewide jobless rate. The Las Cruces unemployment rate is now four-tenths of a percentage point below one year ago. The area had experienced jobless rates above 1989 levels for six of the first seven months of this year; however, since August, the rate has run below that experienced in 1989.

Total employment is now growing at a weak, but still positive, 0.3 percent in Dona Ana County. As is the case statewide and in Albuquerque, the local economy has slowed considerably in recent months. Total employment in Dona Ana county was registering a 7.4 percent annual employment growth rate at the beginning of 1990.

Estimates based on the monthly survey of employers reveal an increase of 750, largely seasonal, payroll jobs in Las Cruces during October; and, for the third consecutive month, virtually the entire gain occurred in state and local educational institutions. As for other sectors, a solid increase in nondurable goods manufacturing resulted from seasonal hiring by food processing firms; but this gain was mostly offset by a defense-related loss in durable goods manufacturing.

While over-the-month job growth was substantial this October, it was only about two-thirds as large as the increase that occurred a year ago; so the year-to-year employment growth rate has now dropped to only eight-tenths of a percent. This is the smallest over-the-year growth rate observed for Las Cruces since August 1985. Industrial divisions such as services and government that earlier this year had been registering strong annual growth are now showing only modest growth. Other divisions such as manufacturing, finance, and transportation, communication & utilities which had previously posted modest annual increases are now showing either no growth or even job losses over the year.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	61,100	59,600	61,200	+1,500	- 100
Employment	57,700	56,100	57,500	+1,600	+ 200
Unemployment	3,400	3,500	3,700	- 100	- 300
Rate	5.6%	5.9%	6.0%		

* * *

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE AND LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES)

The Santa Fe MSA unemployment rate remained very low in October, at 3.7 percent, up somewhat from the revised September rate of 3.3 percent, but still 0.3 of a percentage point below last year's October rate. The Santa Fe rate rose a third of a point between September and October in 1989 as well, although in the two years before that there was no change over the month. Santa Fe's February 1990 rate, an all-time low, was 3.0 percent. While the preliminary October unemployment rate in Santa Fe County was 4.2% (3.7% in September), the rate in Los Alamos County was a mere 1.8% (1.6% in September). The Santa Fe MSA includes both Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.

The growth rate of household-survey employment has now bounced back up to 3.5 percent over the year, after having dipped to 2.8 percent last month. Santa Fe's employment growth rate had been at or over four percent in eight of the last ten months. Employment in Santa Fe continues to show little sign of slowing, in contrast to the state and the Albuquerque area. Both the northwest and northeast quadrants of New Mexico are burdened with higher unemployment rates (6.9% and 9.5%) than the Santa Fe MSA, although both quadrants still boast positive growth rates of 0.6% and 1.3% respectively.

Employer survey-based estimates show that almost no change occurred in payroll employment in the Santa Fe area from September to October. Small gains in state and local government jobs were nearly offset by small decreases in federal government and retail trade (primarily the food store sector). In most previous September-October periods, Santa Fe has experienced a small employment reduction.

On a year-to-year basis, the Santa Fe area continues to lead the other two MSA's and the balance-of-State by posting a solid 3.1 percent employment growth rate. Trade, services, and government are continuing to post substantial annual job growth. Manufacturing has been maintaining a level of 50 to 100 jobs above the corresponding month of 1989 all year. On the other hand, construction, which had been hovering just below year-ago levels all year, has now fallen even further behind the 1989 level.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1990	Sept 1990	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	69,800	69,600	67,600	+ 200	+2,200
Employment	67,200	67,300	64,900	- 100	+2,300
Unemployment	2,600	2,300	2,700	+ 300	- 100
Rate	3.7%	3.3%	4.0%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	OCT CHANGE FROM	
LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	OCT	SEP	OCT	SEP	OCT
	1990	1990	1989	1990	1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	44,300	43,550	43,950	750	350
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	5,950	6,000	6,250	-50	-300
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	38,350	37,550	37,700	800	650
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,400	2,400	-100	-100
MANUFACTURING	3,600	3,550	3,800	50	-200
Durable Goods	1,500	1,600	1,600	-100	-100
Nondurable Goods	2,100	1,950	2,200	150	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,450	1,450	1,650	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,400	9,300	9,150	100	250
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	950	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	8,400	8,300	8,200	100	200
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,000	6,000	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
SERVICES	7,800	7,800	7,600	0	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,000	17,300	17,600	700	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	13,800	13,100	13,300	700	500
State Government 3/	7,700	7,200	7,400	500	300
Local Government	6,100	5,900	5,900	200	200

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	OCT CHANGE FROM	
SANTA FE MSA	OCT	SEP	OCT	SEP	OCT
(SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	1990	1990	1989	1990	1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	59,050	59,000	57,300	50	1,750
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	4,600	4,600	4,750	0	-150
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	54,450	54,400	52,550	50	1,900
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,700	2,700	2,900	0	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,800	1,800	1,750	0	50
Durable Goods	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	650	600	0	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	900	900	950	0	-50
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	450	450	500	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,250	11,350	10,850	-100	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	950	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	10,300	10,400	9,900	-100	400
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	4,300	4,300	3,900	0	400
Other Retail Trade	5,000	5,100	5,000	-100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
SERVICES	15,800	15,800	15,300	0	500
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,300	2,300	2,100	0	200
Health Services	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0
Other Services	9,700	9,700	9,400	0	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,400	24,250	23,350	150	1,050
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,700	1,750	1,650	-50	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,700	22,500	21,700	200	1,000
State Government 4/	18,200	18,100	17,200	100	1,000
Local Government	4,500	4,400	4,500	100	0

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

4/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	OCT 1989	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	OCT 1989	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	OCT 1989
MINING	$581.95	$532.82	$523.64	44.8	42.9	43.6	12.99	12.42	12.01
CONSTRUCTION	$422.53	$458.85	$439.16	38.8	39.9	39.6	10.89	11.50	11.09
MANUFACTURING	$351.78	$360.59	$346.58	39.0	40.2	40.3	9.02	8.97	8.60
Durable Goods	$354.99	$374.24	$363.86	39.4	40.9	40.7	9.01	9.15	8.94
Nondurable Goods	$346.09	$331.35	$303.79	38.2	38.8	39.3	9.06	8.54	7.73
COMMUNICATIONS	$632.88	$621.79	$543.84	43.2	43.3	39.9	14.65	14.36	13.63
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$623.38	$625.53	$566.02	44.4	43.5	40.2	14.04	14.38	14.08
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$209.23	$211.58	$214.41	30.5	30.4	31.3	6.86	6.96	6.85
Wholesale Trade	$342.43	$341.88	$359.46	36.9	37.0	39.2	9.28	9.24	9.17
Retail Trade	$181.92	$184.73	$185.03	29.2	29.0	29.7	6.23	6.37	6.23
BANKING	$255.69	$240.83	$247.41	38.8	36.6	37.6	6.59	6.58	6.58

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	OCT 1989	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	OCT 1989	OCT 1990	SEP 1990	OCT 1989
MANUFACTURING	$354.33	$354.49	$338.30	38.1	39.3	39.2	9.30	9.02	8.63
Durable Goods	$376.75	$381.23	$353.86	38.8	39.1	38.8	9.71	9.75	9.12
Nondurable Goods	$306.24	$297.31	$299.95	36.5	39.8	40.1	8.39	7.47	7.48

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

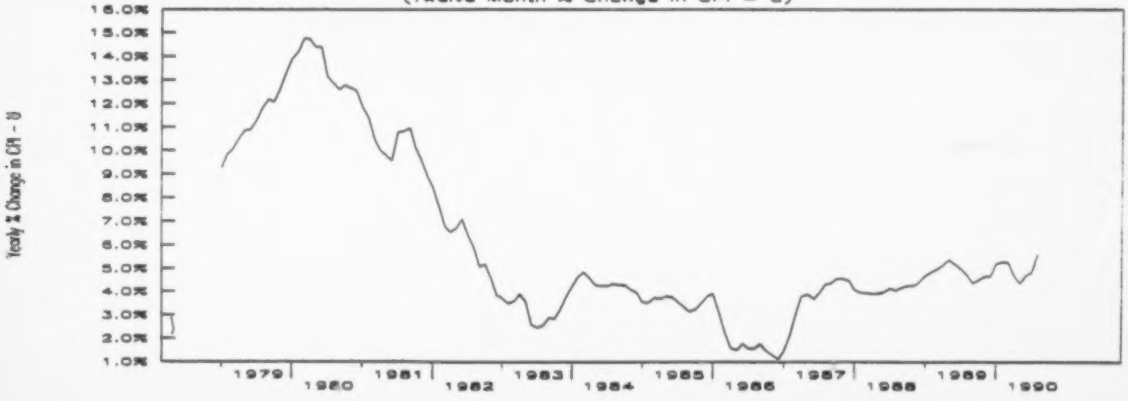
	October 1990	September 1990	October 1989	PERCENT CHANGE Sept. '90-Oct. '90	PERCENT CHANGE Oct. '89-Oct. '90
CPI-U	133.5	132.7	125.6	0.6%	6.3%
CPI-W	131.9	131.1	124.2	0.6%	6.2%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI – U)



NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE %
1975	452,600	407,100	45,500	10.1%
1976	476,000	432,000	44,000	9.2%
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1989 JAN.	673,000	627,800	45,200	6.7%
FEB.	682,500	634,200	48,300	7.1%
MAR.	691,900	640,600	51,300	7.4%
APR.	693,200	644,900	48,300	7.0%
MAY.	695,400	649,600	45,800	6.6%
JUN.	705,300	651,500	53,800	7.6%
JUL.	705,400	657,800	47,600	6.7%
AUG.	704,100	656,300	47,800	6.8%
SEP.	704,200	661,200	43,000	6.1%
OCT.	705,300	663,500	41,800	5.9%
NOV.	701,400	661,000	40,400	5.8%
DEC.	702,300	663,500	38,800	5.5%
1990 JAN.	689,200	648,700	40,500	5.9%
FEB.	694,600	651,700	42,900	6.2%
MAR.	699,700	654,000	45,700	6.5%
APR.	702,100	655,400	46,700	6.7%
MAY.	705,500	659,800	45,700	6.5%
JUN.	712,900	659,900	53,000	7.4%
JUL.	711,600	665,000	46,600	6.5%
AUG.	706,100	663,300	42,800	6.1%
SEP.	701,600	662,100	39,500	5.6%
Prel. OCT.	699,800	661,200	38,600	5.5%
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-1,800	-900	-900	-0.1
YEAR AGO	-5,500	-2,300	-3,200	-0.4
2 YRS. AGO	8,200	16,900	-8,700	-1.3
3 YRS. AGO	14,000	29,800	-15,800	-2.4
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.3%	-0.1%	-2.3%	
YEAR AGO	-0.8%	-0.3%	-7.7%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.2%	2.6%	-18.4%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.0%	4.7%	-29.0%	

UNITED STATES
(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE %
1975	93,775	85,847	7,928	8.5%
1976	96,158	88,752	7,406	7.7%
1977	99,009	92,017	6,992	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1989 JAN.	122,095	114,786	7,309	6.0%
FEB.	121,906	115,023	6,883	5.6%
MAR.	122,223	115,844	6,378	5.2%
APR.	122,576	116,347	6,229	5.1%
MAY.	123,196	117,039	6,156	5.0%
JUN.	125,569	118,719	6,850	5.5%
JUL.	126,238	119,502	6,736	5.3%
AUG.	125,444	119,092	6,352	5.1%
SEP.	123,828	117,498	6,330	5.1%
OCT.	124,416	118,194	6,222	5.0%
NOV.	124,664	118,168	6,495	5.2%
DEC.	123,998	117,698	6,300	5.1%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,790	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,900	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,012	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	241	338	-96	-0.1
YEAR AGO	604	105	500	0.4
2 YRS. AGO	2,520	1,999	522	0.3
3 YRS. AGO	4,320	4,399	-78	-0.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.2%	0.3%	-1.4%	
YEAR AGO	0.5%	0.1%	8.0%	
2 YRS. AGO	2.1%	1.7%	8.4%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.6%	3.9%	-1.1%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

SEPTEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

1990 STATE	*SEPTEMBER 1990 RANKING*	*SEPTEMBER 1990 RATE*	*1989* STATE	*SEPTEMBER 1989 RANKING*	*SEPTEMBER 1989 RATE*
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.0%	WEST VIRGINIA	1	8.6%
ALABAMA	2	7.5%	MICHIGAN	2	7.5%
MISSISSIPPI	3	7.1%	MISSISSIPPI	3	7.2%
LOUISIANA	4	7.0%	ALABAMA	4	6.7%
MICHIGAN	5	6.9%	LOUISIANA	4	6.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	6.8%	TEXAS	6	6.3%
ARKANSAS	7	6.7%	ALASKA	6	6.3%
GEORGIA	8	6.6%	ARKANSAS	8	6.2%
ILLINIOS	9	6.5%	NEW MEXICO	9	6.1%
ALASKA	10	6.4%	GEORGIA	9	6.1%
TEXAS	11	6.2%	WASHINGTON	11	5.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	11	6.2%	WYOMING	11	5.8%
FLORIDA	11	6.2%	FLORIDA	13	5.7%
RHODE ISLAND	14	5.9%	ILLINIOS	14	5.5%
CALIFORNIA	15	5.8%	SOUTH CAROLINA	15	5.3%
MISSOURI	16	5.7%	MISSOURI	16	5.2%
NEW MEXICO	17	5.6%	ARIZONA	16	5.2%
MONTANA	17	5.6%	KENTUCKY	16	5.2%
DELAWARE	19	5.5%	NEW YORK	16	5.2%
NEW YORK	19	5.5%	OREGON	20	5.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	21	5.4%	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	21	5.0%
OREGON	22	5.3%	NEVADA	21	5.0%
TENNESSEE	23	5.2%	CALIFORNIA	21	5.0%
KENTUCKY	23	5.2%	OKLAHOMA	21	5.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	23	5.2%	OHIO	25	4.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	26	5.1%	INDIANA	25	4.9%
OKLAHOMA	26	5.1%	MONTANA	25	4.9%
CONNECTICUT	26	5.1%	TENNESSEE	28	4.6%
ARIZONA	26	5.1%	COLORADO	29	4.4%
NEW JERSEY	30	5.0%	MASSACHUSETTS	30	4.3%
INDIANA	31	4.9%	NEW JERSEY	30	4.3%
OHIO	32	4.8%	IOWA	32	4.2%
VERMONT	33	4.6%	UTAH	32	4.2%
MINNESOTA	34	4.5%	RHODE ISLAND	32	4.2%
WYOMING	34	4.5%	MINNESOTA	32	4.2%
MARYLAND	34	4.5%	KANSAS	36	4.0%
IDAHO	34	4.5%	PENNSYLVANIA	36	4.0%
KANSAS	38	4.3%	IDAHO	36	4.0%
NEVADA	38	4.3%	WISCONSIN	36	4.0%
VIRGINIA	38	4.3%	NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.0%
UTAH	41	4.2%	VIRGINIA	41	3.9%
WASHINGTON	41	4.2%	SOUTH DAKOTA	42	3.8%
MAINE	43	4.1%	NEW HAMPSHIRE	42	3.8%
IOWA	44	3.9%	CONNECTICUT	42	3.8%
COLORADO	44	3.9%	MARYLAND	45	3.7%
WISCONSIN	46	3.5%	NORTH CAROLINA	46	3.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	47	3.4%	MAINE	47	3.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	47	3.4%	DELAWARE	47	3.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	49	3.3%	VERMONT	49	3.2%
HAWAII	50	2.8%	NEBRASKA	50	2.9%
NEBRASKA	51	2.1%	HAWAII	51	2.0%

NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER NEEDS

A new statistical program is being established in New Mexico to improve agricultural education and economic development. A current employer survey known as Occupational Employment Statistics will be expanded to anticipate the needs of employers in the agricultural sector to the year 2000. This will help students become aware of the skills they will need to be marketable. This program helps identify current worker skill requirements in New Mexico and provides better forecasts of future trends for use by Department of Education agricultural programs, Future Farmers of America, and other training programs.

An important part of this program is a survey of current employment. Surveys were recently sent out to 1000 farmers, ranchers, veterinarians, landscapers and other people involved in the agricultural community. The names of those businesses to receive the survey were compiled using New Mexico Department of Labor records and U.S. Department of Agricultural Statistics records. A random sampling was picked from these names. All replies to the survey are confidential and all information will be combined so that no exact employment figures will be released.

In order to get a complete picture of employment in each sector of the agricultural community, four different surveys were used. The first survey was sent to 782 businesses involved in the agricultural production of crops and/or livestock. This area contains the majority of the agricultural employment in New Mexico. The second survey was sent to 35 organizations involved in forestry services and/or soil preparation for crops. The third survey was sent to 96 businesses working in the veterinarian and other animal services area, and a fourth survey was sent to 87 employers in the landscape and horticulture services sector.

Three other sections of this project are: 1) A short term hiring survey which was included in all packets. This survey will be used to get a quick view of the agricultural community's needs; 2) The gathering and classifying of all organizations involved with the agribusiness sector; and 3) A study of the farm labor contractors and their contribution to the overall agricultural picture.

A general time table for the survey is as follows: The completion of the survey is scheduled for Spring 1991; the gathering and classifying of the agribusiness sector should also be completed in the Spring of 1991; the short term hiring survey should be done in late Spring 1991; and the projections and final product, to be called "New Mexico Agricultural Manpower Needs to 2000," should be completed in Fall 1991. For more information contact Jolene Slowen at (505) 841-8469.

MONTHLY LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS - October 1990

(News releases referred to in this section are available from the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington D.C. 20212 - Phone 202-523-1913)

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On November 2, 1990 the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that employment showed further weakness in October as nonfarm payroll employment fell slightly due to large job losses in construction and manufacturing that were only partly offset by gains in the services classification. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, was again 5.6 percent this month while the civilian worker rate was also unchanged at 5.7 percent (both seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 5.3% in the second quarter and 5.6% in the third quarter of 1990.

Private sector employment, as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 68,000 in October, following a (revised) decline of 52,000 in September. Total civilian employment, as measured by the survey of households, fell by 219,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis, eliminating the increase of 201.00 that took place between August and September. After declining seasonally in each of the months since June with household-survey employment had shown an inexplicable increase between August and September.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) decreased by two-tenths of a percentage point to 62.7 percent in October. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 124.784 million, and the labor force participation rate, 66.2 percent, were down over the month, after seasonal adjustment, which seems to be consistent with the general pattern of indicators. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 636,000.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 4,000 in October to a seasonally adjusted level of 7.073 million as the civilian worker unemployment remained unchanged at 5.7 percent. Prior to July, when the national unemployment began to rise, the jobless rate had fluctuated around 5.3 percent for nearly two years.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for October shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 5.1 percent, for women 20 and older the rate was 4.9 percent while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was up 0.7 of a percentage point to 16.2 percent.

The October unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was down by 0.3 percentage point from 12.1 percent to 11.8 percent, the same level as in August and the rate for Hispanics was down six-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 8.1 percent from 8.7 percent the month before (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites rose by one-tenth of a point to 4.9 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 187,000 in October to 117,711,000, seasonally adjusted, and the employment-population ratio dropped by two-tenths of a point to 62.4 percent. The civilian labor force (124.784 million) and the labor force participation rate (66.2 percent) were down by 183,000 and 0.1 of a percentage point respectively.

The median duration of unemployment was down by one-fifth of a week in October to 6.0 weeks - it was 5.0 weeks in October of 1989. The mean duration of unemployment was down by 0.6 of a week to 11.9 in October - this measure has increased by only one-fifth of a week from October 1989. About 1.581 million (22.4 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in October.

The proportion of the unemployed who lost their last job was 49.8 in October, virtually unchanged from the previous month but up by 4.3 percentage points from last October. Job losers totaled 3.533 million in October.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 835,000 in the third quarter of 1990, essentially unchanged from the previous quarter.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Payroll employment exhibited further weakness in October, edging down by 68,000 to 110,493 and temporary census workers accounted for very little of that increase. Substantial job losses reported in construction, manufacturing and retail trade more than offset gains in services and state and local government. Total nonfarm employment decreased by almost 70,000 in October to a level of 110.493 million after seasonal adjustment.

The number of factory jobs fell by 60,000 in October, after seasonal adjustment. Manufacturing has lost 580,000 jobs since its peak in January, with 175,00 of that loss occurring in the last three months. Durable goods industries continue to account for most of the decline, as transportation equipment, fabricated metals, electronic equipment, lumber, furniture all lost jobs in October.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment fell by 80,000 in October, a decline that was widespread across the industry, as losses in the last five months total over 185,000. Employment was little changed in mining overall despite a slight increase in oil and gas extraction over the month.

Within the service-producing sector, only a few industries provided job growth in October. The services industry added 95,000 since September. Health services added 60,000 jobs over the month and has accounted for almost 60% of job growth over the year. Local government grew by 31,000 in October and has increased by 311,00 over the past year.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer continued to represent 1.3 percent of the civilian labor force as they had in August and September. Job losers represented 2.8 percent (up one-tenth of a point since August) of the civilian labor force, while unemployed persons 25 years and older were 4.4 percent (down, by one-tenth of a point) of the civilian labor force 25 years and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 5.5 percent, up again this month, from 5.4 percent last month and 5.2 percent in August. A variant unemployment rate accounting for involuntary part-time workers was 7.9 percent in October, up from 7.6 percent in August and 7.8 percent in September. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was [illegible].3 percent in the third quarter of 1990, up from 8.0 in the second quarter. Discouraged workers were 7.9 percent of the civilian labor force in the third quarter of last year.

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

Personal income in the state of New Mexico rose by 1.3 percent in the second quarter of 1990, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. New Mexico ranked 19th among states in the growth rate of personal income for the second quarter. New Mexico's increase in the April-June quarter was the same as the national average. The Commerce Department said that the Southwest region, which is made up of Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas as well as New Mexico, also posted 1.3 percent growth in personal income for the period. Arizona was ranked 15th, Texas 17th and Oklahoma 32nd. Income growth slowed throughout the nation, dropping from its first quarter pace of 2.1 percent. The Commerce Department defines personal income as income received by persons from all sources, less Social Security payments. This slowdown in personal income growth mirrored the picture for the economy as a whole. It had been reported earlier by the Commerce Department that the gross national product - the nation's total output of goods and services - slowed from 1.7 percent growth in the first quarter to 0.4 in the second. The Southwest region, which dropped from 1.7 percent in the first quarter to 1.3 percent in the second, reflected declines in durable goods, manufacturing payrolls, and in farm income. For the region as a whole increases in construction and in wholesale and retail trade were smaller than in the prior quarter.

The federal government agreed in mid-October to spend $14.7 million to help New Mexico state government oversee a $2.2 billion **cleanup of toxic and radioactive wastes** at the Department of Energy's four New Mexico plants. The five-year agreement expands New Mexico's role in the massive cleanup effort and gives the state the money to hire 35 people to perform the work. Fifteen of the new state Health and Environment Department employees will be based full-time at the Department of Energy (DoE) facilities in Albuquerque, Los Alamos and Carlsbad. The agreement also sets up reporting requirements for the DoE to keep state officials informed about the cleanup and details steps the state will take to monitor air and water in and around the DoE facilities. The agreement covers Los Alamos National Laboratory, which designs nuclear explosives, and Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, which designs non-nuclear parts for nuclear weapons. Also covered are the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, a Carlsbad facility proposed as the underground repository for radioactive waste generated by the nation's nuclear weapons program and the Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute, an Albuquerque laboratory that studies the health effects of breathing various toxic substances.

Gas Company of New Mexico has expanded service to several rural New Mexico communities previously dependent on propane gas. They include the village of Tijeras, east of Albuquerque; Arroyo Seco, near Española; and Upper Arroyo Hondo, north of Taos. Earlier in 1990 gas service was extended to Placitas. During 1991, Gasco plans to construct a main gas service line along north highway 14 from I-40 to Cedar Crest.

The U.S. Congress gave final approval to a spending bill for the nation's military construction projects in late October. According to a press release from New Mexico Senator Jeff Bingaman's Washington offices, the bill provides $121.636 million for **New Mexico military construction projects**, including $36 million for the transfer of the F-117 fighter wing from Tonopah, Nevada to Holloman Air Force Base. In addition, New Mexico is slated to receive funding for Holloman Air Force Base, Kirtland Air Force Base, White Sands Missile Range, Cannon Air Force Base, and various National Guard projects. Holloman will receive $3.0 million for construction improvements, while Kirtland Air Force Base is expected to receive $4.2 million. Cannon Air Force Base (CAFB) is set to receive $20.35 million to continue the expansion needed to accommodate the ongoing allocation of F-111's to CAFB. The funding for Cannon was allocated as part of the Base Closure fund, which was established in 1988 to assist in closing obsolete bases and to relocate people and equipment. National Guard projects in Portales, Española, Santa Fe, and Rio Puerco are to receive $13.037 million. The Defense Authorization bill for fiscal year 1991 also includes $45 million for the Large Blast/Thermal simulator, located at the White Sands Missile Range.

Public Services Company of New Mexico (PNM) registered $5.6 million in earnings applicable to common stock for the three months ending September 30, the company announced in mid-October. The third-quarter profit was not enough to offset first-half losses of $10.6 million, leaving PNM with a net loss of about $5 million for the first nine months of 1990. In the same time period last year, the company earned $62 million.

Albuquerque Area

Charter Oak Development Co. of San Diego has completed construction of "Shops at Taylor Ranch", its third Albuquerque retail center. The 52,000 square foot, $4.5 million center is anchored by a Walgreen's drug store. During October, a Blake's Lota Burger store and a Comet Cleaner's outlet will open as the first two tenants in the $8 million Homestead Hills center, located on Albuquerque's West Side.

The **City of Albuquerque's massive experimental composting plant** located west of the Double Eagle 2 Airport is in the process of construction. According to a spokesman of the city public works department, the $6.5 million hangarlike complex should churn out its first batch of compost by summer of next year. The product will consist of sludge hauled from the city's water reclamation site in the South Valley mixed with materials such as wood chips, straw and sawdust. When fully operational, the city expects to produce about 30,000 cubic yards of compost a year.

The city of Albuquerque will meet **a projected $3.4 million revenue shortfall** without laying off employees, but the Police Department will carry several dozen vacancies, according to a budget-balancing plan announced in mid-October. The Albuquerque Police Department will cut $725,000 from its $52 million budget by delaying a training class and cutting back on vehicle purchases, according to city budget documents. The plan also includes ending a bus route in the South Valley and ending the annual bird show at the zoo. Eighteen presently vacant positions will be permanently cut throughout city hall while several departments will continue to hold open vacant positions, but no jobs will be lost.

Carlsbad Area

Wal-Mart Stores Inc. announced an expansion and remodeling for the Carlsbad store at 210 S. Canal Street. Construction will begin this month and should be completed by next spring.

Clovis Area

Construction is under way and near completion on two dairies in Curry County. The **Do-Rene Dairy**, owned by Doug Handley, is located southeast of Cannon Air Force Base. It will be completed in early October according to the contractor. The **Sunwest Dairy**, owned by Jack Kasberger, is located at the eastern end of Wilhite road. It will be operational by early January according to contractor Nels Anderson.

Deming Area

Cyprus Pinos Altos Corporation, whose parent company is Cyprus Minerals Co. of Englewood, Colorado, has reopened a 40 year old copper/zinc mill northwest of Deming. The mill was the original Asarco Groundhog unit and serviced the Groundhog mine near Bayard. The superintendent, Mike Garfield, said the operation presently employs 25 persons in permanent positions and five in temporary positions. Currently, about 400 tons of ore is trucked to the Deming mill each day.

Española Area

Building permits issued through August of 1990 indicate a sharp decline in construction compared to 1989. Current 1990 figures, almost three-quarters through the year, show construction at only $1,378,058 compared to 1989 figures of $3,266,962.

Fort Sumner Area

The **National Aeronautics and Space Administration** will be seeking bids to construct its Scientific Ballloon Facility building at Fort Sumner Municipal Airport. According to Mayor David Bailey Jr., construction will start by mid-winter. The facility, which will plan eight launches during the fall launch and recovery season, will make atmospheric studies and develop instrumentation for space shuttle flights.

Grant Area

The Cibola County Transportation Authority has decided to approve a grant proposal to begin environmental studies in the Zuni Mountains for a **proposed scenic railroad**. The county will submit a proposal to obtain part of $100,000 available from the State Transportation Authority.

Gallup Area

Fort Wingate Army Depot will close in mid-1994 instead of mid-1992. A total of 77 civilian employees will lose their jobs as a result of the closure.

Las Cruces Area

The **ongoing red chili harvest** and the beginning of the fall **lettuce and cabbage harvest** are the primary agricultural reporting activities. Also, a majority of **cotton gins** are in operation throughout the valley. However, rainy weather conditions have curtailed the chili, lettuce and cotton harvest.

The new budget for the White Sand Missile Range **Star Wars research center** was reduced to $2.9 billion from about $3.6 billion last federal fiscal year. Strategic Defense Initiative director Henry Cooper has stated that he would cut the project's budget by reducing expenditures on several research sites from $130 million in 1990 to $30 million in 1991. According to Henry Cooper, major construction activities and other large capital investments needed to execute the program plan cannot be sustained.

The **White Sands Missile Range Directorate** awarded contracts of almost $115 million to local area businesses in Federal Fiscal Year 1990. From October 1989 through September 1990, Alamogordo businesses received contracts valued at $54.7 million, Las Cruces $34.2 million, Albuquerque almost $18 million and El Paso $8.1 million. These figures do not include contracts awarded by the Corps of Engineers or the ground-based laser project near Orogrande.

The **Golden Corral Steak House** is planning to build a 430-seat restaurant in Las Cruces. Construction will begin about the middle of December with a completion date of about mid-March. Approximately 150 employees will be hired.

Las Vegas Area

According to Senator Pete Domenici, $3 million has been earmarked for continued development of the **Mora Fish Hatchery**. Senator Domenici stated the $3 million will be spent on the planning and design of the hatchery, and for land acquisition and water rights needed for the project.

Reserve Area

Stone Forest Industries Inc. announced a temporary shutdown of the Reserve lumber mill for 90 days. The layoff will result in a reduction of approximately 95 workers. According to company officials, the layoff is due to a lack of adequate timber sales.

Roswell Area

Walgreens has opened another store in Roswell and hired 25 full and part-time employees.

Santa Rosa Area

A new **McDonald's** restaurant officially opened in September,with a work force of 60 people.

Silver City Area

The **J.C. Penney** store will be closing on January 26th after being in business for about 70 years. The store employed 10 people.

Taos Area

Ski Rio will not open this year because of losses incurred in the past two ski seasons. Ski Rio is located in the Carson National Forest, northeast of Questa. The ski area had been operated under the FDIC federal regulators since the federal government took it over from the Liberty Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Truth or Consequences

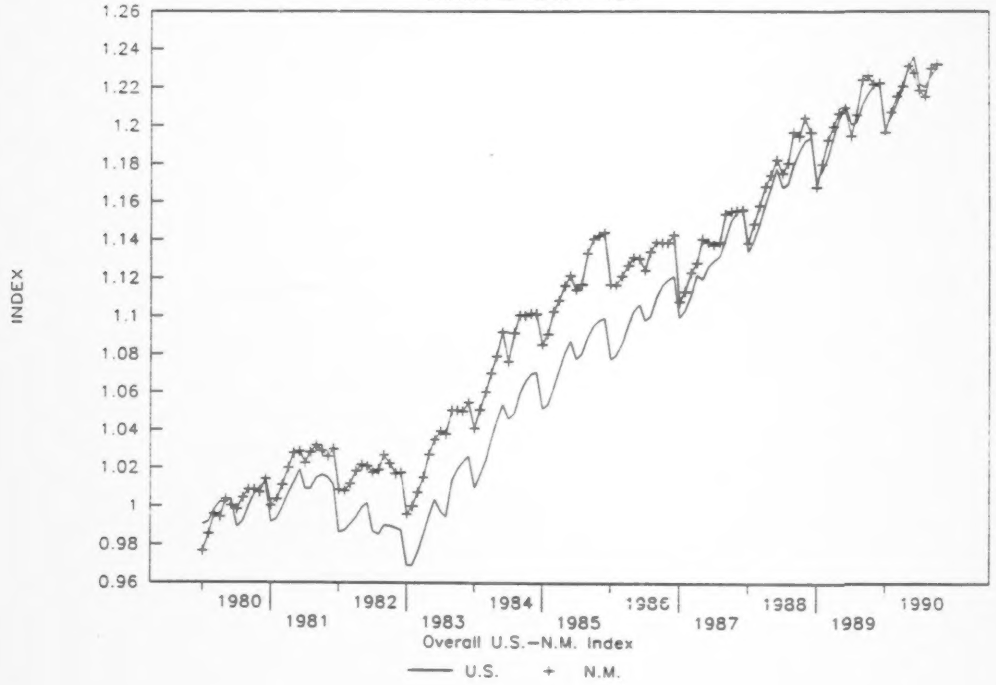
Mountain States Mineral Enterprises of Tucson, Arizona, was selected to rebuild the mill at the **Copper Flat mine** in Sierra County. Mountain States Mineral Enterprises signed an agreement with Denver-based Gold Express Corporation, which is planning to resume operations at the mine. The mine was shut down when copper prices collapsed in the early 1980's.

Tucumcari Area

'McStop', a new concept which includes a locally owned McDonald's restaurant in conjunction with Conway Oil Company and Exxon Company, USA, was dedicated in October. McDonald's Corporation, headquartered in Oakbrook, Illinois, has begun to selectively approve key sites in certain areas of the country to be developed by their area franchises and a local oil jobber with high speed, multiproduct fueling capabilities for both passenger cars and trucks. The total investment in McStop exceeded $2 million and will include 100 full time jobs and an additional 500 seasonal employees.

Nonfarm Employment U.S.–N.M.

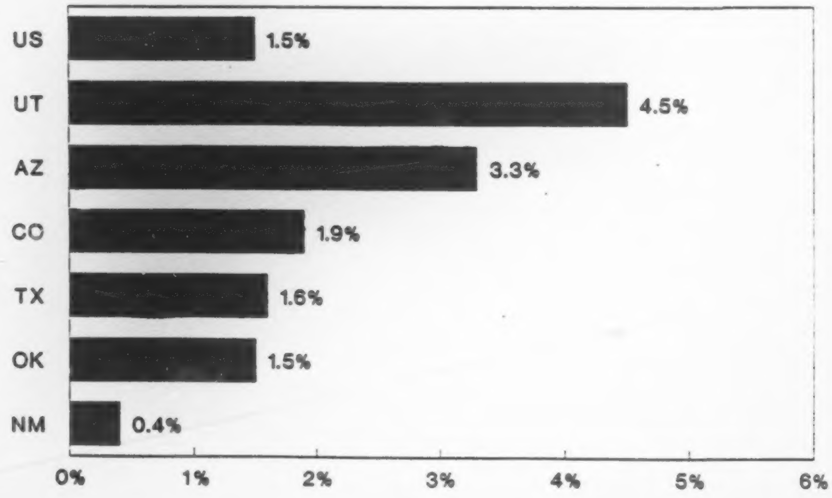
Indexed to 1980 = 100



NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES

SEPTEMBER 1989 TO (PREL.) SEPTEMBER 1990



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest

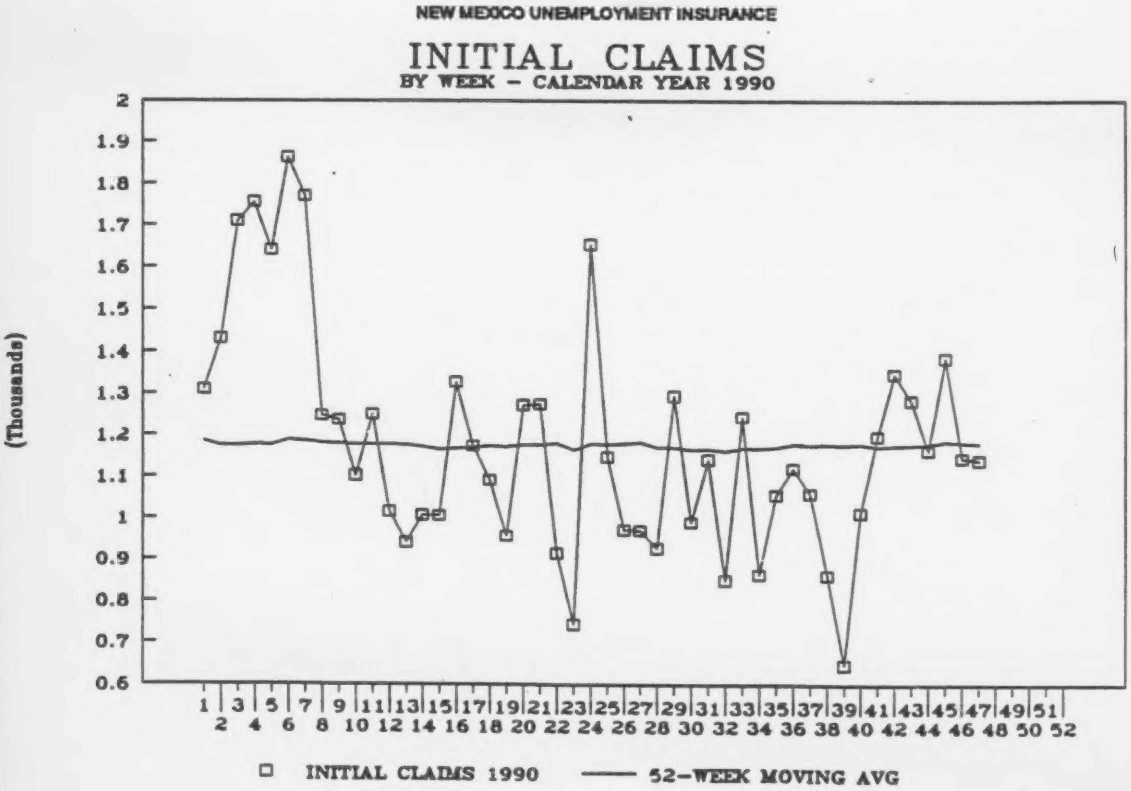
STATE	RANKING	SEPTEMBER 1989	(PREL.) SEPTEMBER 1990	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	599.7	640.5	40.8	6.8%
IDAHO	2	381.7	399.1	17.4	4.6%
UTAH	3	705.5	736.9	31.4	4.5%
WASHINGTON	4	2089.8	2172.3	82.5	3.9%
FLORIDA	5	5286.7	5469.8	183.1	3.5%
ARIZONA	6	1461.9	1510.3	48.4	3.3%
ARKANSAS	7	907.5	932.6	25.1	2.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	1520.8	1562.3	41.5	2.7%
OREGON	9	1231.0	1263.0	32.0	2.6%
NEBRASKA	9	709.0	727.1	18.1	2.6%
OHIO	11	4877.8	4981.2	103.4	2.1%
KENTUCKY	11	1452.0	1482.4	30.4	2.1%
COLORADO	13	1479.3	1507.9	28.6	1.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	264.0	269.1	5.1	1.9%
INDIANA	13	2502.5	2550.8	48.3	1.9%
CALIFORNIA	16	12591.2	12823.7	232.5	1.8%
KANSAS	17	1079.8	1098.4	18.6	1.7%
IOWA	17	1214.5	1235.3	20.8	1.7%
HAWAII	17	502.3	510.8	8.5	1.7%
TEXAS	20	6839.9	6947.6	107.7	1.6%
MINNESOTA	21	2119.3	2152.1	32.8	1.5%
WISCONSIN	21	2262.6	2296.9	34.3	1.5%
OKLAHOMA	21	1153.7	1170.9	17.2	1.5%
VIRGINIA	21	2895.9	2938.1	42.2	1.5%
GEORGIA	25	2969.0	3007.4	38.4	1.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	26	280.0	283.0	3.0	1.1%
LOUISIANA	27	1525.2	1540.0	14.8	1.0%
MARYLAND	28	2153.2	2173.6	20.4	0.9%
ALABAMA	28	1588.8	1603.7	14.9	0.9%
MONTANA	28	297.4	300.1	2.7	0.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	31	616.9	622.0	5.1	0.8%
MISSISSIPPI	31	933.6	941.0	7.4	0.8%
ALASKA	33	243.7	245.4	1.7	0.7%
WYOMING	34	202.2	203.4	1.2	0.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	35	3095.9	3112.2	16.3	0.5%
ILLINIOS	35	5191.6	5218.8	27.2	0.5%
MISSOURI	37	2335.0	2345.3	10.3	0.4%
DELAWARE	37	344.1	345.4	1.3	0.4%
NEW MEXICO	37	569.7	571.8	2.1	0.4%
TENNESSEE	37	2188.3	2196.1	7.8	0.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	41	5133.5	5145.2	11.7	0.2%
NEW YORK	42	8259.7	8261.8	2.1	0.0%
NEW JERSEY	43	3719.1	3715.6	-3.5	-0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	43	683.8	683.1	-0.7	-0.1%
MICHIGAN	45	3939.9	3918.7	-21.2	-0.5%
CONNECTICUT	46	1681.6	1670.8	-10.8	-0.6%
VERMONT	47	260.5	257.3	-3.2	-1.2%
RHODE ISLAND	48	463.6	451.4	-12.2	-2.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	49	529.0	514.0	-15.0	-2.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	50	3107.5	3013.2	-94.3	-3.0%
MAINE	51	554.7	537.1	-17.6	-3.2%

(Continued from Page 1)

in the price of oil), and in food products manufacturing. There was no change in construction employment over the month.

Compared to October of 1989, New Mexico's non-farm employment posted an increase of 2,800 jobs, a very modest growth rate of 0.5 percent. U.S. nonagricultural employment growth over the same period was only slightly stronger at 1.4 percent. New Mexico's goods producing sector has lost 1,900 jobs over the last twelve months, resulting from mining and construction declines of 200 and 2,400, respectively, offset somewhat by a manufacturing gain of 700 jobs. Manufacturing employment, with 1.6 percent growth, continues to contrast sharply with nationwide estimates which are showing a 2.6 percent loss over the last twelve months. Some positive signs are also beginning to show in the mining and construction estimates. Mining employment, specifically in oil and gas extraction, has increased in recent months, and construction employment is not continuing to worsen and hopefully will begin to stabilize after five years of job losses.

The service producing sector gained 4,700 jobs, showing one percent growth over the year. Major contributors were public schools and universities as well as health services, personal services, and lodging services. Unfortunately, there continue to be several service industries experiencing sizeable job losses from year ago levels. Specifically, railroad transportation, communications, utilities, several retail trade industries, along with financial institutions and real estate all are reporting fewer jobs than in 1989. In summary, employment estimates for October 1990 indicate that New Mexico's economy is still growing and in some cases out-performing the national economy, but it also suggests that State's economy is gradually weakening, following the national trend.



Source: Actuarial Research Section, Economic Research & Analysis Bureau

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Page 1, 3, 5, and and New Mexico Labor Force Estimates on the last page but one of the New Mexico Labor Market Review

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work) - Page 2, 4, and 6 of New Mexico Labor Market Review

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-Producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-Producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY OCTOBER 1990				REVISED SEPTEMBER 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	699,843	661,226	38,617	5.5%	701,588	662,095	39,493	5.6%	-1,745	-869	-876	-0.2%	-0.1%	-2.2%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	263,714	251,594	12,120	4.6%	264,469	252,037	12,432	4.7%	-755	-443	-312	-0.3%	-0.2%	-2.5%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,108	57,728	3,380	5.5%	59,604	56,100	3,504	5.9%	1,504	1,628	-124	2.5%	2.9%	-3.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	69,822	67,205	2,617	3.7%	69,547	67,287	2,260	3.2%	275	-82	357	0.4%	-0.1%	15.8%
Catron	1,297	1,151	146	11.3%	1,329	1,159	170	12.8%	-32	-8	-24	-2.4%	-0.7%	-14.1%
Chaves	24,405	23,265	1,140	4.7%	24,305	23,071	1,234	5.1%	100	194	-94	0.4%	0.8%	-7.6%
Cibola	8,834	8,044	790	8.9%	8,626	7,836	790	9.2%	208	208	0	2.4%	2.7%	0.0%
Colfax	6,006	5,591	415	6.9%	6,185	5,751	434	7.0%	-179	-160	-19	-2.9%	-2.8%	-4.4%
Curry	17,139	16,101	1,038	6.1%	17,105	16,119	986	5.8%	34	-18	52	0.2%	-0.1%	5.3%
De Baca	929	880	49	5.3%	964	914	50	5.2%	-35	-34	-1	-3.6%	-3.7%	-2.0%
Eddy	19,589	18,419	1,170	6.0%	19,859	18,653	1,206	6.1%	-270	-234	-36	-1.4%	-1.3%	-3.0%
Grant	10,558	9,787	771	7.3%	10,546	9,696	850	8.1%	12	91	-79	0.1%	0.9%	-9.3%
Guadalupe	1,698	1,565	133	7.8%	1,702	1,557	145	8.5%	-4	8	-12	-0.2%	0.5%	-8.3%
Harding	338	296	42	12.4%	360	316	44	12.2%	-22	-20	-2	-6.1%	-6.3%	-4.5%
Hidalgo	2,825	2,664	161	5.7%	2,916	2,746	170	5.8%	-91	-82	-9	-3.1%	-3.0%	-5.3%
Lea	21,355	20,448	907	4.2%	21,807	20,615	1,192	5.5%	-452	-167	-285	-2.1%	-0.8%	-23.9%
Lincoln	6,406	6,065	341	5.3%	6,953	6,624	329	4.7%	-547	-559	12	-7.9%	-8.4%	3.6%
Luna	6,201	5,692	509	8.2%	6,262	5,697	565	9.0%	-61	-5	-56	-1.0%	-0.1%	-9.9%
McKinley	18,529	16,988	1,541	8.3%	18,745	17,132	1,613	8.6%	-216	-144	-72	-1.2%	-0.8%	-4.5%
Mora	1,106	883	223	20.2%	1,092	899	193	17.7%	14	-16	30	1.3%	-1.8%	15.5%
Otero	18,785	17,550	1,235	6.6%	18,930	17,740	1,190	6.3%	-145	-190	45	-0.8%	-1.1%	3.8%
Quay	4,649	4,346	303	6.5%	4,743	4,418	325	6.9%	-94	-72	-22	-2.0%	-1.6%	-6.8%
Rio Arriba	13,090	11,746	1,344	10.3%	13,145	11,744	1,401	10.7%	-55	2	-57	-0.4%	0.0%	-4.1%
Roosevelt	8,103	7,836	267	3.3%	7,979	7,751	228	2.9%	124	85	39	1.6%	1.1%	17.1%
Sandoval	29,553	27,972	1,581	5.3%	29,854	28,223	1,631	5.5%	-301	-251	-50	-1.0%	-0.9%	-3.1%
San Juan	34,484	32,121	2,363	6.9%	34,441	31,909	2,532	7.4%	43	212	-169	0.1%	0.7%	-6.7%
San Miguel	9,463	8,685	778	8.2%	9,570	8,841	729	7.6%	-107	-156	49	-1.1%	-1.8%	6.7%
Sierra	2,748	2,621	127	4.6%	2,827	2,712	115	4.1%	-79	-91	12	-2.8%	-3.4%	10.4%
Socorro	5,912	5,539	373	6.3%	5,783	5,460	323	5.6%	129	79	50	2.2%	1.4%	15.5%
Taos	9,613	8,288	1,325	13.8%	9,746	8,393	1,353	13.9%	-133	-105	-28	-1.4%	-1.3%	-2.1%
Torrance	3,817	3,567	250	6.5%	3,907	3,641	266	6.8%	-90	-74	-16	-2.3%	-2.0%	-6.0%
Union	1,898	1,828	70	3.7%	1,999	1,905	94	4.7%	-101	-77	-24	-5.1%	-4.0%	-25.5%
Valencia	15,869	14,761	1,108	7.0%	16,288	15,149	1,139	7.0%	-419	-388	-31	-2.6%	-2.6%	-2.7%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY OCTOBER 1990				REVISED OCTOBER 1989				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	699,843	661,226	38,617	5.5%	705,297	663,532	41,765	5.9%	-5,454	-2,306	-3,148	-0.8%	-0.3%	-7.5%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	263,714	251,594	12,120	4.6%	268,782	256,079	12,703	4.7%	-5,068	-4,485	-583	-1.9%	-1.8%	-4.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,108	57,728	3,380	5.5%	61,213	57,527	3,686	6.0%	-105	201	-306	-0.2%	0.3%	-8.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	69,822	67,205	2,617	3.7%	67,634	64,902	2,732	4.0%	2,188	2,303	-115	3.2%	3.5%	-4.2%
Catron	1,297	1,151	146	11.3%	1,268	1,154	114	9.0%	29	-3	32	2.3%	-0.3%	28.1%
Chaves	24,405	23,265	1,140	4.7%	24,710	23,563	1,147	4.6%	-305	-298	-7	-1.2%	-1.3%	-0.6%
Cibola	8,834	8,044	790	8.9%	9,726	8,762	964	9.9%	-892	-718	-174	-9.2%	-8.2%	-18.0%
Colfax	6,006	5,591	415	6.9%	6,053	5,585	468	7.7%	-47	6	-53	-0.8%	0.1%	-11.3%
Curry	17,139	16,101	1,038	6.1%	17,400	16,347	1,053	6.1%	-261	-246	-15	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.4%
De Baca	929	880	49	5.3%	944	880	64	6.8%	-15	0	-15	-1.6%	0.0%	-23.4%
Eddy	19,589	18,419	1,170	6.0%	19,903	18,450	1,453	7.3%	-314	-31	-283	-1.6%	-0.2%	-19.5%
Grant	10,558	9,787	771	7.3%	10,971	10,044	927	8.4%	-413	-257	-156	-3.8%	-2.6%	-16.8%
Guadalupe	1,698	1,565	133	7.8%	1,710	1,526	184	10.8%	-12	39	-51	-0.7%	2.6%	-27.7%
Harding	338	296	42	12.4%	358	300	58	16.2%	-20	-4	-16	-5.6%	-1.3%	-27.6%
Hidalgo	2,825	2,664	161	5.7%	2,768	2,654	114	4.1%	57	10	47	2.1%	0.4%	41.2%
Lea	21,355	20,448	907	4.2%	22,140	20,927	1,213	5.5%	-785	-479	-306	-3.5%	-2.3%	-25.2%
Lincoln	6,406	6,065	341	5.3%	6,567	6,201	366	5.6%	-161	-136	-25	-2.5%	-2.2%	-6.8%
Luna	6,201	5,692	509	8.2%	6,285	5,766	519	8.3%	-84	-74	-10	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.9%
McKinley	18,529	16,988	1,541	8.3%	18,422	17,060	1,362	7.4%	107	-72	179	0.6%	-0.4%	13.1%
Mora	1,106	883	223	20.2%	1,168	907	261	22.3%	-62	-24	-38	-5.3%	-2.6%	-14.6%
Otero	18,785	17,550	1,235	6.6%	19,233	17,910	1,323	6.9%	-448	-360	-88	-2.3%	-2.0%	-6.7%
Quay	4,649	4,346	303	6.5%	4,689	4,430	259	5.5%	-40	-84	44	-0.9%	-1.9%	17.0%
Rio Arriba	13,090	11,746	1,344	10.3%	13,039	11,329	1,710	13.1%	51	417	-366	0.4%	3.7%	-21.4%
Roosevelt	8,103	7,836	267	3.3%	8,311	7,970	341	4.1%	-208	-134	-74	-2.5%	-1.7%	-21.7%
Sandoval	29,553	27,972	1,581	5.3%	28,571	26,853	1,718	6.0%	982	1,119	-137	3.4%	4.2%	-8.0%
San Juan	34,484	32,121	2,363	6.9%	34,567	31,966	2,601	7.5%	-83	155	-238	-0.2%	0.5%	-9.2%
San Miguel	9,463	8,685	778	8.2%	9,435	8,520	915	9.7%	28	165	-137	0.3%	1.9%	-15.0%
Sierra	2,748	2,621	127	4.6%	2,769	2,637	132	4.8%	-21	-16	-5	-0.8%	-0.6%	-3.8%
Socorro	5,912	5,539	373	6.3%	5,744	5,402	342	6.0%	168	137	31	2.9%	2.5%	9.1%
Taos	9,613	8,288	1,325	13.8%	9,529	8,138	1,391	14.6%	84	150	-66	0.9%	1.8%	-4.7%
Torrance	3,817	3,567	250	6.5%	3,820	3,514	306	8.0%	-3	53	-56	-0.1%	1.5%	-18.3%
Union	1,898	1,828	70	3.7%	2,053	1,958	95	4.6%	-155	-130	-25	-7.5%	-6.6%	-26.3%
Valencia	15,869	14,761	1,108	7.0%	15,515	14,271	1,244	8.0%	354	490	-136	2.3%	3.4%	-10.9%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
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New Mexico Labor Market Review

New Mexico
Department of
LABOR

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

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Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico's unemployment rate was 6.1 percent in November 1990, up from both the 5.5 percent in October and 5.8 percent one year ago. The over the year jobless rate increase reverses a trend of year-to-year declines that had begun in mid-1987. The current rate is still low by historical standards - the second-lowest November rate since 1978. The number of unemployed persons in New Mexico rose 3,800 over October and is now 2,000 higher than in November 1989. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 5.8 percent in November, up six-tenths of a point over the year. The number of unemployed in the U.S. is now 716,000 more than in November 1989, an increase of 11 percent, while unemployment in New Mexico increased by 5 percent over the same period.

The total number of employed persons in New Mexico, as measured by the household survey, was down by 3,900 or 0.6 percent over the year. This is the second straight month that total employment in New Mexico has shown an over-the-year decline (the rate of growth has been declining since January 1990, when it was 3.3 percent). U.S. employment was down 557,000 over November 1989 for a decline of 0.5 percent, close to New Mexico's in percentage terms.

Statewide nonagricultural wage and salary employment, as measured by an employer payroll survey, was estimated at 574,000 in November, up just slightly (+200) over October. The goods producing sector of the state's economy lost 700 jobs over the month, the result of seasonal decreases in food manufacturing and construction. The other goods producing industry, mining, added jobs during November, as higher oil prices continued to boost employment in oil and gas extraction. Oil and gas is now up by 500 jobs since September. The service producing sector added 900 jobs during November, also caused by seasonal changes - holiday hiring in retail trade and transportation and largely education-related employment increases in local government. All of the service sector seasonal changes were not on the positive side however, as tourism related industries such as lodging and eating & drinking places lost jobs during the month.

Nonfarm payroll employment in New Mexico has added 5,400 jobs over the last twelve months, a 0.9 percent growth rate. The loss of jobs in construction was severe enough (-2,600) to more than offset employment gains in mining and manufacturing, resulting in an overall goods producing sector loss of 1,700 jobs over the year.

(Continued on page 15)

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	699,500	700,100	701,400	-,600	-1,900
Employment	657,100	661,500	661,000	-4,400	-3,900
Unemployment	42,400	38,600	40,400	+3,800	+2,000
Rate	6.1%	5.5%	5.8%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM NOV 1990	REVISED OCT 1990	REVISED NOV 1989	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1990	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	574,000	573,800	568,600	200	5,400
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	87,200	87,900	88,900	-700	-1,700
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	486,800	485,900	479,700	900	7,100
MINING	15,200	14,900	14,900	300	300
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,200	4,100	100	200
Oil & Gas Extraction	8,900	8,700	8,700	200	200
CONSTRUCTION	28,700	29,000	31,300	-300	-2,600
MANUFACTURING	43,300	44,000	42,700	-700	600
DURABLE GOODS	28,800	28,900	28,700	-100	100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,400	2,400	2,600	0	-200
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,900	0	-100
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,100	6,200	5,600	-100	500
Transportation Equipment	5,300	5,300	5,400	0	-100
Other Durable Goods	12,200	12,200	12,200	0	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,500	15,100	14,000	-600	500
Food & Kindred Products	5,100	5,600	4,700	-500	400
Textile & Apparel	2,500	2,600	2,600	-100	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,900	6,900	6,700	0	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,700	28,600	29,400	100	-700
TRANSPORTATION	14,400	14,300	14,500	100	-100
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,900	0	-300
Trucking & Warehousing	7,300	7,200	7,200	100	100
Other Transportation	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,300	14,300	14,900	0	-600
Communication	6,100	6,100	6,400	0	-300
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,200	8,200	8,500	0	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	135,700	135,100	135,700	600	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,700	24,700	24,600	0	100
Durable Goods	14,200	14,200	14,000	0	200
Nondurable Goods	10,500	10,500	10,600	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	111,000	110,400	111,100	600	-100
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,200	4,300	4,200	-100	0
General Merchandise Stores	13,800	13,400	13,000	400	800
Food Stores	15,100	15,100	15,600	0	-500
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,100	14,100	14,300	0	-200
Apparel & Accessories	5,600	5,400	5,800	200	-200
Furniture & Furnishing	4,600	4,400	4,500	200	100
Eating & Drinking Places	41,400	41,600	41,000	-200	400
Miscellaneous Retail	12,200	12,100	12,700	100	-500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	26,300	26,300	26,700	0	-400
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,300	10,700	0	-400
Insurance Carriers	4,400	4,400	4,200	0	200
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Real Estate	5,600	5,600	5,800	0	-200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
SERVICES	143,200	143,700	138,500	-500	4,700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,900	12,200	11,400	-300	500
Personal Services	6,100	6,100	5,600	0	500
Business Services	19,000	19,200	19,000	-200	0
Health Services	34,500	34,500	33,200	0	1,300
Legal Services	4,400	4,500	4,500	-100	-100
Educational Services	6,400	6,400	6,000	0	400
Social Services	8,800	8,700	8,500	100	300
Membership Organizations	11,100	11,300	10,400	-200	700
Engineering & Management Services	23,500	23,500	23,500	0	0
Other Services	17,500	17,300	16,400	200	1,100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	152,900	152,200	149,400	700	3,500
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,500	31,700	31,100	-200	400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	121,400	120,500	118,300	900	3,100
State Government 2/	53,800	54,100	53,200	-300	600
Universities	24,900	25,100	24,700	-200	200
Local Government	67,600	66,400	65,100	1,200	2,500
Schools	41,800	41,300	40,400	500	1,400

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

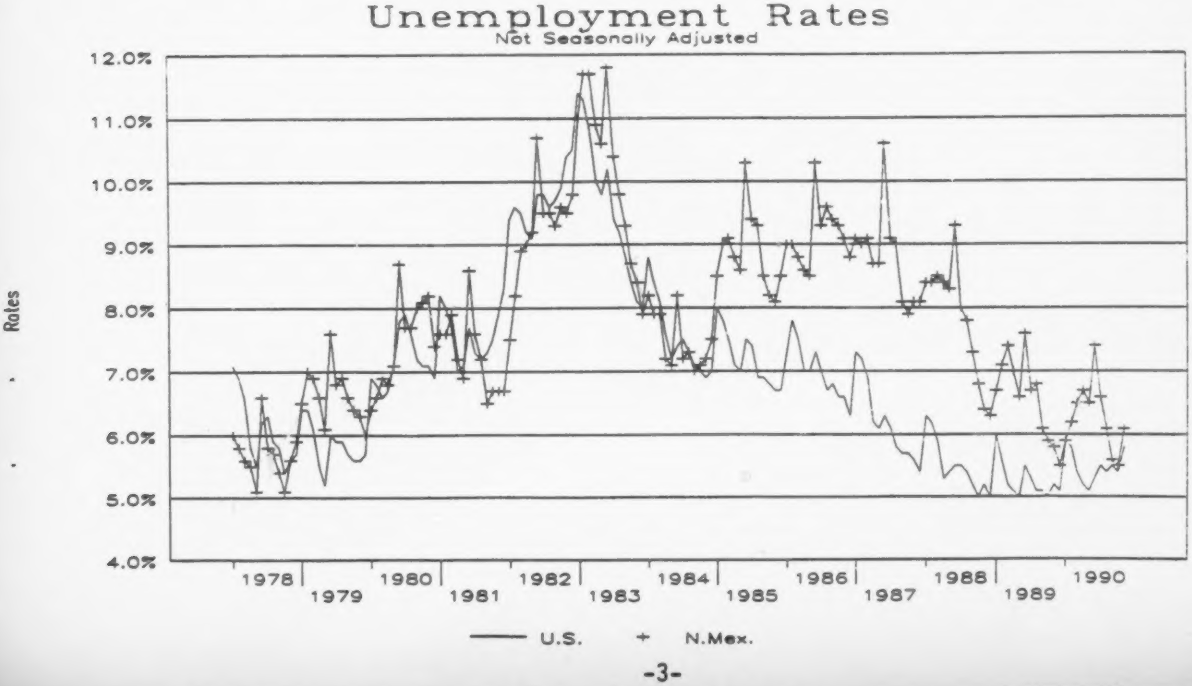
ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Albuquerque, following the statewide trend, experienced an unemployment rate increase in November. The area's jobless rate was 4.8 percent in November 1990, up two-tenths of a percentage point from October and a tenth of a point from last November's rate of 4.7%. The number of unemployed persons in Albuquerque has actually fallen by 100 since last November; however, the labor force is also down (-5,300) over the year. Albuquerque's November unemployment rate is one and three-tenths lower than the statewide rate and has been below the statewide rate for most of the past decade.

The Albuquerque area experienced a loss of 700 nonagricultural payroll jobs in November, according to the monthly survey of employers. The major contributors to the decline were construction, state government, lodging and eating / drinking places, and amusements & recreational facilities. A significant drop also occurred in food processing, as is usual for this time of year. On the plus side, much of retail trade employment was boosted by seasonal hiring for the holidays; but the gain was not quite as large as in most previous October-November periods. Job losses recorded in construction and services (primarily amusement and recreation) are about what is expected at this time of year.

For the past few months, Albuquerque's job totals have been barely above the year ago figures. Now in November, for the first time since August 1987, total nonagricultural employment has dipped slightly below the level of a year ago. The ongoing construction slump is by far the largest contributor to the decrease, but a sizeable job reduction has also occurred in durable goods manufacturing. Among the components of this sector, only electronic equipment shows a year-to-year gain; and even this gain is extremely modest. Services shows a substantial 1,500 job increase since a year ago, but a portion of this growth is at the expense of other sectors: employee leasing businesses have experienced significant growth and are categorized within the services division, but the leased employees may actually work in any industry. State government also shows solid growth over the past twelve months; more than half this increase is in education.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	262,300	263,600	267,600	-1,300	-5,300
Employment	249,700	251,500	254,900	-1,800	-5,200
Unemployment	12,600	12,100	12,700	+,500	- 100
Rate	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%		



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM NOV 1990	REVISED OCT 1990	REVISED NOV 1989	NOV CHANGE FROM	
				OCT 1990	NOV 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	243,800	244,500	244,100	-700	-300
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	32,800	33,300	35,200	-500	-2,400
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	211,000	211,200	208,900	-200	2,100
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	12,000	12,200	13,900	-200	-1,900
MANUFACTURING	20,700	21,000	21,200	-300	-500
Durable Goods	14,700	14,800	15,200	-100	-500
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,200	6,000	-200	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,600	12,700	0	-100
Transportation	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,500	5,500	5,700	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,800	61,300	61,800	500	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,800	14,700	14,700	100	100
Durable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,600	0	0
Nondurable Goods	5,200	5,100	5,100	100	100
RETAIL TRADE	47,000	46,600	47,100	400	-100
General Merchandise Stores	5,600	5,300	5,700	300	-100
Food Stores	5,200	5,200	5,400	0	-200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	18,200	18,400	18,100	-200	100
Other Retail Trade	13,000	12,700	13,000	300	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	14,200	14,100	14,300	100	-100
Depository Institutions	4,400	4,300	4,800	100	-400
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,800	4,800	4,500	0	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
SERVICES	72,300	72,600	70,800	-300	1,500
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,900	3,600	-100	200
Personal Services	2,800	2,800	2,600	0	200
Business Services	11,800	11,900	11,300	-100	500
Health Services	16,400	16,400	15,800	0	600
Social Services	3,700	3,600	3,700	100	0
Membership Organizations	3,300	3,400	3,400	-100	-100
Engineering & Management Services	17,000	16,900	17,000	100	0
Other Services	13,500	13,700	13,400	-200	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50,100	50,600	49,300	-500	800
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,400	13,500	13,500	-100	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,700	37,100	35,800	-400	900
State Government 2/	14,400	15,000	13,700	-600	700
Local Government	22,300	22,100	22,100	200	200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY)

The Las Cruces unemployment rate rose by six-tenths of a percentage point in November to 6.1 percent, identical to the statewide rate. In 1989, the November unemployment rate stood at 5.8 percent in the Las Cruces MSA, also identical to statewide. Total employment in Las Cruces, as measured by the household survey, fell by 900 during November and the number of unemployed increased by 300. Total employment in Dona Ana County is now unchanged from the 1989 level. In contrast to both the state as a whole and to Albuquerque, the Dona Ana County labor force is still up slightly (200 for +0.3%) over the year.

Estimates based on the monthly employer survey in Las Cruces show a gain of 450 jobs in November. Nearly half of this increase resulted from seasonal hiring in the food processing industry, and nearly half occurred in public schools (classified in local government). General merchandise stores also contributed with normal seasonal hiring, and all other major industries held steady over the month.

On a year-to-year basis, the number of payroll jobs in Las Cruces continues to be modestly above the 1989 level. Educational establishments in both state and local government have added a significant number of jobs, while more moderate growth has occurred in food stores and eating & drinking places. The apparent growth in nondurable goods manufacturing is mostly the result of a slight shift in the timing of hiring for seasonal food processing work. In sharp contrast to Albuquerque and other areas of New Mexico which have experienced a severe loss of construction jobs, Las Cruces's construction industry continues to maintain its 1989 level of employment.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	60,700	61,300	60,500	- 600	+ 200
Employment	57,000	57,900	57,000	- 900	0
Unemployment	3,700	3,400	3,500	300	+ 200
Rate	6.1%	5.5%	5.8%		

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE AND LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES)

The Santa Fe MSA unemployment rate remained low in November, at 3.9 percent; however, it was up from the revised October rate of 3.7 percent, and five tenths of a percentage point above last year's November rate. As was the case statewide, this is the first month in some time (back to 1987) that the Santa Fe jobless rate came in above year ago levels. The preliminary November unemployment rate in Santa Fe County was 4.4% (4.2% in October) and the rate in Los Alamos County was a 1.7% (1.8% in October). The Santa Fe MSA includes both Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.

Total payroll employment showed no change in the Santa Fe area between October and November, according to estimates based on the monthly survey of employers. Following the pattern of previous years, November brought seasonal job gains in retail trade which were offset by seasonal job cutbacks in construction and hotels & lodging places. All other sectors maintained their October levels.

On a year-to-year basis, job growth continues to be slightly more than three percent for the third consecutive month, although this is down from the four percent levels posted during the summer months. This record makes 1990 Santa Fe's best for employment growth since 1986. There are 1,800 more jobs now than in November 1989. State government, retail trade and services were the leaders in job growth over the last year. Among the industry divisions, only construction shows an over-the-year job loss; but Santa Fe's construction decline is moderate compared to Albuquerque's.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	69,200	69,900	67,700	- 700	+1,500
Employment	66,500	67,300	65,400	- 800	+1,100
Unemployment	2,700	2,600	2,300	+ 100	+ 400
Rate	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM NOV 1990	REVISED OCT 1990	REVISED NOV 1989	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1990	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	45,000	44,550	44,300	450	700
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	6,150	5,950	6,050	200	100
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	38,850	38,600	38,250	250	600
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0
MANUFACTURING	3,800	3,600	3,700	200	100
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100
Nondurable Goods	2,300	2,100	2,100	200	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,500	1,500	1,650	0	-150
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,450	9,400	9,300	50	150
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,450	8,400	8,300	50	150
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,150	1,250	50	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,100	6,000	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
SERVICES	7,800	7,800	7,800	0	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,400	18,200	17,800	200	600
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,200	4,300	4,400	-100	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,200	13,900	13,400	300	800
State Government 3/	7,900	7,800	7,500	100	400
Local Government	6,300	6,100	5,900	200	400

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM NOV 1990	REVISED OCT 1990	REVISED NOV 1989	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1990	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	59,150	59,150	57,350	0	1,800
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	4,500	4,600	4,650	-100	-150
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	54,650	54,550	52,700	100	1,950
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,700	2,800	-100	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,800	1,800	1,750	0	50
Durable Goods	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	650	600	0	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	950	950	950	0	0
Transportation	500	500	450	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	450	450	500	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,500	11,300	10,900	200	600
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	950	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	10,550	10,350	9,950	200	600
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,050	1,050	100	100
Eating & Drinking Places	4,300	4,300	3,900	0	400
Other Retail Trade	5,100	5,000	5,000	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
SERVICES	15,700	15,800	15,100	-100	600
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,200	2,300	2,100	-100	100
Health Services	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
Other Services	9,700	9,700	9,300	0	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,400	24,400	23,650	0	750
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,700	1,700	1,650	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,700	22,700	22,000	0	700
State Government 4/	18,200	18,200	17,500	0	700
Local Government	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

4/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989
MINING	$541.63	$569.32	$561.51	43.4	45.4	45.8	12.48	12.54	12.26
CONSTRUCTION	$448.81	$424.05	$426.38	41.1	39.3	37.6	10.92	10.79	11.34
MANUFACTURING	$363.01	$355.51	$353.53	38.7	39.9	39.5	9.38	8.91	8.95
Durable Goods	$398.58	$383.68	$380.03	42.0	41.3	40.3	9.49	9.29	9.43
Nondurable Goods	$289.92	$302.44	$295.24	32.0	37.2	37.9	9.06	8.13	7.79
COMMUNICATIONS	$532.27	$579.09	$581.40	37.3	39.8	42.1	14.27	14.55	13.81
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$629.15	$639.90	$616.19	43.6	45.0	43.0	14.43	14.22	14.33
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$209.50	$216.74	$214.81	30.1	30.7	30.6	6.96	7.06	7.02
Wholesale Trade	$341.53	$342.23	$362.07	35.8	36.1	38.6	9.54	9.48	9.38
Retail Trade	$181.78	$189.98	$185.31	28.9	29.5	29.0	6.29	6.44	6.39
BANKING	$250.83	$252.71	$250.13	36.3	37.0	37.5	6.91	6.83	6.67

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989
MANUFACTURING	$382.44	$378.22	$357.29	41.3	40.8	40.1	9.26	9.27	8.91
Durable Goods	$432.42	$424.15	$367.82	43.9	42.5	38.8	9.85	9.98	9.48
Nondurable Goods	$281.94	$287.25	$332.90	36.1	37.5	42.9	7.81	7.66	7.76

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

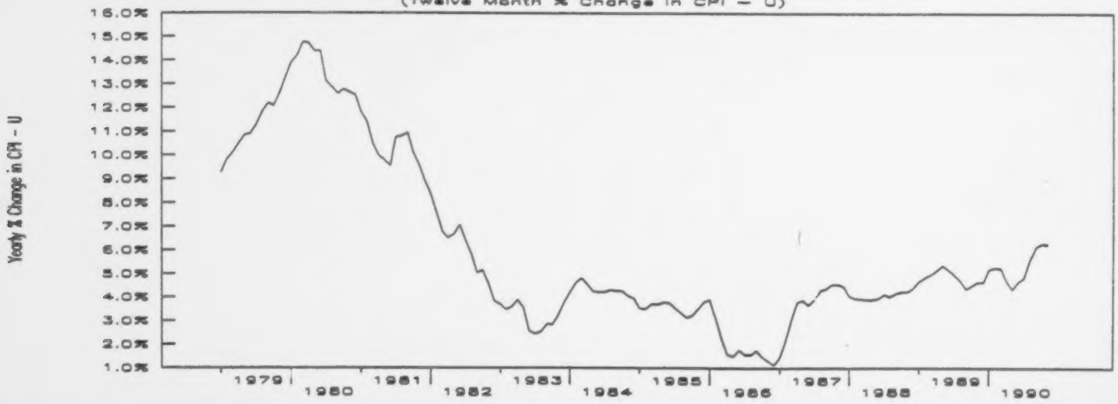
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1989	PERCENT CHANGE	
				Oct. '90-Nov. '90	Nov. '89-Nov. '90
CPI-U	133.8	133.5	125.9	0.2%	6.3%
CPI-W	132.2	131.9	124.4	0.2%	6.3%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1975	452,600	407,100	45,500	10.1%
1976	476,000	432,000	44,000	9.2%
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1989 JAN.	673,000	627,800	45,200	6.7%
FEB.	682,500	634,200	48,300	7.1%
MAR.	691,900	640,600	51,300	7.4%
APR.	693,200	644,900	48,300	7.0%
MAY.	695,400	649,600	45,800	6.6%
JUN.	705,300	651,500	53,800	7.6%
JUL.	705,400	657,800	47,600	6.7%
AUG.	704,100	656,300	47,800	6.8%
SEP.	704,200	661,200	43,000	6.1%
OCT.	705,300	663,500	41,800	5.9%
NOV.	701,400	661,000	40,400	5.8%
DEC.	702,300	663,500	38,800	5.5%
1990 JAN.	689,200	648,700	40,500	5.9%
FEB.	694,600	651,700	42,900	6.2%
MAR.	699,700	654,000	45,700	6.5%
APR.	702,100	655,400	46,700	6.7%
MAY.	705,500	659,800	45,700	6.5%
JUN.	712,900	659,900	53,000	7.4%
JUL.	711,600	665,000	46,600	6.5%
AUG.	706,100	663,300	42,800	6.1%
SEP.	701,600	662,100	39,500	5.6%
OCT.	700,100	661,500	38,600	5.5%
Prel. NOV.	699,500	657,100	42,400	6.1%
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-600	-4,400	3,800	0.6
YEAR AGO	-1,900	-3,900	2,000	0.3
2 YRS. AGO	8,900	10,500	-1,600	-0.3
3 YRS. AGO	15,000	27,800	-12,800	-2.0
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.1%	-0.7%	9.8%	
YEAR AGO	-0.3%	-0.6%	5.0%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.3%	1.6%	-3.6%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.2%	4.4%	-23.2%	

UNITED STATES (in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1975	93,775	85,847	7,928	8.5%
1976	96,158	88,752	7,406	7.7%
1977	99,009	92,017	6,992	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1989 JAN.	122,095	114,786	7,309	6.0%
FEB.	121,906	115,023	6,883	5.6%
MAR.	122,223	115,844	6,378	5.2%
APR.	122,576	116,347	6,229	5.1%
MAY.	123,196	117,039	6,156	5.0%
JUN.	125,569	118,719	6,850	5.5%
JUL.	126,238	119,502	6,736	5.3%
AUG.	125,444	119,092	6,352	5.1%
SEP.	123,828	117,498	6,330	5.1%
OCT.	124,416	118,194	6,222	5.0%
NOV.	124,664	118,168	6,495	5.2%
DEC.	123,998	117,698	6,300	5.1%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,790	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,900	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,012	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-199	-688	489	0.4
YEAR AGO	157	-557	716	0.6
2 YRS. AGO	2,221	1,311	911	0.7
3 YRS. AGO	4,221	3,811	411	0.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.2%	-0.6%	7.3%	
YEAR AGO	0.1%	-0.5%	11.0%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.8%	1.1%	14.5%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.5%	3.3%	6.0%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

OCTOBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

1990 STATE	*(Prel.) Oct. 1990 RANKING*	*(Prel.) Oct. 1990 RATE*
WEST VIRGINIA	1	8.1%
ALABAMA	2	7.3%
MICHIGAN	3	7.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4	6.6%
MISSISSIPPI	5	6.4%
ALASKA	5	6.4%
FLORIDA	7	6.2%
ARKANSAS	8	6.1%
MONTANA	8	6.1%
LOUISIANA	10	6.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	10	6.0%
MISSOURI	12	5.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	12	5.9%
GEORGIA	14	5.8%
ILLINIOS	15	5.7%
CALIFORNIA	15	5.7%
OHIO	17	5.6%
NEW MEXICO	18	5.5%
RHODE ISLAND	18	5.5%
NEW JERSEY	20	5.4%
NEW YORK	20	5.4%
OREGON	20	5.4%
DELAWARE	20	5.4%
NEVADA	24	5.3%
TEXAS	24	5.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	5.2%
TENNESSEE	26	5.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	5.1%
INDIANA	28	5.1%
MAINE	28	5.1%
OKLAHOMA	31	5.0%
CONNECTICUT	32	4.8%
KENTUCKY	33	4.7%
IDAHO	34	4.6%
ARIZONA	34	4.6%
WASHINGTON	34	4.6%
MARYLAND	37	4.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	38	4.4%
VERMONT	38	4.4%
KANSAS	38	4.4%
WYOMING	38	4.4%
VIRGINIA	42	4.2%
MINNESOTA	42	4.2%
COLORADO	44	4.1%
IOWA	44	4.1%
UTAH	46	3.9%
WISCONSIN	47	3.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	48	3.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	49	3.5%
HAWAII	50	2.8%
NEBRASKA	51	2.0%

1989 STATE	*Oct. 1989 RANKING*	*Oct. 1989 RATE*
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.4%
MICHIGAN	2	7.7%
LOUISIANA	3	6.6%
MISSISSIPPI	4	6.5%
ALASKA	5	6.4%
ALABAMA	5	6.4%
ILLINIOS	7	6.3%
ARKANSAS	8	6.1%
TEXAS	9	6.0%
NEW MEXICO	10	5.9%
GEORGIA	10	5.9%
FLORIDA	12	5.7%
OHIO	13	5.6%
WASHINGTON	14	5.5%
MISSOURI	15	5.3%
WYOMING	15	5.3%
INDIANA	15	5.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	5.3%
MONTANA	19	5.2%
OREGON	20	5.0%
KENTUCKY	21	4.9%
COLORADO	21	4.9%
OKLAHOMA	21	4.9%
NEW JERSEY	24	4.8%
TENNESSEE	25	4.7%
NEVADA	25	4.7%
ARIZONA	25	4.7%
NEW YORK	28	4.6%
CALIFORNIA	28	4.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	30	4.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	30	4.4%
RHODE ISLAND	32	4.3%
VIRGINIA	33	4.2%
IOWA	33	4.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	35	4.1%
IDAHO	35	4.1%
WISCONSIN	37	4.0%
KANSAS	37	4.0%
UTAH	39	3.9%
MAINE	39	3.9%
CONNECTICUT	39	3.9%
MINNESOTA	42	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	42	3.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	42	3.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	42	3.8%
DELAWARE	46	3.6%
VERMONT	47	3.4%
MARYLAND	48	3.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	49	3.1%
NEBRASKA	50	2.8%
HAWAII	51	2.4%

MONTHLY LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS - November 1990

(News releases referred to in this section are available from the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington D.C. 20212 - Phone 202-523-1913)

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On December 7, 1990 the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that employment fell sharply and unemployment rose in November. The civilian worker unemployment rate increased from 5.7 to 5.9 percent. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, rose from 5.7 to 5.9 percent this month (seasonally adjusted). November's unemployment rate was the highest since October 1987, when it was 6.0 percent. The quarterly average unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 5.3% in the second quarter and 5.6% in the third quarter of 1990.

The unemployment rate for manufacturing workers rose nearly a percentage point in November to 6.6 percent, reflecting the escalating pace of factory job cutbacks. The rate for construction workers reached 13.6 percent.

Nonfarm employment, as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 265,000 in November, as manufacturing, construction, and retail trade suffered significant losses. Total civilian employment, as measured by the survey of households, fell by 450,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. Both surveys reflect similar weakness in employment.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) again decreased by two-tenths of a percentage point to 62.5 percent in November. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 126.231 million, and the labor force participation rate, 66.3 percent, were also down over the month, after seasonal adjustment, which is consistent with the overall pattern of indicators. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 39,000 for a .03 percent rise. Over the same period, the noninstitutional population increased by 1.591 million or by 0.8 percent. The growth in the national labor force is clearly not keeping pace with the growth in the population.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 282,000 in November to a seasonally adjusted level of 7.355 million as the civilian worker unemployment rose from 5.7 to 5.9 percent. Since November 1989, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 703,000 or 10.5 percent.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for November shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 5.4 percent (up three-tenths of a point), for women 20 and older the rate was 5.1 percent (up two-tenths of a point), while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was up 0.3 of a percentage point to 16.5 percent.

The November unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was up by 0.6 percentage point from 11.8 percent to 12.4 percent, and the rate for Hispanics was up five-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 8.6 percent from 8.1 percent the month before (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites rose by two-tenths of a point to 5.1 percent. The unemployment picture has darkened for all population sectors, but more so for Blacks and Hispanics.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 450,000 in November to 117.261 million, seasonally adjusted, and the employment-population ratio dropped by three-tenths of a point to 62.1 percent. Persons employed, as measured by the household survey, fell by 575,000 over the year or by 0.5 percent. The employment-to-population ratio has fallen by nine-tenths of a percentage point in the last year. The civilian labor force (124.616 million) and the labor force participation rate (66.0 percent) were down over the month by 168,000 and 0.2 of a percentage point respectively.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was up by half of a week in November to 12.4 weeks - it was 11.6 weeks in November of 1989. The median duration of unemployment was down by 0.2 of a week to 5.8 in November - this measure has increased by one full week from November 1989. 1.776 million (24 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in November.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 51.7 in November, up by nine-tenths of a point from the previous month but up by a drastic 4.3 percentage points from last November. Job losers totaled 3.815 million in November, as opposed to 994 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force and new entrants constituted the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 835,000 in the third quarter of 1990, essentially unchanged from the previous quarter. This is surprising in light of other employment indicators.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The nonfarm payroll employment exhibited marked deterioration in November, dropping by 265,000 to 110,167. The revised October drop had been 180,000. Exceptionally large job losses were reported in manufacturing, especially in durable goods. Construction and retail trade experienced substantial declines for the second month in a row, and weakness was evident in most other industries as well.

The decline in manufacturing employment was 200,000 over the month, as declines were widespread throughout this sector. The largest decline occurred in motor vehicle manufacturing, where employment has been down since July. November's drop in motor vehicle manufacturing was 55,000, reflecting plants temporarily shut down to prevent excessive inventory buildup. Employment also fell in industries that supply materials for auto manufacturing such as fabricated metals, rubber and plastics, and apparel and other textile products. Elsewhere in manufacturing, employment decreased substantially in industrial machinery and electronic equipment, about 15,000 jobs in each, and in those industries linked to the construction industry such as lumber and furniture. Manufacturing has lost 750,000 jobs since its peak level in January of 1989.

Construction, which has been losing employment since the spring of 1990, lost an additional 60,000 jobs in November, following an even larger drop in October. In the last six months, construction industry employment has fallen by some 250,000 jobs.

In the mining sector, there was a 5,000 job gain in November, mainly in oil and gas extraction, which is picking up due to the increase in oil prices.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 1.4 percent of the civilian labor force in November up by a tenth of a point since October. Job losers are now 3.1 percent of the civilian labor force (up three-tenths of a point since October), while unemployed persons 25 years and older were at 4.8 percent (up, by four-tenths of a point) of the civilian labor force 25 years and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 5.7 percent, up again this month, from 5.5 percent last month and 5.4 percent in August. A variant unemployment rate accounting for involuntary part-time workers was 8.2 percent in November, up from 7.9 percent in October and 7.8 percent in September. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 8.3 percent in the third quarter of 1990, up from 8.0 in the second quarter. Discouraged workers were 7.9 percent of the civilian labor force in the third quarter of last year.

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

The Income Support Division of the New Mexico Human Services Department has issued the Monthly Statistical Report dated November 1990. The report provides information and analysis showing that the number of New Mexico Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Food Stamp cases are continuing to increase. There are now almost nine percent more AFDC cases and thirteen percent more Food Stamp cases in the state than there were one year ago. The recent increase is not without historical precedent in the state: between 1979 and 1981 the number of AFDC cases increased by about 3,000 and between 1978 and 1980 the number of Food Stamp cases almost doubled. Recently, however, the level of participation in the AFDC program has exceeded previous records and Food Stamp participation is at a post-1982 recession high. The number of Food Stamp cases peaked at 64,646 in March 1980 and steadily declined for the next eight years. The turning point was May 1989 - since then the number of Food Stamp cases has steadily climbed. The number of AFDC cases reached an all-time high of 20,503 in September 1990. The previous record caseload was 19,763 in February, 1981. The sharp upward trend began in October 1989.

The Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce recently released data on annual averages through 1989 for the average wage per job for the United States, all states, metropolitan areas and counties. The average wage per job in the United States as a whole was $22,130 in 1989, up from $21,403 in 1988 for an increase of 3.3 percent. Overall, metropolitan area wages were somewhat higher than non-metropolitan wages for the country. New Mexico's average wage per job in 1989 was $18,708, up by $459 or 2.6 percent from the 1988 average of $18,239. The average wage per job in the Albuquerque MSA went from $19,358 in 1988 to $19,917 in 1989 for a 2.9 percent increase. New Mexico and Albuquerque average wages per job are less than those in the country as a whole and have increased at a slower rate.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor published its annual report on the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program in November 1990. This program collects information on layoffs involving 50 or more persons. The New Mexico (MLS) program reported 22 mass layoff events involving 5,185 workers losing jobs in 1989. "Seasonal work" was the reason cited by employers in 14 of these layoffs. Separations were concentrated in nonmanufacturing industries, which accounted for 4 out of 5 separated workers. Within nonmanufacturing, two-fifths of separations came from the services industry, and an additional one-fifth was accounted for by layoffs in wholesale and retail trade. The proportion of separated workers filing initial claims for unemployment insurance was 54 percent in 1989, while in 1988 only 39 percent filed initial claims. Over the year, a higher proportion of claims were reported in the services and transportation & utilities sectors. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 56 percent of unemployment insurance initial claimants were Hispanic.

The New Mexico Business Current Report for November 1990 features an article by James A. McCormick entitled "The Construction Industry in New Mexico", an analysis of the sector based on information from the "Census of Construction Industries" and data from the Current Employment Statistics Program of the N.M. Department of Labor. The latest Census of Construction Industries contains data from 1987, providing insight into the structure of the construction industry in New Mexico. According to the Census of Construction Industries, there were 10,789 establishments engaged in construction, land subdivision, or development activities in New Mexico in 1987. Most of these businesses were quite small - 66 percent had no employees at all, and another 21 percent employed fewer than 5 people. Only 13 percent employed 5 or more workers. Establishments employing 5 or more workers accounted for more than 75 percent of the total value of construction business conducted in the state. The article goes on to state that there was $2.8 billion of business done in the state construction sector during 1987. The 3,707 establishments with employment accounted for $2.4 billion. Of this, $1.1 billion was value-added: $839 million went for the cost of materials, fuels, power, and rental of equipment and buildings; and $577 million was paid to subcontractors. On average, these businesses employed 29,139 people, with payrolls of $500 million.

Construction is an industry subject to dramatic cyclical fluctuations in employment, as shown by data from the Current Employment Statistics program. An overview of the last twenty years shows that the early 1970's were a period of accelerated growth. Employment in construction doubled in eight years, from 17,400 jobs in 1970 to 35,000 in 1978. Industry employment remained at or near this level until 1980, when it fell to 32,100 jobs. A renewed expansion began in 1983 and employment reached 37,500 in 1985. Since then, the level of employment has been steadily declining every year. [New Mexico Department of Labor figures show that 29,100 people were working in the field in September 1990. This figure is 22 percent below the average for 1985 and represents the smallest construction work force since 1976.- NMLMR] **The New Mexico Business** article also contains a table giving average hourly earnings by sector for 1989, giving the construction sector as index base at 100 percent. The mining sector is then indexed at 107.9 percent, manufacturing at 77.4 percent, trade at 62 percent, transportation and utilities at 125.9 percent and depository institutions at 58.7 percent. The table clearly shows that construction jobs are among the better paid jobs in the state of New Mexico.

Albuquerque Area

Lieber's Luggage has opened a new store on Menaul NE in Albuquerque. The new 6,000-square-foot two-story outlet consolidates business operations previously divided among three Albuquerque locations.

Pancho's Mexican Buffet will open its second Albuquerque restaurant in the spring of 1991 near San Mateo and Montgomery Boulevards NE. Construction is currently under way on the 6,200-square-foot restaurant. It is expected to employ about 70 people, most of them part-time employees, according to a spokeswoman from the company's headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas. Pancho's first Albuquerque restaurant opened in 1970 on east Central and employs about 60 people. Pancho's operates 64 restaurants in seven states. Its 65th store will open soon in Amarillo, Texas.

Amtech Technology Corp. of Santa Fe is expanding its operations to Albuquerque. Amtech plans to open an Albuquerque office late this year that will employ initially 20 people. Most of the employees will be relocated from Santa Fe. Amtech designs, manufactures and installs fully automated identification systems used in the transportation industry. The identification systems permit remote identification of objects such as automobiles and railroad cars. They are used in electronic and toll collection and in rail, ship, and air transportation to track cargo. The Albuquerque office will be in an 11,500 square-foot building on Balloon NE. Amtech Technology Corp. is the design, engineering and manufacturing subsidiary of Amtech Corp., a publicly held company based in Dallas.

Carlsbad / Loving Area:

The **Carlsbad Mental Health Association (CMHA)** board of directors has approved a bid of $401,470 from Courson Construction of Carlsbad for construction of a 7,000 square-foot building at 914 N. Canal Street. Completion is expected in April 1991.

Volt Technical Services and Volt Temporary Services, both divisions of Volt Information Science Inc., have won a bid to provide the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) with temporary and short-term employees. Approximately 100 contract employees of Peak Technical Services Inc. will be assumed by Volt beginning in November 1990. The contract period is for one year with a renewal option for another year and is worth more than $1 million.

Motel Stevens is undergoing expansion, modernization and redecoration. According to the motel manager, the $2 million project is expected to be finished May 1991. About 25 local contractors are involved in the project.

Catron County:

The Catron County Commission has appealed the U.S. Forest Service's recommendation of an allotment of no more than 3.6 million board feet in the **Eagle Peak-Buzzard Timber Sale**. The commission stated that the local economy would be severely affected by the reduction in sales of timber from Gila National Forest land. The commission alleges that the decision calling for the timber sale to be reduced from 27.4 million board feet to 3.6 million board feet was recommended without consideration given to the economic stability of the community.

Clovis Area:

According to an article in the Clovis News-Journal, local officials are banking on the **expansion of Cannon Air Force Base** to trigger economic growth in the Clovis/Curry County area. A Planning Authority for Cannon Expansion (PACE) has been formed with representatives of Clovis, Curry County, Portales and Roosevelt County. With about 1500 military personnel expecting to be transferred to CAFB by December 1991, local officials are projecting a short spurt in growth. Local officials feel the added work force will provide an opportunity for industries to consider locating in Clovis or Curry County.

Estancia Area:

The **Torrance County Detention Facility** opened in late November. According to Peggy Wilson, Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) spokeswoman, the firm anticipates filling the facility with federal prisoners within a few weeks. Opponents of the jail succeeded in getting Congress to pass federal legislation requiring private jails to meet certain standards before they can be used by U.S. Marshals to house federal prisoners.

Farmington Area:

The growth of the methane gas extraction industry and the extension of the federal tax credits for another two years has sparked a growing interest in the San Juan County area. **Trigon Engineering Inc.** of Denver opened a Farmington office in late November. The office could bring up to 25 new jobs to San Juan County.

Gallup Area

Fort Wingate Army Depot will close in mid-1992, two years earlier than had been earlier announced, according to U.S. Army officials. The facility employs about 75 civilian workers.

Grants / Milan Area:

National Emergency Water Systems Inc., is considering locating a private water testing lab in Grants. According to David P. Groat, President of National Emergency Water Systems, New Mexico does not have an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved lab and it would be their intent to build an EPA and Food and Drug Administration approved water testing lab within the next two years. The water purity testing facility would employ about 50 people.

A motion picture film container, reel manufacturer and distributor, **Dunhill Inc.**, plans to locate a plant in Milan. Dunhill, a California-based company, has designed and engineered a steel film container that is expected to become the industry standard.

Hobbs / Lovington Area:

The Kensington Residential Hotels, formerly Cimarron West Hotel, celebrated their grand opening the weekend of November 17th and 18th in the newly renovated buildings. The Kensington Residential Hotels are licensed as Adult Residential Sheltered Care Homes (A.R.S.C.H.). In the State of New Mexico, A.R.S.C.H. residents may have physical or mental disabilities, but must be ambulatory or otherwise mobile.

The Circle K convenience store in Lovington closed in late October. According to Grady Cleckler, District Manager, the closure was due to reduced profits. Cleckler said the convenience store chain has 79 stores in New Mexico, of which they are closing the Lovington and the Clovis stores.

Los Alamos Area:

A $53 million **fusion energy research project** at Los Alamos National Laboratory has been shut down before it opened. Work on the Los Alamos Confinement Physics Research Facility will cease because of funding reductions for the Department of Energy's magnetic fusion research program. The Los Alamos' fusion research staff of 150 will be reduced. There has been no decision as to whether people will be laid off or absorbed into other programs. In 1990, Los Alamos Laboratories received $22 million in fusion research funding with $10.9 million of it for the Confinement Physics Research Facility.

Las Cruces Area:

A **new cancer treatment center** opened in early December on the grounds of Memorial Medical Center. According to Terri Read, public relations director, the new 7,000-square-foot facility will offer radiation therapy for all types of cancer treatment. The new treatment center is expected to treat about 30 patients each day. Employment will consist of radiation therapy technologists, nurses and others who work under the direction of the radiation oncologist.

One of the three local **Furr's Supermarkets** will shut down in mid-January. The majority of the workers affected will be transferred to one of the other two local stores or in Furr's El Paso stores.

A local machined parts operation, **Las Cruces Machine Co.**, has received a $1 million contract from Martin Marietta Corporation to make parts for the U.S. Postal Service. The contract will begin April 1, 1991 and extend until December 1, 1993. The company expects to add six new employees to the 10 it already employs. The firm will manufacture precision mechanical parts and components used in the new Postal Service letter and package sorting equipment.

Las Vegas Area:

The Inn on the Santa Fe Trail, formerly known as the La Loma Motel, is being remodeled and is slated to open March 1, 1991. The remodeled Inn on the Santa Fe Trail will be constructed in two stages over a period of seven years. Phase I will include creating an enclosed compound with a complete facade, grounds and existing guest room renovation, and Phase II will include completion of 16 additional guest rooms and suites, conference space, an enclosed swimming pool and expanded spa.

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held for a $3.2 million **Comfort Inn** motel in late November. Construction of the 101-room, 48,000 square-foot building, will be complete by the summer of 1991.

Raton Area:

A non-profit group, **United Veterans Center Inc.**, is spearheading a drive to break ground next summer on a $12 million veterans center. Plans for the $12 million center include a museum and medical facility. Possible future expansion will include condominiums, a 150-room hotel, equestrian center, restaurants and shops. According to Terry Steele, incorporator, funding sources for the $12 million will come primarily from corporations and grants.

Roswell Area:

Construction is expected to start in January 1991 for a multi-million dollar milk-processing plant by **Associated Milk Producers Inc. (AMPI)** in Chaves County. The plant should be operational by the spring of 1992. Roswell was chosen for the investment because of its abundant supply of high-quality alfalfa, moderate temperatures and the number of dairies in the area. The plant is expected to employ about 100 people.

According to a report from the Roswell Labor Service Center, **El Jefe Salsa**,which is located in Chaves County, seems to be booming. The company has been in business almost one year, and is now shipping 120,000 to 140,000 pounds of salsa a month.

Sandoval County Area:

A **Vickers** gas station/convenience store has opened at Southern Boulevard and Nicklaus Drive in Rio Rancho. This is the 16th Vickers in New Mexico.

Santa Fe Area:

Santa Fe's largest hotel, **the Eldorado**, is considering the purchase of an adjacent shopping center, San Francisco Plaza, for an expansion project. The additional space would be used to add rooms, parking and a new swimming pool to the hotel. The expansion will add 35 to 50 more rooms to the 218-room hotel. The General Manager, Paul Margetson, says no final decision has been made.

Dunlaps Department Store closed at the end of December. The store employed 25 to 30 people. Several factors prompted the closing including unsuccessful lease negotiations and increased retail competition.

A third Santa Fe **McDonald's** is scheduled to begin construction this month at the corner of St. Michael's Drive and Pacheco Street. The facility should be complete sometime in the spring.

(Continued from page 1)

Nationally, both construction and manufacturing have lost jobs over the year, while mining is posting a small increase.

New Mexico's service producing sector has grown by 7,100 jobs from 1989, with services and government accounting for the majority of the gains. The government increase was largely in the local category, primarily at public schools. Services was up by 4,700 jobs or 3.4 percent, and the increase was spread among most industry subsectors, with health services being the largest gainer. Transportation & public utilities and finance, insurance, & real estate (FIRE) continued to show fewer jobs than in 1989. Nationwide, the FIRE industry is also showing an employment decline, although somewhat less percentage wise than in New Mexico. However, transportation nationally is posting job growth of about two percent, contrasting with New Mexico's employment decline of two percent. Employment in the other service producing industry, trade, is now unchanged in New Mexico from its year ago level. Trade job growth had been falling since reaching a peak of 3.5 percent in early 1989. Nationwide, trade industry employment is also showing virtually no growth over the year.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Page 1, 3, 5, and New Mexico Labor Force Estimates on the last page but one of the New Mexico Labor Market Review

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work) - Page 2, 4, and 6 of New Mexico Labor Market Review

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

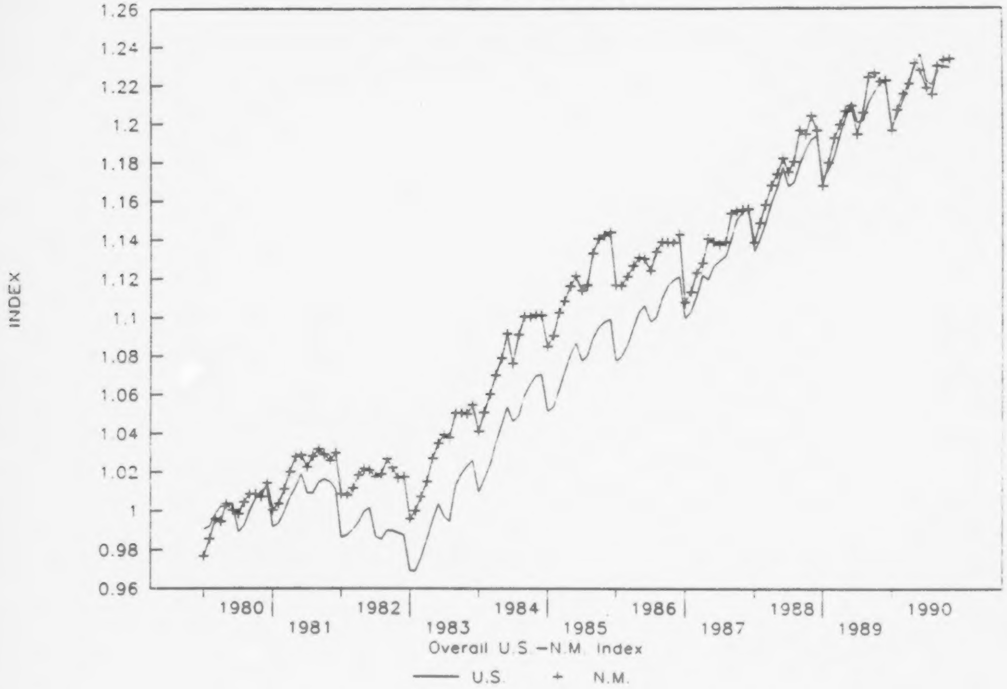
Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

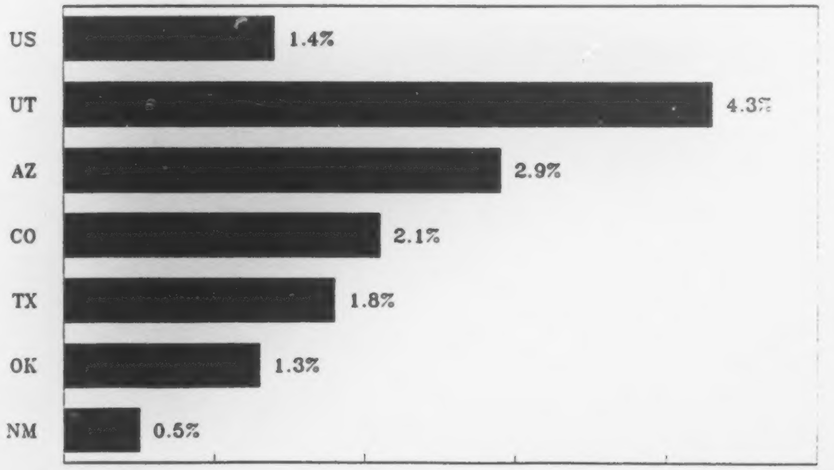
Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.



Nonfarm Employment U.S.-N.M.

Indexed to 1980 = 100



NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES

OCTOBER 1989 TO (PREL.) OCTOBER 1990

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest

STATE	RANKING	OCTOBER 1989	(PREL.) OCTOBER 1990	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	601.8	641.5	39.7	6.6%
UTAH	2	706.1	736.8	30.7	4.3%
WASHINGTON	3	2100	2177.9	77.9	3.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	1521.8	1576	54.2	3.6%
IDAHO	5	383.2	396.8	13.6	3.5%
FLORIDA	6	5327.4	5484.7	157.3	3.0%
ARIZONA	7	1483.5	1527.1	43.6	2.9%
NEBRASKA	8	715.4	734.8	19.4	2.7%
OREGON	9	1237.4	1269.3	31.9	2.6%
ARKANSAS	10	907.5	929.8	22.3	2.5%
OHIO	11	4885.7	4997.5	111.8	2.3%
COLORADO	12	1482.1	1513.1	31	2.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	265.5	270.9	5.4	2.0%
HAWAII	14	510.1	519.7	9.6	1.9%
ALASKA	14	230.9	235.2	4.3	1.9%
TEXAS	16	6864.1	6990.4	126.3	1.8%
INDIANA	16	2504.8	2550.6	45.8	1.8%
KANSAS	18	1084.1	1102.8	18.7	1.7%
MINNESOTA	18	2132.3	2168.4	36.1	1.7%
KENTUCKY	18	1461.2	1485.6	24.4	1.7%
CALIFORNIA	21	12662.5	12863.8	201.3	1.6%
IOWA	22	1224.9	1243.4	18.5	1.5%
WISCONSIN	22	2269	2302.3	33.3	1.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	24	281.2	285.2	4	1.4%
LOUISIANA	24	1524.6	1546.1	21.5	1.4%
WYOMING	24	197.8	200.5	2.7	1.4%
OKLAHOMA	27	1163.2	1177.9	14.7	1.3%
VIRGINIA	28	2904.8	2935.2	30.4	1.0%
ALABAMA	29	1598.5	1612.9	14.4	0.9%
GEORGIA	29	2983.4	3009.1	25.7	0.9%
MONTANA	31	298.8	301.2	2.4	0.8%
DELAWARE	31	344.6	347.3	2.7	0.8%
MARYLAND	33	2165.6	2181.1	15.5	0.7%
MISSISSIPPI	33	937.2	943.6	6.4	0.7%
WEST VIRGINIA	33	622.8	627	4.2	0.7%
NEW MEXICO	36	570.6	573.4	2.8	0.5%
MISSOURI	37	2338.4	2347.8	9.4	0.4%
ILLINIOS	38	5230.5	5244.2	13.7	0.3%
TENNESSEE	39	2187.4	2191	3.6	0.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	3119.6	3123.9	4.3	0.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	40	5166.7	5173.1	6.4	0.1%
NEW YORK	42	8318.5	8298	-20.5	-0.2%
NEW JERSEY	43	3724.7	3713.9	-10.8	-0.3%
MICHIGAN	43	3956.9	3945.2	-11.7	-0.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	45	686	681.4	-4.6	-0.7%
CONNECTICUT	46	1692.1	1676.4	-15.7	-0.9%
VERMONT	47	263	258.6	-4.4	-1.7%
RHODE ISLAND	48	463.4	453.3	-10.1	-2.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	49	531.3	516.3	-15	-2.8%
MAINE	50	554.1	536.9	-17.2	-3.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	50	3120.3	3023	-97.3	-3.1%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 1990				REVISED OCTOBER 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	699,515	657,143	42,372	6.1%	700,080	661,470	38,610	5.5%	-565	-4,327	3,762	-0.1%	-0.7%	9.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,351	249,749	12,602	4.8%	263,631	251,531	12,100	4.6%	-1,280	-1,782	502	-0.5%	-0.7%	4.1%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	60,623	56,965	3,658	6.0%	61,276	57,863	3,413	5.6%	-653	-898	245	-1.1%	-1.6%	7.2%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	69,245	66,549	2,696	3.9%	69,906	67,315	2,591	3.7%	-661	-766	105	-0.9%	-1.1%	4.1%
Catron	1,347	1,156	191	14.2%	1,297	1,151	146	11.3%	50	5	45	3.9%	0.4%	30.8%
Chaves	24,416	23,280	1,136	4.7%	24,422	23,279	1,143	4.7%	-6	1	-7	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6%
Cibola	8,990	8,004	986	11.0%	8,847	8,049	798	9.0%	143	-45	188	1.6%	-0.6%	23.6%
Colfax	6,071	5,590	481	7.9%	6,002	5,595	407	6.8%	69	-5	74	1.1%	-0.1%	18.2%
Curry	17,184	16,124	1,060	6.2%	17,154	16,111	1,043	6.1%	30	13	17	0.2%	0.1%	1.6%
De Baca	934	881	53	5.7%	929	880	49	5.3%	5	1	4	0.5%	0.1%	8.2%
Eddy	19,776	18,407	1,369	6.9%	19,606	18,431	1,175	6.0%	170	-24	194	0.9%	-0.1%	16.5%
Grant	10,630	9,791	839	7.9%	10,554	9,792	762	7.2%	76	-1	77	0.7%	0.0%	10.1%
Guadalupe	1,724	1,557	167	9.7%	1,703	1,566	137	8.0%	21	-9	30	1.2%	-0.6%	21.9%
Harding	362	313	49	13.5%	337	296	41	12.2%	25	17	8	7.4%	5.7%	19.5%
Hidalgo	2,827	2,670	157	5.6%	2,829	2,666	163	5.8%	-2	4	-6	-0.1%	0.2%	-3.7%
Lea	21,242	20,263	979	4.6%	21,365	20,460	905	4.2%	-123	-197	74	-0.6%	-1.0%	8.2%
Lincoln	6,401	5,992	409	6.4%	6,412	6,069	343	5.3%	-11	-77	66	-0.2%	-1.3%	19.2%
Luna	6,171	5,410	761	12.3%	6,212	5,695	517	8.3%	-41	-285	244	-0.7%	-5.0%	47.2%
McKinley	19,064	17,298	1,766	9.3%	18,538	16,998	1,540	8.3%	526	300	226	2.8%	1.8%	14.7%
Mora	1,266	918	348	27.5%	1,108	883	225	20.3%	158	35	123	14.3%	4.0%	54.7%
Otero	18,849	17,518	1,331	7.1%	18,815	17,560	1,255	6.7%	34	-42	76	0.2%	-0.2%	6.1%
Quay	4,697	4,358	339	7.2%	4,651	4,348	303	6.5%	46	10	36	1.0%	0.2%	11.9%
Rio Arriba	13,178	11,535	1,643	12.5%	12,985	11,644	1,341	10.3%	193	-109	302	1.5%	-0.9%	22.5%
Roosevelt	7,989	7,745	244	3.1%	8,105	7,841	264	3.3%	-116	-96	-20	-1.4%	-1.2%	-7.6%
Sandoval	29,509	27,777	1,732	5.9%	29,566	27,989	1,577	5.3%	-57	-212	155	-0.2%	-0.8%	9.8%
San Juan	34,607	32,023	2,584	7.5%	34,494	32,141	2,353	6.8%	113	-118	231	0.3%	-0.4%	9.8%
San Miguel	9,680	8,724	956	9.9%	9,469	8,690	779	8.2%	211	34	177	2.2%	0.4%	22.7%
Sierra	2,819	2,626	193	6.8%	2,754	2,623	131	4.8%	65	3	62	2.4%	0.1%	47.3%
Socorro	5,963	5,569	394	6.6%	5,916	5,543	373	6.3%	47	26	21	0.8%	0.5%	5.6%
Taos	9,910	8,212	1,698	17.1%	9,604	8,293	1,311	13.7%	306	-81	387	3.2%	-1.0%	29.5%
Torrance	3,865	3,581	284	7.3%	3,816	3,569	247	6.5%	49	12	37	1.3%	0.3%	15.0%
Union	2,021	1,896	125	6.2%	1,900	1,829	71	3.7%	121	67	54	6.4%	3.7%	76.1%
Valencia	15,804	14,662	1,142	7.2%	15,877	14,770	1,107	7.0%	-73	-108	35	-0.5%	-0.7%	3.2%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 1990				REVISED NOVEMBER 1989				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	699,515	657,143	42,372	6.1%	701,422	661,027	40,395	5.8%	-1,907	-3,884	1,977	-0.3%	-0.6%	4.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,351	249,749	12,602	4.8%	267,589	254,866	12,723	4.8%	-5,238	-5,117	-121	-2.0%	-2.0%	-1.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	60,623	56,965	3,658	6.0%	60,466	57,003	3,463	5.7%	157	-38	195	0.3%	-0.1%	5.6%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	69,245	66,549	2,696	3.9%	67,703	65,373	2,330	3.4%	1,542	1,176	366	2.3%	1.8%	15.7%
Catron	1,347	1,156	191	14.2%	1,387	1,270	117	8.4%	-40	-114	74	-2.9%	-9.0%	63.2%
Chaves	24,416	23,280	1,136	4.7%	24,357	23,419	938	3.9%	59	-139	198	0.2%	-0.6%	21.1%
Cibola	8,990	8,004	986	11.0%	9,548	8,693	855	9.0%	-558	-689	131	-5.8%	-7.9%	15.3%
Colfax	6,071	5,590	481	7.9%	6,007	5,533	474	7.9%	64	57	7	1.1%	1.0%	1.5%
Curry	17,184	16,124	1,060	6.2%	17,157	16,174	983	5.7%	27	-50	77	0.2%	-0.3%	7.8%
De Baca	934	881	53	5.7%	945	891	54	5.7%	-11	-10	-1	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.9%
Eddy	19,776	18,407	1,369	6.9%	19,588	18,372	1,216	6.2%	188	35	153	1.0%	0.2%	12.6%
Grant	10,630	9,791	839	7.9%	10,884	9,998	886	8.1%	-254	-207	-47	-2.3%	-2.1%	-5.3%
Guadalupe	1,724	1,557	167	9.7%	1,718	1,528	190	11.1%	6	29	-23	0.3%	1.9%	-12.1%
Harding	362	313	49	13.5%	379	312	67	17.7%	-17	1	-18	-4.5%	0.3%	-26.9%
Hidalgo	2,827	2,670	157	5.6%	2,800	2,639	161	5.8%	27	31	-4	1.0%	1.2%	-2.5%
Lea	21,242	20,263	979	4.6%	21,589	20,542	1,047	4.8%	-347	-279	-68	-1.6%	-1.4%	-6.5%
Lincoln	6,401	5,992	409	6.4%	6,403	6,083	320	5.0%	-2	-91	89	0.0%	-1.5%	27.8%
Luna	6,171	5,410	761	12.3%	6,073	5,308	765	12.6%	98	102	-4	1.6%	1.9%	-0.5%
McKinley	19,064	17,298	1,766	9.3%	18,673	17,325	1,348	7.2%	391	-27	418	2.1%	-0.2%	31.0%
Mora	1,266	918	348	27.5%	1,213	931	282	23.2%	53	-13	66	4.4%	-1.4%	23.4%
Otero	18,849	17,518	1,331	7.1%	18,921	17,761	1,160	6.1%	-72	-243	171	-0.4%	-1.4%	14.7%
Quay	4,697	4,358	339	7.2%	4,612	4,393	219	4.7%	85	-35	120	1.8%	-0.8%	54.8%
Rio Arriba	13,178	11,535	1,643	12.5%	13,275	11,623	1,652	12.4%	-97	-88	-9	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.5%
Roosevelt	7,989	7,745	244	3.1%	8,142	7,820	322	4.0%	-153	-75	-78	-1.9%	-1.0%	-24.2%
Sandoval	29,509	27,777	1,732	5.9%	29,044	27,128	1,916	6.6%	465	649	-184	1.6%	2.4%	-9.6%
San Juan	34,607	32,023	2,584	7.5%	34,066	31,512	2,554	7.5%	541	511	30	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%
San Miguel	9,680	8,724	956	9.9%	9,543	8,625	918	9.6%	137	99	38	1.4%	1.1%	4.1%
Sierra	2,819	2,626	193	6.8%	2,735	2,596	139	5.1%	84	30	54	3.1%	1.2%	38.8%
Socorro	5,963	5,569	394	6.6%	5,800	5,462	338	5.8%	163	107	56	2.8%	2.0%	16.6%
Taos	9,910	8,212	1,698	17.1%	9,365	7,942	1,423	15.2%	545	270	275	5.8%	3.4%	19.3%
Torrance	3,865	3,581	284	7.3%	3,788	3,488	300	7.9%	77	93	-16	2.0%	2.7%	-5.3%
Union	2,021	1,896	125	6.2%	2,054	1,958	96	4.7%	-33	-62	29	-1.6%	-3.2%	30.2%
Valencia	15,804	14,662	1,142	7.2%	15,598	14,459	1,139	7.3%	206	203	3	1.3%	1.4%	0.3%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ **Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County**

3/ **Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County**

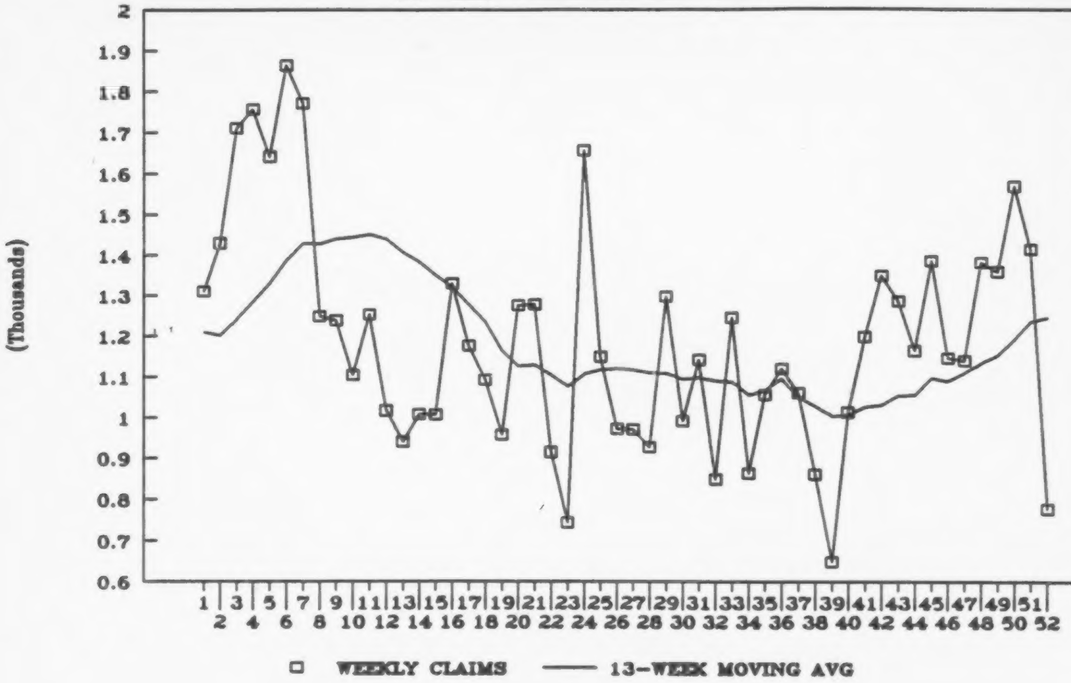
4/ **Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties**

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	GEANNE MONTES (acting)	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
RIO RANCHO SATELLITE OFFICE		891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVENUE	RIO RANCHO	87124
CASUAL LABOR	LEROY BACA	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	DEE McANINCH	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	JOE R. MARTINEZ	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	DON SHAVER	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
ROSWELL	FEBE CATANO	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	GARRY ENOX	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

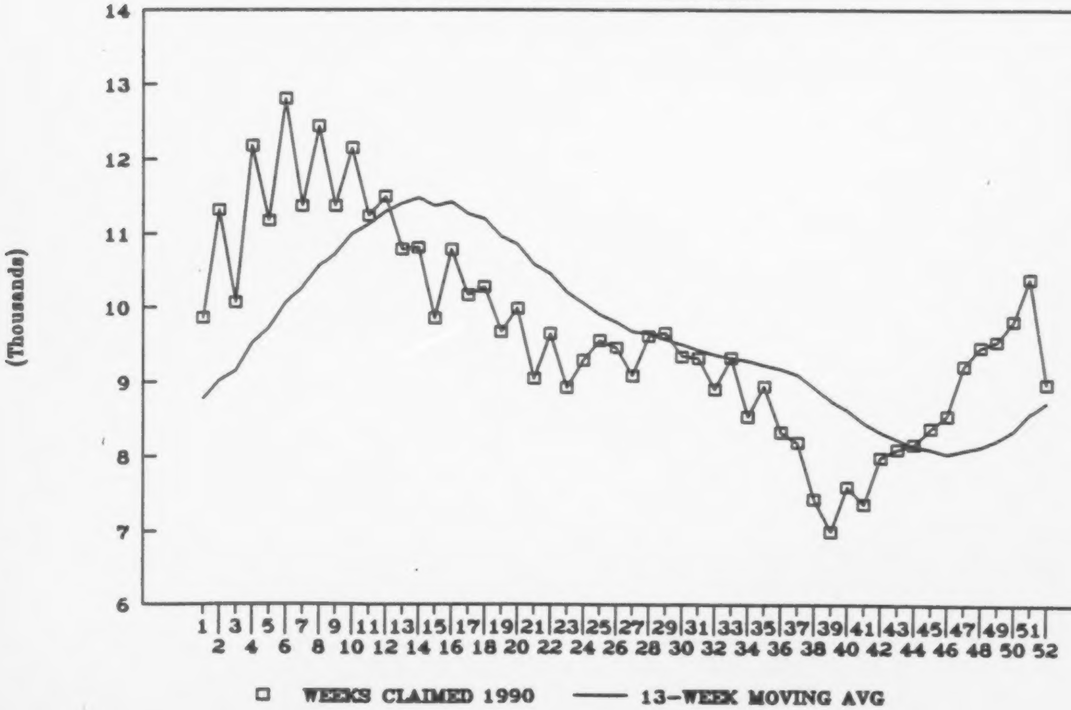
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE INITIAL CLAIMS

BY WEEK – CALENDAR YEAR 1990



INTRASTATE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

BY WEEK – CALENDAR YEAR 1990



Source: ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU, ACTUARIAL RESEARCH

55624-2

New Mexico Labor Market Review

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

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Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico's unemployment rate jumped by four-tenths of a percentage point, to 6.5 percent, in December 1990 and is now up by a full percentage point from one year ago. The number of unemployed rose by 2,900 over the month and is 7,000 higher than in December 1989. Two factors contributing to the unemployment increase are illustrated by data generated by the New Mexico Department of Labor on unemployment insurance (U.I.) claims and on reported layoffs. Insured unemployment, the count of New Mexicans receiving U.I., rose from 8,960 in December 1989 to 9,781 in December 1990. Over the last year, U.I. claims from workers in the manufacturing and transportation industries have increased by 29 and 27 percent respectively, while claims from the mining sector have fallen by 27 percent. Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 45,800 in December, so about 21 percent of unemployed New Mexicans currently receive U.I. benefits. The number of New Mexicans filing new claims for U.I. in December 1990 was 6,498, compared to 5,839 in December of 1989, indicating that unemployment could continue to rise in the near-term. Other evidence of a deteriorating employment situation is furnished by the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program, which tracks layoffs by industry through the use of U.I. administrative data. MLS data indicated significantly increased layoff activity in the manufacturing industry in the fourth quarter of 1990.

The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 5.9 percent in December, up eight-tenths of a point from December 1989. U.S. unemployment is up by 1,043,000 over a year ago (16.6 percent), while unemployment in New Mexico increased 7,000 (18 percent).

New Mexico's nonagricultural employment in December, as measured by an employer survey, was estimated at 574,300, unchanged from November. The goods producing sector lost 600 jobs as a result of seasonal job decreases in construction and manufacturing. One positive sign in the monthly estimates was that the decline in construction jobs was considerably less than usual for December. Mining posted a gain of 100 jobs, stemming from increased activity in oil and gas extraction. The service producing sector grew by 600 in December, contributed mostly by seasonal hiring in retail trade and business services. The business services industry, which includes, among other things, temporary employment agencies and leasing employment agencies, accounted for the majority of the overall services increase of 1,000 jobs in December. On the other hand, the trade category added somewhat fewer jobs this December than in recent years. One probable explanation is that

(Continued on Page 14, Col.2)

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	704,500	700,200	702,300	+4,300	+2,200
Employment	658,700	657,300	663,500	+1,400	-4,800
Unemployment	45,800	42,900	38,800	+2,900	+7,000
Rate	6.5%	6.1%	5.5%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM DEC 1990	REVISED NOV 1990	REVISED DEC 1989	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1990	DEC CHANGE FROM DEC 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	574,300	574,300	568,900	0	5,400
GOODS PRODUCING	86,400	87,000	86,800	-600	-400
SERVICE PRODUCING	487,900	487,300	482,100	600	5,800
MINING	15,100	15,000	15,000	100	100
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	8,900	8,800	8,800	100	100
CONSTRUCTION	28,100	28,600	29,300	-500	-1,200
MANUFACTURING	43,200	43,400	42,500	-200	700
DURABLE GOODS	28,800	28,900	28,400	-100	400
Lumber & Wood Products	2,300	2,400	2,500	-100	-200
Machinery(except electric)	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,100	6,100	5,600	0	500
Transportation Equipment	5,400	5,300	5,300	100	100
Other Durable Goods	12,100	12,200	12,100	-100	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,400	14,500	14,100	-100	300
Food & Kindred Products	5,000	5,100	4,800	-100	200
Textile & Apparel	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,900	6,900	6,700	0	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,800	28,700	29,600	100	-800
TRANSPORTATION	14,500	14,400	14,700	100	-200
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	2,000	0	-400
Trucking & Warehousing	7,400	7,300	7,300	100	100
Other Transportation	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,300	14,300	14,900	0	-600
Communication	6,100	6,100	6,400	0	-300
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,200	8,200	8,500	0	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	136,800	136,200	137,100	600	-300
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,700	24,700	24,600	0	100
Durable Goods	14,200	14,200	14,100	0	100
Nondurable Goods	10,500	10,500	10,500	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	112,100	111,500	112,500	600	-400
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
General Merchandise Stores	14,100	14,000	13,200	100	900
Food Stores	15,100	15,100	15,700	0	-600
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,200	14,200	14,400	0	-200
Apparel & Accessories	5,800	5,700	6,400	100	-600
Furniture & Furnishing	4,700	4,600	4,600	100	100
Eating & Drinking Places	41,400	41,400	40,900	0	500
Miscellaneous Retail	12,600	12,300	13,100	300	-500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	26,400	26,400	26,800	0	-400
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,300	10,700	0	-400
Insurance Carriers	4,500	4,500	4,200	0	300
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Real Estate	5,700	5,600	5,900	100	-200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,900	3,000	3,000	-100	-100
SERVICES	144,100	143,100	139,900	1,000	4,200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,700	11,800	11,300	-100	400
Personal Services	6,100	6,100	5,700	0	400
Business Services	19,700	19,000	19,400	700	300
Health Services	34,500	34,400	33,400	100	1,100
Legal Services	4,500	4,400	4,500	100	0
Educational Services	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300
Social Services	8,800	8,800	8,600	0	200
Membership Organizations	11,100	11,100	10,300	0	800
Engineering & Management Services	23,400	23,500	23,400	-100	0
Other Services	17,900	17,600	17,200	300	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	151,800	152,900	148,700	-1,100	3,100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,300	31,500	31,100	-200	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	120,500	121,400	117,600	-900	2,900
State Government 2/	53,400	53,800	52,400	-400	1,000
Universities	24,800	24,900	23,900	-100	900
Local Government	67,100	67,600	65,200	-500	1,900
Schools	42,000	41,800	40,300	200	1,700

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

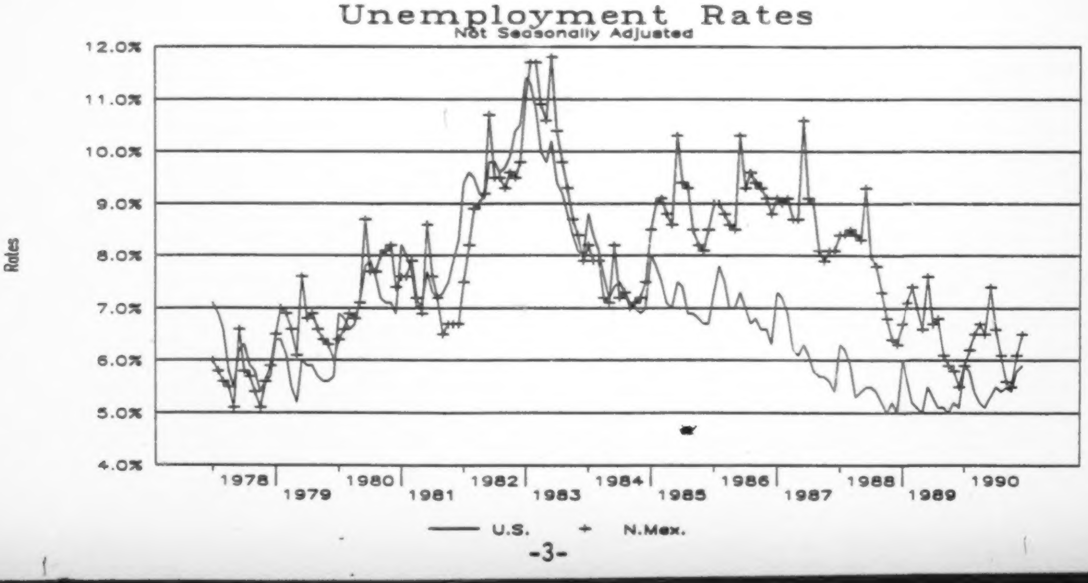
Albuquerque's unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in December 1990, up seven-tenths of a percentage point from November and one and three-tenths point from the December 1989 rate of 4.2%. The number of unemployed persons in Albuquerque is now 3,500 higher than one year ago. The number of Unemployment Insurance claimants in Albuquerque this December was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 2,494 to 2,878 (+15.4%).

The year-to-year change in persons employed (as estimated by the household-survey based methodology) was a negative 3,900, a decrease of 1.5 percent. This measure has been negative since April. The comparable year-to-year change in nonagricultural employment, which measures jobs on a place-of-work basis, has been slowing since May, and is now nearly zero.

Nonagricultural payroll employment in Albuquerque increased modestly between November and December, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly survey of employers. The monthly gain of 500 jobs is comparable to the long-term November-December pattern. Leading all industry divisions was trade, with an over-the-month gain of 900 jobs. While this increase appears impressive, it is somewhat less than the average gain of previous November-December periods. Business services recorded a solid 400 job addition over the month; one may suppose that at least a portion of these new jobs represent employee leasing company workers assigned to retail trade establishments during the busy holiday shopping period. Also counted in business services were temporary employees hired to deliver new telephone directories. Yet another notable increase occurred in the transportation sector, as temporary jobs were added for the delivery of Christmas parcels. On the downside over the month, layoffs occurred in electronics, jewelry making, and lumber and wood products firms; and seasonal declines were observed in both state and local government and in construction. It should be noted that the drop in construction jobs was the smallest for the November-December period since 1984; however, construction jobs continue to be far below the year-ago level.

Year-to-year comparisons by industry show substantial job losses in durable goods manufacturing (principally instruments & miscellaneous manufacturing, stone, clay & glass products, and lumber & furniture) and in the troubled depository institution sector, which includes both banks and savings & loan companies. Strong employment growth is being reported in state government (mostly in education), business services, and health services.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	265,300	262,300	265,700	+3,000	- 400
Employment	250,600	249,600	254,500	+1,000	-3,900
Unemployment	14,700	12,700	11,200	+2,000	+3,500
Rate	5.5%	4.8%	4.2%		



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	DEC CHANGE FROM	
ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989	NOV 1990	DEC 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	244,000	243,500	244,100	500	-100
GOODS PRODUCING	32,200	32,800	34,700	-600	-2,500
SERVICE PRODUCING	211,800	210,700	209,400	1,100	2,400
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	11,700	11,900	13,400	-200	-1,700
MANUFACTURING	20,400	20,800	21,200	-400	-800
Durable Goods	14,400	14,700	15,200	-300	-800
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,100	6,000	-100	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,600	12,800	200	0
Transportation	7,300	7,100	7,100	200	200
Communication & Public Utilities	5,500	5,500	5,700	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	62,600	61,700	62,400	900	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,800	14,800	14,600	0	200
Durable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,500	0	100
Nondurable Goods	5,200	5,200	5,100	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	47,800	46,900	47,800	900	0
General Merchandise Stores	5,800	5,600	5,800	200	0
Food Stores	5,300	5,200	5,500	100	-200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	18,300	18,100	18,100	200	200
Other Retail Trade	13,400	13,000	13,500	400	-100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	14,200	14,200	14,300	0	-100
Depository Institutions	4,300	4,400	4,800	-100	-500
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,800	4,800	4,600	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,100	5,000	4,900	100	200
SERVICES	72,400	72,100	71,200	300	1,200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,700	3,800	3,500	-100	200
Personal Services	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Business Services	12,000	11,600	11,500	400	500
Health Services	16,500	16,400	15,900	100	600
Social Services	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0
Membership Organizations	3,300	3,300	3,400	0	-100
Engineering & Management Services	16,900	17,000	17,100	-100	-200
Other Services	13,500	13,500	13,400	0	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	49,800	50,100	48,700	-300	1,100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,400	13,400	13,500	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,400	36,700	35,200	-300	1,200
State Government	14,200	14,400	13,100	-200	1,100
Local Government	22,200	22,300	22,100	-100	100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY)

The Las Cruces unemployment rate rose by four-tenths of a percentage point in December to 6.6 percent, virtually the same as the statewide jobless rate. In December 1989, the unemployment rate stood at 5.4 percent in the Las Cruces MSA, slightly lower than the then-statewide rate of 5.5 percent. The estimate of unemployed persons in the Las Cruces MSA is now up by 800 from the same period in 1989, a 25 percent increase. It is evident that Las Cruces is suffering from the deterioration in the statewide economic climate, although not as much as Albuquerque.

The number of persons employed in Dona Ana County, as measured by the household survey, is now down by 200 since last December, the first month that this indicator has turned negative in the course of the current economic slowdown.

There was a barely noticeable drop in total nonagricultural payroll employment in Las Cruces between November and December, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey. There was a small, seasonally expected drop in construction employment which was more than offset by a seasonally expected gain in retail trade.

An over-the-year comparison reveals a continuation of the trend of very modest nonfarm payroll job growth which has prevailed in Las Cruces throughout the second half of 1990. Most new jobs have been created in state and local government and in trade, and nondurable goods manufacturing has also shown healthy growth. On the downside are federal government, transportation and public utilities, construction, services, and durable goods manufacturing; but job shrinkage is fairly modest in each of these sectors. One may speculate that increased national defense activities resulting from the current Persian Gulf conflict may eventually mean new jobs in Las Cruces area defense-related firms (durable goods manufacturing and services) and in Federal government (NASA and White Sands Missile Range).

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	60,200	60,900	59,600	- 700	+ 600
Employment	56,200	57,100	56,400	- 900	- 200
Unemployment	4,000	3,800	3,200	200	+ 800
Rate	6.6%	6.2%	5.4%		

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE AND LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES)

The Santa Fe MSA unemployment rate remained low in December, at 3.5 percent, down from the revised November rate of 3.8 percent, and one-tenth of a percentage point above last year's December rate. The preliminary December unemployment rate in Santa Fe County was 4.4% (4.3% in November) and the rate in Los Alamos County was a 1.6% (1.7% in November). The Santa Fe MSA includes both Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.

The year-to-year growth rate of persons employed in Santa Fe (according to the household survey) has dropped substantially in the course of the past two months, to 0.6 percent in December and 1.7 percent in November, after reaching 3.5 percent in October. Although Santa Fe has shown impressive employment growth rates in the past year or so, the growth rate was hovering around 1 percent in the first half of 1989.

Preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey reveal a larger than expected loss of 700 nonagricultural payroll jobs in the Santa Fe area between November and December. More than half the decrease was expected based on established seasonal patterns, but in addition there was a sizeable layoff by a major employer in the state government sector. A seasonally expected decrease of 200 jobs occurred in hotels and lodging places, while a reduction in eating and drinking places was offset by hiring in other parts of retail trade. Other sectors experiencing seasonal downturns were construction, federal government, educational services, and membership organizations.

An over-the-year comparison shows that the Santa Fe area continues to experience employment growth, although the rate of growth, now at 2.3%, has slowed considerably from the four-plus percent rate recorded earlier in the year. The industrial divisions showing the greatest strength continue to be trade, services, and state & local government. On the other hand, construction and communication & public utilities both stand at or slightly below year-ago levels.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989
Civilian Labor Force	67,900	69,300	67,400	-1,400	+ 500
Employment	65,500	66,700	65,100	-1,200	+ 400
Unemployment	2,400	2,600	2,300	- 200	+ 100
Rate	3.5%	3.8%	3.4%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM DEC 1990	REVISED NOV 1990	REVISED DEC 1989	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1990	DEC 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	45,150	45,200	44,450	-50	700
GOODS PRODUCING	6,100	6,200	6,050	-100	50
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,050	39,000	38,400	50	650
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,300	2,300	-100	-100
MANUFACTURING	3,850	3,850	3,700	0	150
Durable Goods	1,550	1,550	1,600	0	-50
Nondurable Goods	2,300	2,300	2,100	0	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,500	1,500	1,650	0	-150
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,600	9,450	9,250	150	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,600	8,450	8,250	150	350
General Merchandise Stores	1,250	1,200	1,200	50	50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Other Retail Trade	6,200	6,100	6,000	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,650	1,650	1,700	0	-50
SERVICES	7,900	7,900	8,000	0	-100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,400	18,500	17,800	-100	600
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,200	4,200	4,400	0	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,200	14,300	13,400	-100	800
State Government	8,000	8,000	7,600	0	400
Local Government	6,200	6,300	5,800	-100	400

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM DEC 1990	REVISED NOV 1990	REVISED DEC 1989	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1990	DEC 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	58,600	59,200	57,300	-600	1,300
GOODS PRODUCING	4,500	4,550	4,550	-50	-50
SERVICE PRODUCING	54,100	54,650	52,750	-550	1,350
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,700	2,700	-100	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,800	1,750	1,750	50	50
Durable Goods	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	600	600	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	950	950	1,000	0	-50
Transportation	500	500	500	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	450	450	500	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,550	11,500	11,100	50	450
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	950	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	10,600	10,550	10,150	50	450
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,150	1,150	50	50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,200	4,300	3,900	-100	300
Other Retail Trade	5,200	5,100	5,100	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,100	2,100	1,900	0	200
SERVICES	15,500	15,800	15,150	-300	350
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,000	2,200	1,950	-200	50
Health Services	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
Other Services	9,700	9,800	9,500	-100	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,000	24,300	23,600	-300	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,600	1,700	1,600	-100	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,400	22,600	22,000	-200	400
State Government 3/	17,800	18,100	17,600	-300	200
Local Government	4,600	4,500	4,400	100	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, Federally funded programs, universities, and the three branches of government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989
MINING	$604.32	$550.88	$608.77	48.0	44.0	46.4	12.59	12.52	13.12
CONSTRUCTION	$445.31	$420.42	$437.63	39.2	38.5	36.9	11.36	10.92	11.86
MANUFACTURING	$378.92	$361.43	$356.90	40.7	39.5	39.7	9.31	9.15	8.99
Durable Goods	$408.92	$388.27	$382.58	42.2	41.0	40.7	9.69	9.47	9.40
Nondurable Goods	$320.63	$308.06	$301.13	37.9	36.5	37.5	8.46	8.44	8.03
COMMUNICATIONS	$527.77	$505.11	$581.40	38.3	35.9	42.1	13.78	14.07	13.81
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$655.09	$641.66	$632.93	44.9	44.1	43.5	14.59	14.55	14.55
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$231.19	$214.91	$220.73	31.2	30.1	30.7	7.41	7.14	7.19
Wholesale Trade	$357.64	$344.75	$371.11	37.1	35.8	37.6	9.64	9.63	9.87
Retail Trade	$204.90	$187.56	$190.74	30.0	28.9	29.3	6.83	6.49	6.51
BANKING	$269.58	$250.80	$252.38	38.9	36.4	35.9	6.93	6.89	7.03

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989
MANUFACTURING	$389.50	$384.81	$351.05	40.7	41.2	39.4	9.57	9.34	8.91
Durable Goods	$442.09	$434.82	$362.07	43.3	43.7	38.6	10.21	9.95	9.38
Nondurable Goods	$286.22	$283.81	$327.47	35.6	36.2	41.4	8.04	7.84	7.91

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

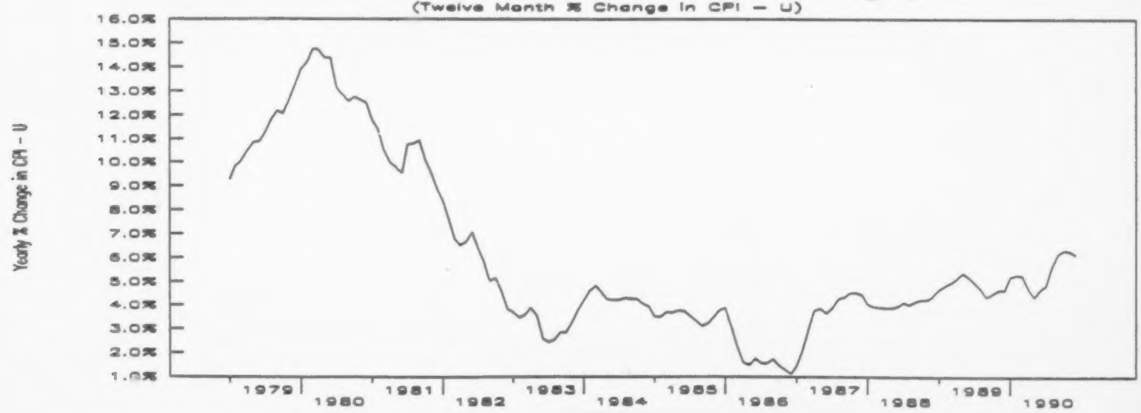
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1989	PERCENT CHANGE Nov '90-Dec '90	PERCENT CHANGE Dec '89-Dec '90
CPI-U	133.8	133.8	126.1	0.0%	6.1%
CPI-W	132.2	132.2	124.6	0.0%	6.1%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI – U)



NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE %
1975	452,600	407,100	45,500	10.1%
1976	476,000	432,000	44,000	9.2%
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1989 JAN.	673,000	627,800	45,200	6.7%
FEB.	682,500	634,200	48,300	7.1%
MAR.	691,900	640,600	51,300	7.4%
APR.	693,200	644,900	48,300	7.0%
MAY.	695,400	649,600	45,800	6.6%
JUN.	705,300	651,500	53,800	7.6%
JUL.	705,400	657,800	47,600	6.7%
AUG.	704,100	656,300	47,800	6.8%
SEP.	704,200	661,200	43,000	6.1%
OCT.	705,300	663,500	41,800	5.9%
NOV.	701,400	661,000	40,400	5.8%
DEC.	702,300	663,500	38,800	5.5%
1990 JAN.	689,200	648,700	40,500	5.9%
FEB.	694,600	651,700	42,900	6.2%
MAR.	699,700	654,000	45,700	6.5%
APR.	702,100	655,400	46,700	6.7%
MAY.	705,500	659,800	45,700	6.5%
JUN.	712,900	659,900	53,000	7.4%
JUL.	711,600	665,000	46,600	6.5%
AUG.	706,100	663,300	42,800	6.1%
SEP.	701,600	662,100	39,500	5.6%
OCT.	700,100	661,500	38,600	5.5%
NOV.	700,200	657,300	42,900	6.1%
Prel. DEC.	704,500	658,700	45,800	6.5%
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	4,300	1,400	2,900	0.4
YEAR AGO	2,200	-4,800	7,000	1.0
2 YRS. AGO	19,700	17,000	2,700	0.2
3 YRS. AGO	22,700	31,900	-9,200	-1.6
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.6%	0.2%	6.8%	
YEAR AGO	0.3%	-0.7%	18.0%	
2 YRS. AGO	2.9%	2.6%	6.3%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.3%	5.1%	-16.7%	

UNITED STATES (in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE %
1975	93,775	85,847	7,928	8.5%
1976	96,158	88,752	7,406	7.7%
1977	99,009	92,017	6,992	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1989 JAN.	122,095	114,786	7,309	6.0%
FEB.	121,906	115,023	6,883	5.6%
MAR.	122,223	115,844	6,378	5.2%
APR.	122,576	116,347	6,229	5.1%
MAY.	123,196	117,039	6,156	5.0%
JUN.	125,569	118,719	6,850	5.5%
JUL.	126,238	119,502	6,736	5.3%
AUG.	125,444	119,092	6,352	5.1%
SEP.	123,828	117,498	6,330	5.1%
OCT.	124,416	118,194	6,222	5.0%
NOV.	124,664	118,168	6,495	5.2%
DEC.	123,998	117,698	6,300	5.1%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,790	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,900	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,012	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-191	-324	132	0.1
YEAR AGO	632	-411	1,043	0.8
2 YRS. AGO	2,530	1,287	1,243	0.9
3 YRS. AGO	4,430	3,587	843	0.5
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.2%	-0.3%	1.8%	
YEAR AGO	0.5%	-0.3%	16.6%	
2 YRS. AGO	2.1%	1.1%	20.4%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.7%	3.2%	13.0%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

NOVEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

1990 STATE	(Prel.) Nov. 1990 RANKING	(Prel.) Nov. 1990 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	8.7%
MISSISSIPPI	2	7.4%
MICHIGAN	3	7.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4	6.9%
TEXAS	5	6.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	6.8%
ALABAMA	7	6.7%
MONTANA	7	6.7%
ALASKA	7	6.7%
MAINE	10	6.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	10	6.6%
ARKANSAS	10	6.6%
CALIFORNIA	13	6.5%
RHODE ISLAND	14	6.4%
FLORIDA	15	6.3%
DELAWARE	16	6.2%
NEW MEXICO	17	6.1%
LOUISIANA	17	6.1%
MISSOURI	19	6.0%
VERMONT	19	6.0%
ILLINIOS	21	5.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	21	5.9%
GEORGIA	23	5.8%
OKLAHOMA	24	5.7%
OREGON	25	5.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	5.5%
WYOMING	26	5.5%
NEVADA	28	5.4%
TENNESSEE	28	5.4%
KENTUCKY	28	5.4%
OHIO	31	5.3%
MARYLAND	31	5.3%
NEW YORK	31	5.3%
NEW JERSEY	34	5.2%
IDAHO	34	5.2%
WASHINGTON	34	5.2%
ARIZONA	34	5.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	38	5.1%
INDIANA	38	5.1%
CONNECTICUT	40	4.7%
VIRGINIA	41	4.5%
KANSAS	42	4.3%
COLORADO	43	4.2%
IOWA	44	4.0%
WISCONSIN	44	4.0%
UTAH	46	3.8%
MINNESOTA	46	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	48	3.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	49	3.2%
HAWAII	50	2.7%
NEBRASKA	51	1.6%

1989 STATE	Nov 1989 RANKING	Nov 1989 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	8.6%
MISSISSIPPI	2	7.0%
TEXAS	3	6.9%
MICHIGAN.	3	6.9%
LOUISIANA	5	6.8%
ARKANSAS	6	6.6%
ALABAMA	7	6.4%
ILLINIOS	8	6.3%
ALASKA	9	6.2%
WASHINGTON	10	6.0%
MONTANA	11	5.9%
OHIO	11	5.9%
NEW MEXICO	13	5.8%
WYOMING	14	5.7%
FLORIDA	15	5.6%
MISSOURI	16	5.5%
GEORGIA	16	5.5%
OREGON	18	5.3%
NEW YORK	19	5.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	19	5.1%
KENTUCKY	21	5.0%
INDIANA	22	4.9%
TENNESSEE	22	4.9%
CALIFORNIA	22	4.9%
COLORADO	22	4.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	26	4.7%
NEW JERSEY	26	4.7%
OKLAHOMA	26	4.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	4.7%
NEVADA	30	4.6%
IDAHO	31	4.5%
IOWA	32	4.4%
RHODE ISLAND	32	4.4%
MAINE	32	4.4%
ARIZONA	35	4.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	36	4.2%
VIRGINIA	36	4.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	38	4.0%
WISCONSIN	38	4.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	38	4.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	41	3.9%
UTAH	41	3.9%
KANSAS	43	3.8%
CONNECTICUT	44	3.7%
VERMONT	45	3.6%
MINNESOTA	45	3.6%
MARYLAND	47	3.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	48	2.8%
DELAWARE	48	2.8%
NEBRASKA	48	2.8%
HAWAII	51	2.6%

MONTHLY LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS - December 1990

(News releases referred to in this section are available from the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington D.C. 20212 - Phone 202-523-1913)

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On January 7, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that the nation's employment situation deteriorated further in December as the civilian unemployment rate rose from 5.9 to 6.1 percent. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, rose from 5.8 to 6.0 percent this month (seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 5.6% in the third quarter and 5.9% in the fourth quarter of 1990. The number of persons not in the labor force increased from 63.471 million in the third quarter to 63.772 million in the fourth quarter of 1990.

Nonfarm employment, as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 76,000 in December, as the private sector lost 78,000 jobs and the public sector gained 2,000. Total civilian employment, as measured by the survey of households, rose by 190,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The household survey measures the number of persons employed, while the survey of nonfarm businesses measures jobs.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) increased by one-tenth of a percentage point to 62.6 percent in December. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 126.791 million, and the labor force participation rate, 66.6 percent, were both up over the month, after seasonal adjustment, which is inconsistent with the overall pattern of indicators. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 549,000 for a .44 percent rise. Over the same period, the noninstitutional population increased by 1.618 million or by 0.86 percent. The growth rate of the national labor force is clearly not keeping pace with the growth in the population, although the growth rate of the labor force varies considerably from month to month.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 263,000 in December to a seasonally adjusted level of 7.600 million as the civilian worker unemployment rose from 5.9 to 6.1 percent. Since December 1989, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 1.015 million or by 15.4 percent.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for December shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 5.6 percent (up two-tenths of a point), for women 20 and older the rate was 5.3 percent (up two-tenths of a point), while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was up 0.2 of a percentage point to 16.6 percent.

The December unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was unchanged at 12.2 percent while the rate for Hispanics was up seven-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 9.3 percent from 8.6 percent the month before (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites rose by three-tenths of a point to 5.3 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 188,000 in December to 117.574 million, seasonally adjusted, and the employment-population ratio was up by one-tenth of a point to 62.3 percent. Persons employed, as measured by the household survey, fell by 383,000 over the year or by 0.33 percent. The employment-to-population ratio has fallen by two-tenths of a percentage point in the last year. The civilian labor force (125.174 million) was up by 451,000 or 0.4 percent over November, while the labor force participation rate (66.3 percent) was up by two-tenths of a point over the month.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was unchanged in December at 12.4 weeks - it was 11.5 weeks in December of 1989. The median duration of unemployment was also unchanged in December - this measure has increased by one full week from December 1989. 1.739 million (23 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in December 1990, compared to 20.6 in December 1989.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 49.9 in December, down by three-tenths of a point from the previous month but still up by 3.5 percentage points from last December. Job losers totaled 3.797 million in December, as opposed to 1.024 million job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.128 million) and new entrants (662 thousand) constituted the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 941,000 in the fourth quarter of 1990, an increase of 110,000 from the previous quarter. This increase in the estimate of discouraged workers is consistent with the pattern of other employment indicators.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The nonfarm payroll employment exhibited further deterioration in December, dropping by 75,000 to 110.167 million. The revised October-to-November drop had been 259,000. Large job losses occurred in retail trade, manufacturing, and construction.

The decline in manufacturing employment was 35,000 over the month. The largest losses over the month took place in industrial machinery as well as several construction and auto-related industries. Employment in motor vehicles and equipment was up by 20,000 in December, as some auto workers returned from layoff, but auto employment was down by 55,000 from mid-year.

Construction lost 30,000 jobs in December, following even larger drops in October and November. construction employment has fallen by 290,000 since May.

In the mining sector, there was a 5,000 job gain in December, mainly in oil and gas extraction, which is picking up due to the increase in oil prices.

In the service-producing sector, retail trade lost 50,000 jobs in December, mostly in general merchandise (department and variety stores). Retail trade employment has fallen by 150,000 over the last three months. Wholesale trade had its fourth straight monthly decrease in December; employment in wholesale trade is down 55,000 since June.

Health services added 55,000 jobs in December, a performance which has held consistent over the year. Employment in business services declined for the third straight month and has lost 40,000 jobs since September.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 1.4 percent of the civilian labor force in December unchanged from November. Job losers are now 3.0 percent of the civilian labor force (down by one-tenth of a point since November), while unemployed persons 25 years and older were at 5.0 percent (up, by three-tenths of a point) of the civilian labor force 25 years and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 5.8 percent, up again this month, from 5.7 percent last month and 5.5 percent in October. A variant unemployment rate accounting for involuntary part-time workers was 8.4 percent in December, up from 8.1 percent in November and 7.9 percent in October. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 8.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990, up from 8.3 in the third quarter. Discouraged workers were 7.8 percent of the civilian labor force in the fourth quarter of last year.

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

The $1 billion **free-electron laser**, a component of the **Strategic Defense Initiative**, is being mothballed at White Sands Missile Range in southern New Mexico. The Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, the Pentagon agency in charge of Star Wars research, has ordered the closure of the test site near Orogrande and the scaling back of laser research at Los Alamos National Laboratory. The Pentagon broke ground for the laser at White Sands in March 1987 and has spent $115 million on roads, utilities, buildings and worker's salaries at the site. About 115 jobs at the White Sands Missile Range will be affected by the cutback.

Albuquerque Area

The **Albuquerque Police Department** had a total work force of 1,236 as of the end of 1990, down from 1,334 last year. The police department has had to cut $725,000 from its 1991 fiscal year budget due to weak Albuquerque city government revenues.

Housing starts in Albuquerque, as measured by permits issued for single homes in the first 11 months of 1990, were down 13.8 percent compared to the same period last year. According to city statistics, single-family housing permits went from 1,262 in 1989 to 1,088 in 1990. The valuation, however, was off only 8.7 percent or from $103.9 million in 1989 to $94.8 million in 1990.

Construction will start in the spring of 1990 on a $9.5 million, **500-bed dormitory** on the northeast corner of the **University of New Mexico** main campus in Albuquerque. The new facility will feature apartments built around a common kitchen, living room and bath.

CS Manufacturing of Massachusetts has moved manufacturing and marketing operations to a new 12,000 square-foot building in northeast Albuquerque. CS makes a mechanical, non-drip candle used by restaurants and computer-based simulators for oil and gas industry training. The company plans to have 15 employees in early 1991 and 30 within a year.

Artesia / Hobbs Area

John C. Cornell Inc. from Clovis has been awarded a construction project contract for the **gymnasium at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center**. The contract is for $1,141,000. Construction on the project will begin in February.

Navajo Refining Co. will boost its gasoline output by 50 percent this summer after it retools an Artesia refining plant and reopens a plant near Hobbs, Lea County Refining, that has been closed since 1984. The Lea County Refining plant, which was formerly owned by Southern Union, was acquired by Navajo two years ago and will reopen in early July. The refinery upgrades are expected to add about 100 jobs to the area work force. About 50 of these jobs will be with the Navajo Refining Company and the rest will be with outside contractors working in conjunction with the Hobbs and the Artesia refineries. Newly installed equipment in the Artesia facility refines crude oil that is too heavy to be piped. The new equipment will permit the Artesia refinery to process 60,000 barrels of crude oil per day, a 50 percent increase over current capacity. A fleet of some 60 tankers will carry the oil from Hobbs to Artesia.

Española Area:

According to an article in the Rio Grande Sun, the City of Española experienced a dramatic decline in **building permits and fees collected** from 1989 to 1990. The city issued $1,644,661 worth of building permits in 1990 compared to $3,266,962 in 1989. Fees collected for 1990 totaled only $6,749 compared to $11,782 for 1989.

The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish may be dispensing a new number of elk licenses. Large landowners may go from an allotment of more than 52 permits to under 15 permits under the new system. Chama Land and Cattle Company ranch manager, Frank Simms, stated the curtailment could seriously hurt the lodge's business, reducing employment by 20 to 25 people. Other large ranches will lose license allocations as well if the new requirements go into effect.

Gallup Area

The **Ramah shopping center project** has been awarded $611,500 in public works grants by the federal Economic Development Administration, according to Navajo tribal officials. The grants will pay for about half of the project's estimated cost of $1.2 million. A Bureau of Indian Affairs grant of $250,000 and a loan from the Business and Industrial Development Fund have also been secured for the project. The shopping center will be located in the Pine Hill community and will consist of a grocery store and gas station, a laundromat, and other retail outlets. Construction is expected to begin in the Spring of 1991 and be completed by December. It is estimated that the project will create 85 temporary construction jobs and about 65 permanent jobs when the shopping center is in full operation.

Grants / Milan Area:

The Grants City Council is studying the proposed opening of a California-based firm that manufacturers movie film canisters, **Dunhill Inc.** The council decided to table the matter until more information could be obtained on the company's financial, health and sales projections. Dunhill is seeking $80,000 to $100,000 production startup funds to manufacture its canisters. At issue are city funds realized from residential dwellings earmarked specifically for industrial development.

Hobbs / Lovington Area:

In late December, the New Mexico Community Development Council approved all but $100,000 of the city of Hobbs' request for funding to help an automotive wire harness manufacturer move to Hobbs. The council approved a $100,000 Community Development Block Grant and a $500,000 low-interest loan from the CDBG revolving loan program. The money will be received by the city for **Electro-Wire Products Inc.**, which is headquartered in Dearborn, Michigan. The grant is earmarked for the renovation of the 52,000 square-foot Levi-Strauss building on the Lovington highway. The original grant request was for $200,000. The $500,000 loan will be used to purchase manufacturing equipment. Electro-Wire produces wiring harnesses for various types of vehicles. The Hobbs plant would provide wiring for buses manufactured by Transportation Manufacturing Company of Roswell.

Las Cruces Area:

The new 10,000 square-foot, 430-seat **Golden Corral Steak House** on Telshor Blvd. will be the largest restaurant in Las Cruces when it opens in mid-March. The new facility will replace Golden Corral's present Las Cruces outlet.

Las Vegas Area:

Construction of a $3.2 million, 101 room, **Comfort Inn** has started in Las Vegas.

Los Alamos Area:

For the first time since the 1970's, **Los Alamos National Laboratory's budget** will shrink this fiscal year, and more than 100 employees may be laid off, according to laboratory director Sig Hecker. Because budgets have not been keeping up with inflation since the mid-1980s, the size of the laboratory's staff has been dropping since its peak of 8,102 in 1986, down to an estimated 7,420 going into the laboratory's 1990 holiday break. Overall spending at Los Alamos will be an estimated $933 million this fiscal year, which began on October 1, down from $950 million last fiscal year.

Furr's Supermarket at 2100 N. Main Street will close in mid-January, according to a company official. The Furr's store at 700 N.Main will remain open, according to company officials.

Santa Fe Area:

Construction has begun on the first of two golf courses planned for the **Santa Fe County Ranch Resort** residential and resort complex northwest of Santa Fe. The resort is owned principally by Desert Mountain Development Company of Scottsdale, Arizona. Resort plans include 1,804 residential lots averaging 2.5 acres.

The Santa Fe County commission has rejected the application of **Placer Dome mining company** of San Francisco to prospect for gold near the community of Cerrillos.

Silver City Area:

The Grant County Commission adopted a resolution in support of proposed federal legislation to protect the **Mimbres archaeological sites** and to establish a **Mimbres National Monument** in Silver City.

Pay Less Drug Stores' is closing its Silver City store in early February. Twenty-five employees will be affected by the closure. The store will close for business on February 2 and employee layoffs will take place on February 15. The high cost of shipping merchandise to Grant County from the chain's California warehouse was cited as the reason for the store closure.

Grant County's new **National Guard Armory** was officially opened with a ribbon cutting ceremony in January. The 20,820 square foot facility was built at a cost of $1.67 million.

A feasibility study of a **proposed sewer project in North Hurley** has been completed and construction of the first phase could begin in about eight months. A $150,000 legislative grant provided funding for the study and basic engineering design. A Community Development Block Grant of $250,000 was awarded for construction costs.

Taos Area

As of mid-January, all **Taos ski facilities**, except Ski Rio, were operating. The ski facilities employ about 1,000 people and ordinarily are open through mid-March.

Desperado Movie Productions of California is filming a motion picture in the Chama area and will be utilizing about 60 extras from northern New Mexico. Recruitment for the required personnel will be handled by the Taos Labor Service Center of the New Mexico Department of Labor.

Mesa Airlines plans to drastically reduce the number of flights to Taos beginning in early February. The airline will maintain its seasonal ski-weekend service. The decision to cut service was based on passenger load. The airline had been flying single-engine, nine-passenger caravans into Taos but is switching to a fleet of larger planes. The smallest of the new planes will carry 19 passengers.

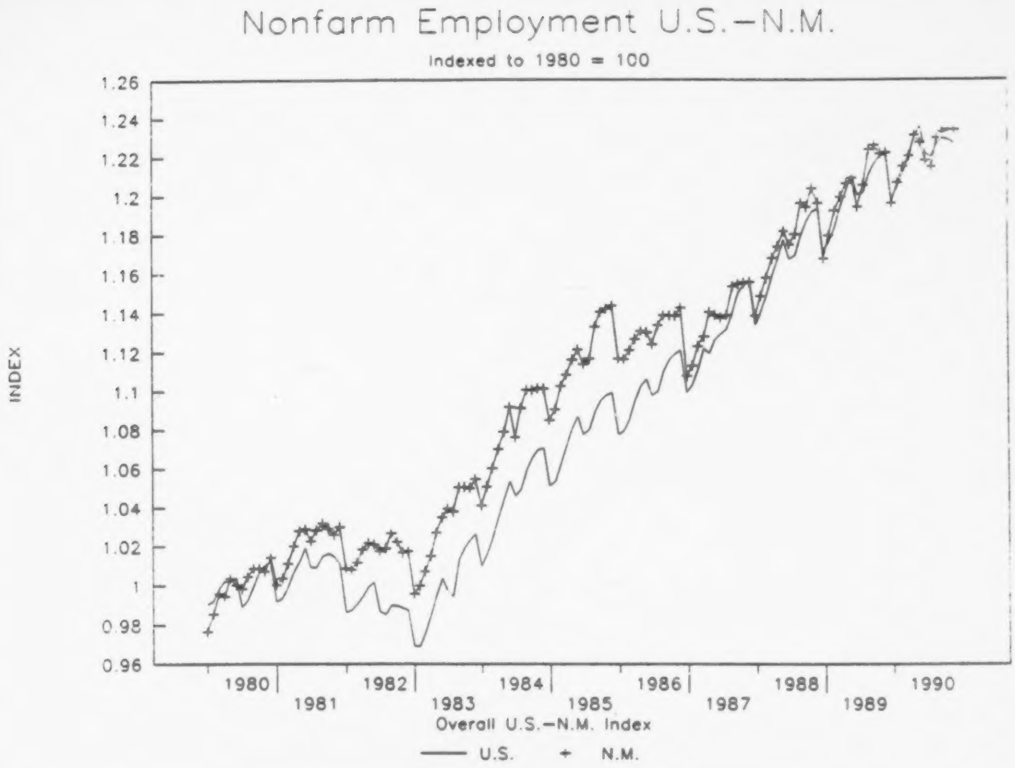
Tucumcari Area

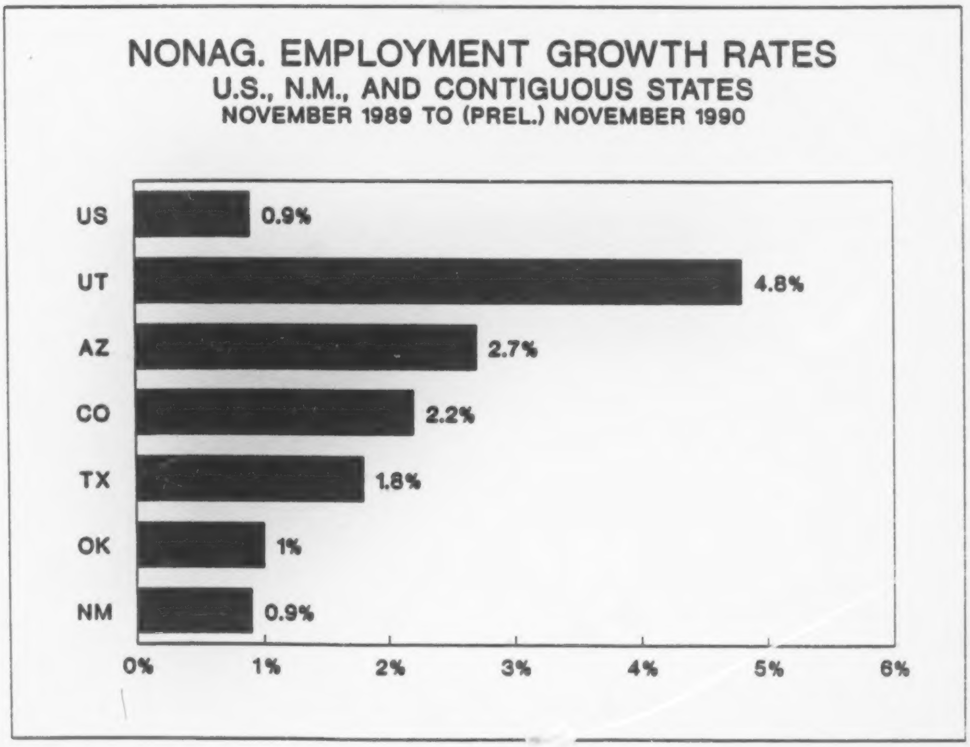
Construction work has begun on the new **National Guard Armory** in Tucumcari. Reid and Strickland Company is the prime contractor.

(Continued from page one)

businesses in retail trade are increasingly utilizing leasing employment agencies and temporary employment agencies for their seasonal staffing needs. A similar trend is observable at the national level. The government sector in New Mexico lost 1,100 jobs during December, spread among all categories except public schools.

Nonfarm employment in New Mexico has grown by 5,400 jobs over the last year, reflecting rather sluggish 0.9 percent growth. The goods producing sector lost 400 jobs while the service producing sector grew by 5,800. Employment gains in mining and manufacturing were more than offset by job losses in construction; although, the construction loss over the year (-1,200) is not nearly as severe as it has been throughout most of 1990. Employment gains in the service producing sector were largely centered in the services and government categories. Government added 3,100 jobs over the last year, concentrated in local and state education (public schools and state-supported colleges and universities). The services industry continued to show annual job growth in the three percent range as health services, membership organizations, lodging places, and personal and business services all added jobs. On the other hand, the trade, transportation / public utilities (TCPU), and finance / insurance / and real estate (FIRE) categories continued to report fewer jobs than one year ago. New Mexico's trade industry employment growth rate (on an annual basis) reached a high of almost four percent in mid-1989 and has been falling ever since. TCPU and FIRE have been reporting negative growth throughout much of 1990. At the national level, the trade industry is unchanged from one year ago, FIRE has lost employment, while TCPU is continuing to post modest employment gains on an annual basis.


Nonfarm Employment U.S.–N.M.
Indexed to 1980 = 100
INDEX
1.26
1.24
1.22
1.2
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.1
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1
0.98
0.96
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
Overall U.S.–N.M. Index
U.S.
N.M.


NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES
NOVEMBER 1989 TO (PREL.) NOVEMBER 1990
US
0.9%
UT
4.8%
AZ
2.7%
CO
2.2%
TX
1.8%
OK
1%
NM
0.9%
0%
1%
2%
3%
4%
5%
6%

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest

STATE	RANKING	NOV. 1989	(PREL.) NOV 1990	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	605.5	643.8	38.3	6.3%
UTAH	2	710.1	744.0	33.9	4.8%
IDAHO	3	381.3	395.2	13.9	3.6%
WASHINGTON	3	2103.7	2179.3	75.6	3.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	5	1528.8	1574.9	46.1	3.0%
NEBRASKA	6	719.1	739.4	20.3	2.8%
ARIZONA	7	1496.8	1537.5	40.7	2.7%
ARKANSAS	8	905.8	929.2	23.4	2.6%
OREGON	9	1235.2	1266.4	31.2	2.5%
FLORIDA	10	5386.0	5516.4	130.4	2.4%
ALASKA	10	223.6	229.0	5.4	2.4%
KANSAS	12	1087.7	1112.4	24.7	2.3%
COLORADO	13	1488.3	1521.7	33.4	2.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	14	265.1	270.2	5.1	1.9%
HAWAII	14	517.6	527.4	9.8	1.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	281.0	286.3	5.3	1.9%
TEXAS	17	6893.6	7017.0	123.4	1.8%
OHIO	17	4900.8	4987.4	86.6	1.8%
INDIANA	19	2508.7	2549.1	40.4	1.6%
KENTUCKY	20	1465.4	1486.0	20.6	1.4%
WISCONSIN	20	2269.3	2301.2	31.9	1.4%
MINNESOTA	22	2132.1	2159.6	27.5	1.3%
IOWA	23	1228.6	1243.3	14.7	1.2%
LOUISIANA	23	1531.4	1549.4	18.0	1.2%
CALIFORNIA	23	12740.7	12888.7	148.0	1.2%
OKLAHOMA	26	1167.5	1179.7	12.2	1.0%
NEW MEXICO	27	568.6	574.0	5.4	0.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	27	624.2	630.0	5.8	0.9%
MONTANA	27	297.6	300.2	2.6	0.9%
ALABAMA	30	1604.3	1616.5	12.2	0.8%
WYOMING	31	194.7	196.1	1.4	0.7%
VIRGINIA	31	2919.0	2939.6	20.6	0.7%
GEORGIA	31	2993.9	3014.7	20.8	0.7%
MISSISSIPPI	34	937.7	942.1	4.4	0.5%
MARYLAND	35	2178.7	2187.6	8.9	0.4%
ILLINIOS	36	5241.0	5258.3	17.3	0.3%
MISSOURI	37	2333.2	2338.3	5.1	0.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	38	5181.4	5185.6	4.2	0.1%
TENNESSEE	39	2185.6	2184.7	-0.9	0.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	3130.4	3122.6	-7.8	-0.2%
NEW JERSEY	41	3741.3	3714.8	-26.5	-0.7%
NEW YORK	41	8351.5	8289.4	-62.1	-0.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	43	689.4	683.8	-5.6	-0.8%
DELAWARE	44	348.3	345.0	-3.3	-0.9%
CONNECTICUT	45	1699.3	1679.6	-19.7	-1.2%
MICHIGAN	46	3948.7	3895.5	-53.2	-1.3%
RHODE ISLAND	47	464.8	454.0	-10.8	-2.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	48	524.0	510.5	-13.5	-2.6%
VERMONT	49	263.1	255.5	-7.6	-2.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	50	3124.8	3012.6	-112.2	-3.6%
MAINE	51	554.3	530.3	-24.0	-4.3%

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Page 1, 3, 5, and New Mexico Labor Force Estimates at the back of the New Mexico Labor Market Review

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work) - Page 2, 4, and 6 of New Mexico Labor Market Review

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY DECEMBER 1990				REVISED DECEMBER 1989				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	704,553	658,727	45,826	6.5%	702,302	663,541	38,761	5.5%	2,251	-4,814	7,065	0.3%	-0.7%	18.2%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	265,270	250,620	14,650	5.5%	265,699	254,461	11,238	4.2%	-429	-3,841	3,412	-0.2%	-1.5%	30.4%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	60,174	56,183	3,991	6.6%	59,606	56,398	3,208	5.4%	568	-215	783	1.0%	-0.4%	24.4%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	67,927	65,536	2,391	3.5%	67,302	65,050	2,252	3.3%	625	486	139	0.9%	0.7%	6.2%
Catron	1,414	1,191	223	15.8%	1,358	1,229	129	9.5%	56	-38	94	4.1%	-3.1%	72.9%
Chaves	24,597	23,443	1,154	4.7%	25,030	23,724	1,306	5.2%	-433	-281	-152	-1.7%	-1.2%	-11.6%
Cibola	8,951	7,989	962	10.7%	9,586	8,681	905	9.4%	-635	-692	57	-6.6%	-8.0%	6.3%
Colfax	6,229	5,693	536	8.6%	6,212	5,686	526	8.5%	17	7	10	0.3%	0.1%	1.9%
Curry	17,339	16,313	1,026	5.9%	17,572	16,578	994	5.7%	-233	-265	32	-1.3%	-1.6%	3.2%
De Baca	963	896	67	7.0%	1,005	943	62	6.2%	-42	-47	5	-4.2%	-5.0%	8.1%
Eddy	19,946	18,686	1,260	6.3%	19,700	18,533	1,167	5.9%	246	153	93	1.2%	0.8%	8.0%
Grant	10,725	9,911	814	7.6%	11,053	10,175	878	7.9%	-328	-264	-64	-3.0%	-2.6%	-7.3%
Guadalupe	1,752	1,558	194	11.1%	1,731	1,549	182	10.5%	21	9	12	1.2%	0.6%	6.6%
Harding	371	323	48	12.9%	409	347	62	15.2%	-38	-24	-14	-9.3%	-6.9%	-22.6%
Hidalgo	2,857	2,701	156	5.5%	2,855	2,718	137	4.8%	2	-17	19	0.1%	-0.6%	13.9%
Lea	21,458	20,588	870	4.1%	22,100	20,964	1,136	5.1%	-642	-376	-266	-2.9%	-1.8%	-23.4%
Lincoln	6,545	6,151	394	6.0%	6,621	6,246	375	5.7%	-76	-95	19	-1.1%	-1.5%	5.1%
Luna	6,394	5,478	916	14.3%	6,126	5,454	672	11.0%	268	24	244	4.4%	0.4%	36.3%
McKinley	19,463	17,431	2,032	10.4%	18,832	17,414	1,418	7.5%	631	17	614	3.4%	0.1%	43.3%
Mora	1,318	932	386	29.3%	1,230	955	275	22.4%	88	-23	111	7.2%	-2.4%	40.4%
Otero	18,948	17,630	1,318	7.0%	18,939	17,870	1,069	5.6%	9	-240	249	0.0%	-1.3%	23.3%
Quay	4,839	4,457	382	7.9%	4,869	4,579	290	6.0%	-30	-122	92	-0.6%	-2.7%	31.7%
Rio Arriba	13,412	11,610	1,802	13.4%	13,383	11,728	1,655	12.4%	29	-118	147	0.2%	-1.0%	8.9%
Roosevelt	8,101	7,865	236	2.9%	8,389	8,081	308	3.7%	-288	-216	-72	-3.4%	-2.7%	-23.4%
Sandoval	29,514	27,290	2,224	7.5%	28,608	26,836	1,772	6.2%	906	454	452	3.2%	1.7%	25.5%
San Juan	35,220	32,320	2,900	8.2%	34,175	31,704	2,471	7.2%	1,045	616	429	3.1%	1.9%	17.4%
San Miguel	9,954	8,898	1,056	10.6%	9,747	8,848	899	9.2%	207	50	157	2.1%	0.6%	17.5%
Sierra	2,876	2,695	181	6.3%	2,852	2,694	158	5.5%	24	1	23	0.8%	0.0%	14.6%
Socorro	5,934	5,540	394	6.6%	5,861	5,490	371	6.3%	73	50	23	1.2%	0.9%	6.2%
Taos	10,195	8,630	1,565	15.4%	9,787	8,476	1,311	13.4%	408	154	254	4.2%	1.8%	19.4%
Torrance	3,831	3,516	315	8.2%	3,881	3,568	313	8.1%	-50	-52	2	-1.3%	-1.5%	0.6%
Union	2,055	1,959	96	4.7%	2,173	2,078	95	4.4%	-118	-119	1	-5.4%	-5.7%	1.1%
Valencia	15,981	14,694	1,287	8.1%	15,611	14,484	1,127	7.2%	370	210	160	2.4%	1.4%	14.2%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY DECEMBER 1990				REVISED NOVEMBER 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	704,553	658,727	45,826	6.5%	700,189	657,317	42,872	6.1%	4,364	1,410	2,954	0.6%	0.2%	6.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	265,270	250,620	14,650	5.5%	262,313	249,568	12,745	4.9%	2,957	1,052	1,905	1.1%	0.4%	14.9%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	60,174	56,183	3,991	6.6%	60,856	57,078	3,778	6.2%	-682	-895	213	-1.1%	-1.6%	5.6%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	67,927	65,536	2,391	3.5%	69,337	66,696	2,641	3.8%	-1,410	-1,160	-250	-2.0%	-1.7%	-9.5%
Catron	1,414	1,191	223	15.8%	1,350	1,157	193	14.3%	64	34	30	4.7%	2.9%	15.5%
Chaves	24,597	23,443	1,154	4.7%	24,456	23,288	1,168	4.8%	141	155	-14	0.6%	0.7%	-1.2%
Cibola	8,951	7,989	962	10.7%	9,010	8,006	1,004	11.1%	-59	-17	-42	-0.7%	-0.2%	-4.2%
Colfax	6,229	5,693	536	8.6%	6,082	5,592	490	8.1%	147	101	46	2.4%	1.8%	9.4%
Curry	17,339	16,313	1,026	5.9%	17,209	16,129	1,080	6.3%	130	184	-54	0.8%	1.1%	-5.0%
De Baca	963	896	67	7.0%	936	881	55	5.9%	27	15	12	2.9%	1.7%	21.8%
Eddy	19,946	18,686	1,260	6.3%	19,773	18,413	1,360	6.9%	173	273	-100	0.9%	1.5%	-7.4%
Grant	10,725	9,911	814	7.6%	10,674	9,795	879	8.2%	51	116	-65	0.5%	1.2%	-7.4%
Guadalupe	1,752	1,558	194	11.1%	1,724	1,558	166	9.6%	28	0	28	1.6%	0.0%	16.9%
Harding	371	323	48	12.9%	368	313	55	14.9%	3	10	-7	0.8%	3.2%	-12.7%
Hidalgo	2,857	2,701	156	5.5%	2,829	2,671	158	5.6%	28	30	-2	1.0%	1.1%	-1.3%
Lea	21,458	20,588	870	4.1%	21,233	20,270	963	4.5%	225	318	-93	1.1%	1.6%	-9.7%
Lincoln	6,545	6,151	394	6.0%	6,410	5,994	416	6.5%	135	157	-22	2.1%	2.6%	-5.3%
Luna	6,394	5,478	916	14.3%	6,247	5,411	836	13.4%	147	67	80	2.4%	1.2%	9.6%
McKinley	19,463	17,431	2,032	10.4%	19,072	17,304	1,768	9.3%	391	127	264	2.1%	0.7%	14.9%
Mora	1,318	932	386	29.3%	1,268	918	350	27.6%	50	14	36	3.9%	-1.5%	10.3%
Otero	18,948	17,630	1,318	7.0%	18,925	17,524	1,401	7.4%	23	106	-83	0.1%	0.6%	-5.9%
Quay	4,839	4,457	382	7.9%	4,707	4,359	348	7.4%	132	98	34	2.8%	2.2%	9.8%
Rio Arriba	13,412	11,610	1,802	13.4%	13,172	11,539	1,633	12.4%	240	71	169	1.8%	0.6%	10.3%
Roosevelt	8,101	7,865	236	2.9%	7,988	7,748	240	3.0%	113	117	-4	1.4%	1.5%	-1.7%
Sandoval	29,514	27,290	2,224	7.5%	29,519	27,786	1,733	5.9%	-5	-496	491	0.0%	-1.8%	28.3%
San Juan	35,220	32,320	2,900	8.2%	34,657	32,034	2,623	7.6%	563	286	277	1.6%	0.9%	10.6%
San Miguel	9,954	8,898	1,056	10.6%	9,682	8,727	955	9.9%	272	171	101	2.8%	2.0%	10.6%
Sierra	2,876	2,695	181	6.3%	2,818	2,627	191	6.8%	58	68	-10	2.1%	2.6%	-5.2%
Socorro	5,934	5,540	394	6.6%	5,964	5,571	393	6.6%	-30	-31	1	-0.5%	-0.6%	0.3%
Taos	10,195	8,630	1,565	15.4%	9,912	8,215	1,697	17.1%	283	415	-132	2.9%	5.1%	-7.8%
Torrance	3,831	3,516	315	8.2%	3,875	3,582	293	7.6%	-44	-66	22	-1.1%	-1.8%	7.5%
Union	2,055	1,959	96	4.7%	2,019	1,896	123	6.1%	36	63	-27	1.8%	3.3%	-22.0%
Valencia	15,981	14,694	1,287	8.1%	15,804	14,667	1,137	7.2%	177	27	150	1.1%	0.2%	13.2%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

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New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
P.O. Box 1928
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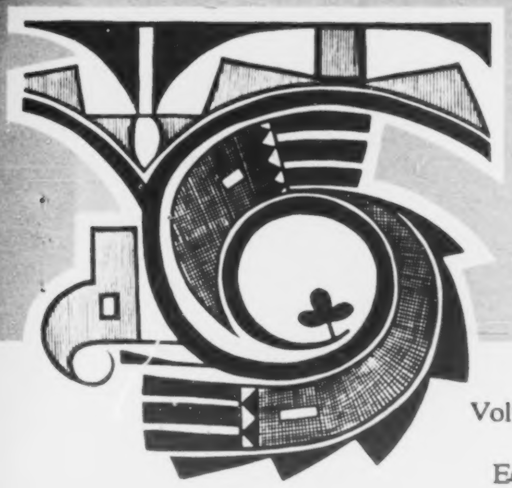

New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS

...**New Mexico unemployment rate was 7.2 percent** in January 1991, up by seven-tenths of a point from December 1990 and one and one-half percentage points from January 1990.

...The number of unemployed persons in New Mexico has risen by 10,800 or 28 percent from one year ago following a national pattern of increased joblessness.

...The national unemployment rate is also up sharply from 1990 levels: The U.S. unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) is 7.0 percent, an increase of one and one-tenth points over last year. Nationwide, unemployment is up by 18 percent from one year ago.

...New Mexico's wage and salary employment, based on the monthly employer survey, fell seasonally by 12,700 from December but continues to show slight growth over comparable year ago estimates.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Household Data

New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 2
New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics 3
Unemployment Rate Ranking by State 4
Labor Force Estimates by County 5

Establishment Data

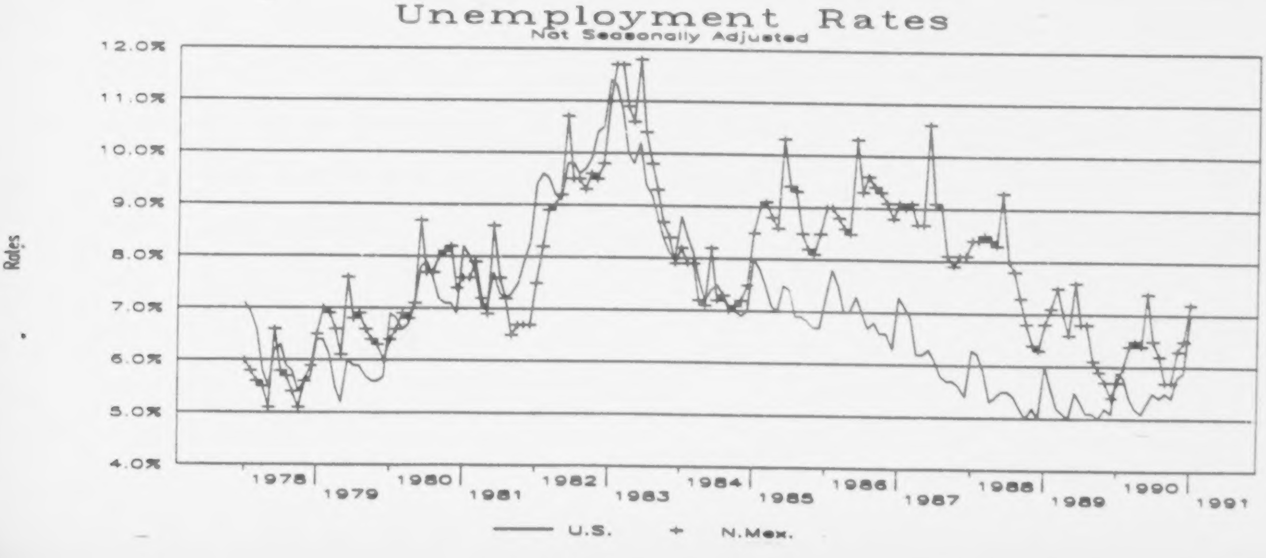
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 7
N.M., Albuq., Santa Fe MSA Tables 8
Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI 11
Nonfarm Employment Index & Growth Rate 12

Miscellaneous Items

National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S. 13
Unemployment Compensation Statistics 15
Area Economic Activity 19
Article: Albuq. Wages during the 1980's 22
Glossary of Terms 41

Benchmarked Data

N.M. & Albuq. 1990 Rev. Household Tables 27
N.M. & Albuq. 1990 Rev. Nonag. Tables 33



Unemployment Rates
Not Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment typically increases from December to January, due to post-holiday layoffs and declines in construction employment. In keeping with this pattern, New Mexico's unemployment rate rose sharply to 7.2 percent in January 1991, from 6.5 percent in December 1990. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 7.0 percent in January, up from 5.9 percent in December 1990. Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 49,500 in January, up from 38,700 in January 1990, a 28 percent increase. After over three years of falling unemployment, New Mexico has now seen three consecutive months of increased unemployment from year-ago levels. Evidence of increased joblessness is also provided New Mexico Department of Labor data on unemployment insurance (U.I.) claims. Insured unemployment, unemployed New Mexicans receiving U.I., rose to 11,227 in January 1991 from 9,781 in December 1990. (There were 9,526 U.I. recipients in January 1990.) See page 16, table on the insured unemployed.

A profile of unemployed New Mexicans receiving U.I. benefits (about one-quarter of unemployed persons) can be drawn by industry and occupation. Over the year, U.I. claims originating in the manufacturing and transportation sectors have increased by about 50 and 30 percent respectively, while claims from the mining sector fell by almost 10 percent. Occupational groupings reporting especially large increases in U.I. included sales, clerical, benchwork (fabrication & assembly) and machine trades. The duration of unemployment (measured in weeks) for U.I. recipients has increased by 20 percent over January 1990. The number of New Mexicans filing new claims for U.I. in January 1991 was 9,389, compared to 6,855 in January of 1990, indicating that unemployment will continue to rise in the near term. Initial claims for unemployment insurance are thought to be a good short-term indicator of the increase or decrease of unemployment.

In summary, four of the last five months saw over-the-year percentage declines in estimates of persons employed in New Mexico, starting with a slight decline of 0.1 percent in September. Beginning in November 1990, the level of unemployment began to rise. The percentage increase in unemployment over year-ago levels was 11 percent in November, 21 percent in December, and 28 percent in January. Overall, the final months of 1990 marked a transition to weaker employment, and higher unemployment, estimates.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	691,700	705,400	682,100	-13,700	+9,600
Employment	642,200	659,500	643,400	-17,300	-1,200
Unemployment	49,500	45,900	38,700	+3,600	+10,800
Rate	7.2%	6.5%	5.7%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in January 1991, unchanged from December 1990 but one and one-half point up from the January 1990 rate of 4.0%. The number of unemployed persons in Albuquerque is now 4,200 higher than one year ago, for an increase of a little over 40 percent. Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance program are consistent with this increase, as the number of unemployment insurance recipients in Albuquerque this January was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 3,256 to 3,626 (+11.4%). New claims for U.I. in January were up 42 percent over last January.

The January-to-January change in persons employed was a positive 1,300, an increase of 0.5 percent, compared to a slight decline statewide. Of the New Mexico Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), Albuquerque and Santa Fe-Los Alamos are showing some growth in employment, while the Las Cruces MSA had a slight decline. Albuquerque had shown employment declines over the year from August to December 1990.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	262,000	267,200	256,500	-5,200	+5,500
Employment	247,500	252,600	246,200	-5,100	+1,300
Unemployment	14,500	14,600	10,300	- 100	+4,200
Rate	5.5%	5.5%	4.0%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	691,700	642,200	49,500	7.2%
FEB.				
MAR.				
APR.				
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-13,700	-17,300	3,600	0.7
YEAR AGO	9,600	-1,200	10,800	1.5
2 YRS. AGO	16,200	12,300	3,900	0.4
3 YRS. AGO	18,300	25,600	-7,300	-1.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-1.9%	-2.6%	7.8%	
YEAR AGO	1.4%	-0.2%	27.9%	
2 YRS. AGO	2.4%	2.0%	8.6%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.7%	4.2%	-12.9%	

UNITED STATES
(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,992	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,300	116,000	7,300	5.9%
FEB.	123,400	116,300	7,100	5.8%
MAR.	123,800	117,100	6,700	5.4%
APR.	123,900	117,400	6,500	5.2%
MAY.	124,700	118,300	6,400	5.1%
JUN.	126,300	119,600	6,700	5.3%
JUL.	126,900	120,000	6,900	5.5%
AUG.	126,000	119,200	6,800	5.4%
SEP.	124,800	118,000	6,800	5.5%
OCT.	125,000	118,300	6,700	5.4%
NOV.	124,800	117,600	7,200	5.8%
DEC.	124,600	117,300	7,300	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,600	115,000	8,600	7.0%
FEB.				
MAR.				
APR.				
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-1,000	-2,300	1,300	1.1
YEAR AGO	300	-1,000	1,300	1.1
2 YRS. AGO	1,500	200	1,300	1.0
3 YRS. AGO	3,900	2,900	1,000	0.7
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.8%	-2.0%	17.8%	
YEAR AGO	0.2%	-0.9%	17.8%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.2%	0.2%	17.8%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.3%	2.6%	13.2%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

1990	*ANNUAL AVERAGE*	
STATE	*1990 RANKING*	*1990 RATE*
WEST VIRGINIA	1	8.3%
MISSISSIPPI	2	7.5%
MICHIGAN	2	7.5%
ARKANSAS	4	6.9%
ALASKA	4	6.9%
ALABAMA	6	6.8%
RHODE ISLAND	7	6.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	8	6.6%
NEW MEXICO	9	6.3%
LOUISIANA	10	6.2%
TEXAS	10	6.2%
ILLINIOS	10	6.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	13	6.0%
FLORIDA	14	5.9%
IDAHO	15	5.8%
KENTUCKY	15	5.8%
MONTANA	15	5.8%
MISSOURI	18	5.7%
OHIO	18	5.7%
CALIFORNIA	20	5.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	5.6%
OKLAHOMA	20	5.6%
OREGON	23	5.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	24	5.4%
WYOMING	24	5.4%
GEORGIA	24	5.4%
INDIANA	27	5.3%
ARIZONA	27	5.3%
NEW YORK	29	5.2%
TENNESSEE	29	5.2%
DELAWARE	31	5.1%
CONNECTICUT	31	5.1%
MAINE	31	5.1%
VERMONT	34	5.0%
NEW JERSEY	34	5.0%
NEVADA	36	4.9%
COLORADO	36	4.9%
WASHINGTON	36	4.9%
MINNESOTA	39	4.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	40	4.7%
MARYLAND	41	4.6%
KANSAS	42	4.4%
WISCONSIN	42	4.4%
VIRGINIA	44	4.3%
UTAH	44	4.3%
IOWA	46	4.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	47	4.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	3.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.7%
HAWAII	50	2.8%
NEBRASKA	51	2.2%

1989	*ANNUAL AVERAGE*	
STATE	*1989 RANKING*	*1989 RATE*
WEST VIRGINIA	1	8.6%
LOUISIANA	2	7.9%
MISSISSIPPI	3	7.8%
ARKANSAS	4	7.2%
MICHIGAN	5	7.1%
ALABAMA	6	7.0%
TEXAS	7	6.7%
ALASKA	7	6.7%
NEW MEXICO	7	6.7%
WYOMING	10	6.3%
KENTUCKY	11	6.2%
WASHINGTON	11	6.2%
ILLINIOS	13	6.0%
MONTANA	14	5.9%
COLORADO	15	5.8%
OREGON	16	5.7%
FLORIDA	17	5.6%
OKLAHOMA	17	5.6%
MISSOURI	19	5.5%
OHIO	19	5.5%
GEORGIA	19	5.5%
ARIZONA	22	5.2%
NEW YORK	23	5.1%
IDAHO	23	5.1%
CALIFORNIA	23	5.1%
TENNESSEE	23	5.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	27	5.0%
NEVADA	27	5.0%
INDIANA	29	4.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	29	4.7%
UTAH	31	4.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	32	4.5%
WISCONSIN	33	4.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	34	4.3%
IOWA	34	4.3%
MINNESOTA	34	4.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	37	4.2%
MAINE	38	4.1%
NEW JERSEY	38	4.1%
RHODE ISLAND	38	4.1%
KANSAS	41	4.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	41	4.0%
VIRGINIA	43	3.9%
CONNECTICUT	44	3.7%
MARYLAND	44	3.7%
VERMONT	44	3.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	47	3.5%
DELAWARE	47	3.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	47	3.5%
NEBRASKA	50	3.1%
HAWAII	51	2.6%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY JANUARY 1991				REVISED DECEMBER 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	691,704	642,168	49,536	7.2%	705,449	659,516	45,933	6.5%	-13,745	-17,348	3,603	-1.9%	-2.6%	7.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,012	247,515	14,497	5.5%	267,192	252,607	14,585	5.5%	-5,180	-5,092	-88	-1.9%	-2.0%	-0.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	57,524	53,119	4,405	7.7%	60,144	56,188	3,956	6.6%	-2,620	-3,069	449	-4.4%	-5.5%	11.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	69,705	66,767	2,938	4.2%	69,960	67,549	2,411	3.4%	-255	-782	527	-0.4%	-1.2%	21.9%
Catron	1,236	994	242	19.6%	1,397	1,177	220	15.7%	-161	-183	22	-11.5%	-15.5%	10.0%
Chaves	23,765	22,198	1,567	6.6%	23,723	22,594	1,129	4.8%	42	-396	438	0.2%	-1.8%	38.8%
Cibola	8,912	7,704	1,208	13.6%	8,950	7,895	1,055	11.8%	-38	-191	153	-0.4%	-2.4%	14.5%
Colfax	6,112	5,536	576	9.4%	6,417	5,872	545	8.5%	-305	-336	31	-4.8%	-5.7%	5.7%
Curry	16,138	15,019	1,119	6.9%	16,676	15,656	1,020	6.1%	-538	-637	99	-3.2%	-4.1%	9.7%
De Baca	915	849	66	7.2%	962	894	68	7.1%	-47	-45	-2	-4.9%	-5.0%	-2.9%
Eddy	19,585	18,204	1,381	7.1%	19,920	18,657	1,263	6.3%	-335	-453	118	-1.7%	-2.4%	9.3%
Grant	10,040	9,214	826	8.2%	10,529	9,708	821	7.8%	-489	-494	5	-4.6%	-5.1%	0.6%
Guadalupe	1,654	1,433	221	13.4%	1,664	1,454	210	12.6%	-10	-21	11	-0.6%	-1.4%	5.2%
Harding	335	279	56	16.7%	353	304	49	13.9%	-18	-25	7	-5.1%	-8.2%	14.3%
Hidalgo	2,577	2,476	101	3.9%	2,733	2,587	146	5.3%	-156	-111	-45	-5.7%	-4.3%	-30.8%
Lea	20,834	19,917	917	4.4%	21,305	20,429	876	4.1%	-471	-512	41	-2.2%	-2.5%	4.7%
Lincoln	6,128	5,699	429	7.0%	6,343	5,958	385	6.1%	-215	-259	44	-3.4%	-4.3%	11.4%
Luna	6,114	5,138	976	16.0%	6,172	5,269	903	14.6%	-58	-131	73	-0.9%	-2.5%	8.1%
McKinley	18,749	16,623	2,126	11.3%	18,929	16,911	2,018	10.7%	-180	-288	108	-1.0%	-1.7%	5.4%
Mora	1,361	899	462	33.9%	1,326	943	383	28.9%	35	-44	79	2.6%	-4.7%	20.6%
Otero	18,318	16,801	1,517	8.3%	18,458	17,152	1,306	7.1%	-140	-351	211	-0.8%	-2.0%	16.2%
Quay	4,512	4,159	353	7.8%	4,799	4,420	379	7.9%	-287	-261	-26	-6.0%	-5.9%	-6.9%
Rio Arriba	13,702	11,450	2,252	16.4%	13,225	11,415	1,810	13.7%	477	35	442	3.6%	0.3%	24.4%
Roosevelt	7,035	6,665	370	5.3%	7,825	7,580	245	3.1%	-790	-915	125	-10.1%	-12.1%	51.0%
Sandoval	28,707	26,506	2,201	7.7%	29,391	27,175	2,216	7.5%	-684	-669	-15	-2.3%	-2.5%	-0.7%
San Juan	34,747	31,438	3,309	9.5%	34,819	31,935	2,884	8.3%	-72	-497	425	-0.2%	-1.6%	14.7%
San Miguel	9,627	8,442	1,185	12.3%	10,085	9,017	1,068	10.6%	-458	-575	117	-4.5%	-6.4%	11.0%
Sierra	2,664	2,468	196	7.4%	2,774	2,597	177	6.4%	-110	-129	19	-4.0%	-5.0%	10.7%
Socorro	6,169	5,758	411	6.7%	6,176	5,781	395	6.4%	-7	-23	16	-0.1%	-0.4%	4.1%
Taos	10,986	9,370	1,616	14.7%	10,943	9,369	1,574	14.4%	43	1	42	0.4%	0.0%	2.7%
Torrance	3,627	3,274	353	9.7%	3,879	3,564	315	8.1%	-252	-290	38	-6.5%	-8.1%	12.1%
Union	1,924	1,829	95	4.9%	2,015	1,918	97	4.8%	-91	-89	-2	-4.5%	-4.6%	-2.1%
Valencia	15,990	14,425	1,565	9.8%	16,365	14,941	1,424	8.7%	-375	-516	141	-2.3%	-3.5%	9.9%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY JANUARY 1991				REVISED JANUARY 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	691,704	642,168	49,536	7.2%	682,123	643,391	38,732	5.7%	9,581	-1,223	10,804	1.4%	-0.2%	27.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,012	247,515	14,497	5.5%	256,512	246,181	10,331	4.0%	5,500	1,334	4,166	2.1%	0.5%	40.3%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	57,524	53,119	4,405	7.7%	56,684	53,341	3,343	5.9%	840	-222	1,062	1.5%	-0.4%	31.8%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	69,705	66,767	2,938	4.2%	68,493	65,752	2,741	4.0%	1,212	1,015	197	1.8%	1.5%	7.2%
Catron	1,236	994	242	19.6%	1,180	1,042	138	11.7%	56	-48	104	4.7%	-4.6%	75.4%
Chaves	23,765	22,198	1,567	6.6%	23,643	22,632	1,011	4.3%	122	-434	556	0.5%	-1.9%	55.0%
Cibola	8,912	7,704	1,208	13.6%	8,926	8,050	876	9.8%	-14	-346	332	-0.2%	-4.3%	37.9%
Colfax	6,112	5,536	576	9.4%	6,241	5,668	573	9.2%	-129	-132	3	-2.1%	-2.3%	0.5%
Curry	16,138	15,019	1,119	6.9%	16,269	15,374	895	5.5%	-131	-355	224	-0.8%	-2.3%	25.0%
De Baca	915	849	66	7.2%	965	897	68	7.0%	-50	-48	-2	-5.2%	-5.4%	-2.9%
Eddy	19,585	18,204	1,381	7.1%	19,742	18,421	1,321	6.7%	-157	-217	60	-0.8%	-1.2%	4.5%
Grant	10,040	9,214	826	8.2%	10,143	9,268	875	8.6%	-103	-54	-49	-1.0%	-0.6%	-5.6%
Guadalupe	1,654	1,433	221	13.4%	1,662	1,459	203	12.2%	-8	-26	18	-0.5%	-1.8%	8.9%
Harding	335	279	56	16.7%	393	320	73	18.6%	-58	-41	-17	-14.8%	-12.8%	-23.3%
Hidalgo	2,577	2,476	101	3.9%	2,672	2,545	127	4.8%	-95	-69	-26	-3.6%	-2.7%	-20.5%
Lea	20,834	19,917	917	4.4%	21,199	20,202	997	4.7%	-365	-285	-80	-1.7%	-1.4%	-8.0%
Lincoln	6,128	5,699	429	7.0%	6,157	5,782	375	6.1%	-29	-83	54	-0.5%	-1.4%	14.4%
Luna	6,114	5,138	976	16.0%	6,018	5,275	743	12.3%	96	-137	233	1.6%	-2.6%	31.4%
McKinley	18,749	16,623	2,126	11.3%	18,144	16,568	1,576	8.7%	605	55	550	3.3%	0.3%	34.9%
Mora	1,361	899	462	33.9%	1,201	914	287	23.9%	160	-15	175	13.3%	-1.6%	61.0%
Otero	18,318	16,801	1,517	8.3%	18,063	16,941	1,122	6.2%	255	-140	395	1.4%	-0.8%	35.2%
Quay	4,512	4,159	353	7.8%	4,687	4,327	360	7.7%	-175	-168	-7	-3.7%	-3.9%	-1.9%
Rio Arriba	13,702	11,450	2,252	16.4%	13,468	11,598	1,870	13.9%	234	-148	382	1.7%	-1.3%	20.4%
Roosevelt	7,035	6,665	370	5.3%	7,184	6,917	267	3.7%	-149	-252	103	-2.1%	-3.6%	38.6%
Sandoval	28,707	26,506	2,201	7.7%	28,195	26,573	1,622	5.8%	512	-67	579	1.8%	-0.3%	35.7%
San Juan	34,747	31,438	3,309	9.5%	33,851	31,129	2,722	8.0%	896	309	587	2.6%	1.0%	21.6%
San Miguel	9,627	8,442	1,185	12.3%	9,505	8,562	943	9.9%	122	-120	242	1.3%	-1.4%	25.7%
Sierra	2,664	2,468	196	7.4%	2,645	2,510	135	5.1%	19	-42	61	0.7%	-1.7%	45.2%
Socorro	6,169	5,758	411	6.7%	6,338	5,890	448	7.1%	-169	-132	-37	-2.7%	-2.2%	-8.3%
Taos	10,986	9,370	1,616	14.7%	10,611	9,398	1,213	11.4%	375	-28	403	3.5%	-0.3%	33.2%
Torrance	3,627	3,274	353	9.7%	3,596	3,315	281	7.8%	31	-41	72	0.9%	-1.2%	25.6%
Union	1,924	1,829	95	4.9%	2,014	1,928	86	4.3%	-90	-99	9	-4.5%	-5.1%	10.5%
Valencia	15,990	14,425	1,565	9.8%	15,722	14,612	1,110	7.1%	268	-187	455	1.7%	-1.3%	41.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(*Employer survey based*)

New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment, as measured by the employer payroll survey, was estimated at 568,900 in January, showing an expected decline of 12,700 jobs from the revised December 1990 employment level. Both sectors of the economy (goods and service producing) experienced job losses which were almost entirely seasonal in nature.

The goods producing sector of the economy lost 2,800 jobs, most of which were in construction (-2,300). Although the loss of jobs in construction was sizable, it was not as severe as in December-January periods over the past few years. Oil and gas extraction lost employment (-300) in January, which erases some of the gain posted by the industry in late 1990. The service producing sector of the economy lost 9,900 jobs, due primarily to normal post-holiday layoffs. The majority of these losses were in trade (-4,400), caused by the release of short term workers in general merchandise stores, apparel and accessory stores, eating and drinking places, and miscellaneous retail stores. Government employment was reduced by 3,900 jobs, stemming from the loss of temporary jobs in state and local education due to semester breaks. Services was down by 900 with employment declines in lodging places and in business services.

Nonfarm payroll employment in New Mexico grew by 7,700 jobs over the last year, representing growth of 1.4 percent. One year ago New Mexico was experiencing annual job growth of about 3 percent. Virtually all of the job increases over the last 12 months were in the service producing sector. The goods producing sector added only 400 jobs, as manufacturing and oil & gas extraction gains more than offset a 300 job loss in construction. The gain in manufacturing was almost entirely in the electronic equipment category. The over-the-year decline of 300 or -1.1% in construction is considerably less than the 3 to 4 percent declines shown consistently by the industry over the past three years.

The service producing sector gained 7,300 jobs, all in services, government, and trade. In the services industry, business and health were the major gainers,

(Continued on Page 21)

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(*Employer survey based*)

Albuquerque area nonagricultural wage and salary employment stands at 243,000 in January, a decrease of 4,500 jobs from the December 1990 level, according to estimates based on the monthly survey of employers. This decrease is very comparable to previous December-January changes. Typically seasonal events accounted for virtually all of the job losses over the month. The largest job reduction occurred in state supported higher education, as student-employees were furloughed during the break between semesters. Retail trade also registered large job losses as workers hired temporarily for the Christmas season were terminated. In transportation, extra workers hired for the delivery of Christmas parcels lost their jobs in January. Business services lost an estimated 500 jobs over the month; a portion of these are presumed to be employee leasing company workers whose temporary job assignments during the Christmas season were in retail trade establishments. Also in business services were the workers hired in December to deliver telephone books. Construction declined by 600 jobs over the month to stand at 11,700 jobs in January. While this decrease is significant, it is not quite as large as in most previous December-January periods, perhaps because construction was already at a relatively low level. The December figure (12,300) was the lowest for that month since 1982 (11,900), and the January figure is the lowest since 1983 (11,300).

Over the past year, 3,000 jobs have been added to the Albuquerque area economy, a 1.2% increase. This year-to-year growth rate has remained below two percent since last July. Fully one-half the new jobs are found in business services, reflecting, in part, the growth of employee leasing firms. Other major contributors to over-the-year growth are state government (primarily education), health services, and eating & drinking places. Partially offsetting these gains are large over-the-year job reductions in construction, durable goods manufacturing, and financial institutions. It is noteworthy that the loss of construction jobs is entirely concentrated within general building contractors and special trade contractors; employment in heavy construction firms (e.g. roads, bridges, water and sewer lines) is nearly identical now to a year ago.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JAN 1991	REVISED DEC 1990	REVISED JAN 1990	JAN CHANGE FROM DEC 1990	JAN CHANGE FROM JAN 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**568,900**	**581,600**	**561,200**	**-12,700**	**7,700**
GOODS PRODUCING	86,100	88,900	85,700	-2,800	400
SERVICE PRODUCING	482,800	492,700	475,500	-9,900	7,300
MINING	**15,800**	**16,100**	**15,700**	**-300**	**100**
Metal Mining	2,100	2,000	2,200	100	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,100	4,200	4,100	-100	0
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,600	9,900	9,400	-300	200
CONSTRUCTION	**27,600**	**29,900**	**27,900**	**-2,300**	**-300**
MANUFACTURING	**42,700**	**42,900**	**42,100**	**-200**	**600**
DURABLE GOODS	29,400	29,400	28,900	0	500
Lumber & Wood Products	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,900	0	-100
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,400	6,400	5,900	0	500
Transportation Equipment	5,500	5,500	5,500	0	0
Other Durable Goods	12,100	12,200	12,000	-100	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,300	13,500	13,200	-200	100
Food & Kindred Products	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	100
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,800	6,500	-200	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**28,700**	**29,100**	**29,100**	**-400**	**-400**
TRANSPORTATION	14,000	14,400	14,000	-400	0
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,600	1,900	-100	-400
Trucking & Warehousing	7,100	7,300	7,100	-200	0
Other Transportation	5,400	5,500	5,000	-100	400
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,700	14,700	15,100	0	-400
Communication	6,300	6,300	6,600	0	-300
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,400	8,400	8,500	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**135,500**	**139,900**	**133,900**	**-4,400**	**1,600**
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,500	24,900	24,100	-400	400
Durable Goods	14,200	14,400	13,900	-200	300
Nondurable Goods	10,300	10,500	10,200	-200	100
RETAIL TRADE	111,000	115,000	109,800	-4,000	1,200
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	3,900	4,000	3,900	-100	0
General Merchandise Stores	13,100	14,100	13,000	-1,000	100
Food Stores	15,800	16,100	15,600	-300	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,200	14,300	14,200	-100	0
Apparel & Accessories	5,400	5,800	5,400	-400	0
Furniture & Furnishing	4,500	4,600	4,400	-100	100
Eating & Drinking Places	41,100	42,400	40,600	-1,300	500
Miscellaneous Retail	13,000	13,700	12,700	-700	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**25,700**	**26,000**	**26,100**	**-300**	**-400**
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,200	10,700	0	-500
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Insurance Agents	2,800	2,900	2,900	-100	-100
Real Estate	5,600	5,800	5,500	-200	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
SERVICES	**146,300**	**147,200**	**142,100**	**-900**	**4,200**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,500	11,900	11,200	-400	300
Personal Services	5,400	5,500	5,600	-100	-200
Business Services	22,600	23,500	21,100	-900	1,500
Health Services	34,900	34,700	33,600	200	1,300
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100
Educational Services	5,800	6,000	5,900	-200	-100
Social Services	9,000	9,000	8,900	0	100
Membership Organizations	10,400	10,600	9,900	-200	500
Engineering & Management Services	24,400	24,100	24,100	300	300
Other Services	17,500	17,100	17,100	400	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**146,600**	**150,500**	**144,300**	**-3,900**	**2,300**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	32,200	32,000	31,000	200	1,200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	114,400	118,500	113,300	-4,100	1,100
State Government 2/	49,300	52,400	48,400	-3,100	900
Universities	20,300	23,300	19,900	-3,000	400
Local Government	65,100	66,100	64,900	-1,000	200
Schools	40,500	41,200	40,000	-700	500

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM JAN 1991	REVISED DEC 1990	REVISED JAN 1990	JAN CHANGE FROM DEC 1990	JAN CHANGE FROM JAN 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**243,000**	**247,500**	**240,000**	-4,500	3,000
GOODS PRODUCING	32,400	33,100	33,700	-700	-1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	210,600	214,400	206,300	-3,800	4,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**11,800**	**12,400**	**12,700**	-600	-900
MANUFACTURING	**20,600**	**20,700**	**21,000**	-100	-400
Durable Goods	14,600	14,600	15,000	0	-400
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,100	6,000	-100	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,800**	**13,000**	**12,700**	-200	100
Transportation	7,100	7,300	7,000	-200	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**60,300**	**62,300**	**59,900**	-2,000	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,400	14,500	14,200	-100	200
Durable Goods	9,400	9,400	9,300	0	100
Nondurable Goods	5,000	5,100	4,900	-100	100
RETAIL TRADE	45,900	47,800	45,700	-1,900	200
General Merchandise Stores	5,200	5,900	5,400	-700	-200
Food Stores	5,100	5,100	5,200	0	-100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	18,300	18,800	17,900	-500	400
Other Retail Trade	12,400	13,100	12,300	-700	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,700	13,900	14,000	-200	-300
Depository Institutions	4,100	4,200	4,600	-100	-500
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,000	5,100	4,900	-100	100
SERVICES	**75,200**	**75,400**	**72,100**	-200	3,100
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,500	3,700	3,400	-200	100
Personal Services	2,900	2,800	2,800	100	100
Business Services	14,000	14,500	12,500	-500	1,500
Health Services	17,100	16,900	16,200	200	900
Social Services	4,000	3,900	3,700	100	300
Membership Organizations	3,200	3,200	3,200	0	0
Engineering & Management Services	17,000	17,000	17,100	0	-100
Other Services	13,500	13,400	13,200	100	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**48,600**	**49,800**	**47,600**	-1,200	1,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,600	13,400	13,500	200	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	35,000	36,400	34,100	-1,400	900
State Government 2/	12,900	14,200	12,000	-1,300	900
Local Government	22,100	22,200	22,100	-100	0

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	JAN CHANGE FROM	
LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	JAN	DEC	JAN	DEC	JAN
	1991	1990	1990	1990	1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	44,000	45,550	43,500	-1,550	500
GOODS PRODUCING	5,650	5,900	5,700	-250	-50
SERVICE PRODUCING	38,350	39,650	37,800	-1,300	550
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,000	2,100	2,100	-100	-100
MANUFACTURING	3,650	3,800	3,600	-150	50
Durable Goods	1,450	1,500	1,500	-50	-50
Nondurable Goods	2,200	2,300	2,100	-100	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,650	1,650	1,700	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,150	9,500	9,100	-350	50
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	950	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,200	8,550	8,150	-350	50
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,250	1,150	-100	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,200	1,100	-50	50
Other Retail Trade	5,900	6,100	5,900	-200	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,550	1,600	1,600	-50	-50
SERVICES	8,000	8,000	7,700	0	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,000	18,900	17,700	-900	300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,600	4,600	4,700	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	13,400	14,300	13,000	-900	400
State Government	7,300	8,000	7,100	-700	200
Local Government	6,100	6,300	5,900	-200	200

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	JAN CHANGE FROM	
SANTA FE MSA	JAN	DEC	JAN	DEC	JAN
(SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	1991	1990	1990	1990	1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	59,600	60,750	58,050	-1,150	1,550
GOODS PRODUCING	4,750	5,100	4,750	-350	0
SERVICE PRODUCING	54,850	55,650	53,300	-800	1,550
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,900	3,200	2,900	-300	0
MANUFACTURING	1,850	1,900	1,850	-50	0
Durable Goods	1,200	1,250	1,200	-50	0
Nondurable Goods	650	650	650	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,050	950	-50	50
Transportation	450	500	400	-50	50
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,800	12,250	11,400	-450	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,700	11,150	10,350	-450	350
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,250	1,050	-150	50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,400	4,500	4,200	-100	200
Other Retail Trade	5,200	5,400	5,100	-200	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0
SERVICES	15,900	16,000	15,150	-100	750
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,000	2,100	1,850	-100	150
Health Services	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0
Other Services	10,200	10,200	9,600	0	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	23,850	24,050	23,500	-200	350
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,550	1,550	1,600	0	-50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,300	22,500	21,900	-200	400
State Government 3/	17,700	17,800	17,600	-100	100
Local Government	4,600	4,700	4,300	-100	300

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN 1991	DEC 1990	JAN 1990	JAN 1991	DEC 1990	JAN 1990	JAN 1991	DEC 1990	JAN 1990
MINING	$608.95	$619.04	$568.41	47.5	48.4	45.4	12.82	12.79	12.52
CONSTRUCTION	$430.62	$442.26	$441.56	38.9	39.7	37.2	11.07	11.14	11.87
MANUFACTURING	$379.73	$389.67	$354.76	40.7	41.9	39.2	9.33	9.30	9.05
Durable Goods	$406.99	$416.63	$372.39	41.7	42.6	39.7	9.76	9.78	9.38
Nondurable Goods	$320.77	$330.46	$312.80	38.6	40.3	38.1	8.31	8.20	8.21
COMMUNICATIONS	$599.92	$650.26	$591.29	40.7	43.7	42.6	14.74	14.88	13.88
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$668.29	$650.83	$622.48	45.4	44.7	42.9	14.72	14.56	14.51
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$211.94	$229.52	$218.46	29.6	31.1	30.3	7.16	7.38	7.21
Wholesale Trade	$339.33	$361.50	$368.21	35.2	36.7	38.8	9.64	9.85	9.49
Retail Trade	$186.11	$202.12	$188.76	28.5	29.9	28.6	6.53	6.76	6.60
BANKING	$253.74	$265.65	$252.71	36.3	38.5	37.0	6.99	6.90	6.83

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JAN 1991	DEC 1990	JAN 1990	JAN 1991	DEC 1990	JAN 1990	JAN 1991	DEC 1990	JAN 1990
MANUFACTURING	$367.47	$383.20	$347.00	38.6	40.0	38.3	9.52	9.58	9.06
Durable Goods	$414.70	$434.35	$370.36	41.1	42.5	38.3	10.09	10.22	9.67
Nondurable Goods	$272.97	$281.05	$294.14	33.7	35.0	38.2	8.10	8.03	7.70

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982–84 = 100

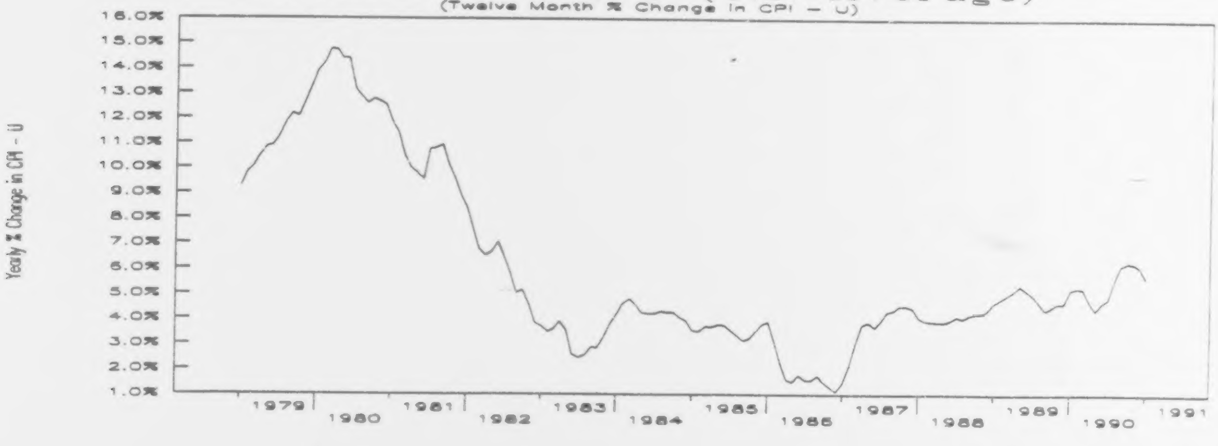
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	PERCENT CHANGE Dec '90-Jan '91	Jan '90-Jan '91
CPI-U	134.6	133.8	127.4	0.6%	5.7%
CPI-W	132.8	132.2	125.9	0.8%	5.5%

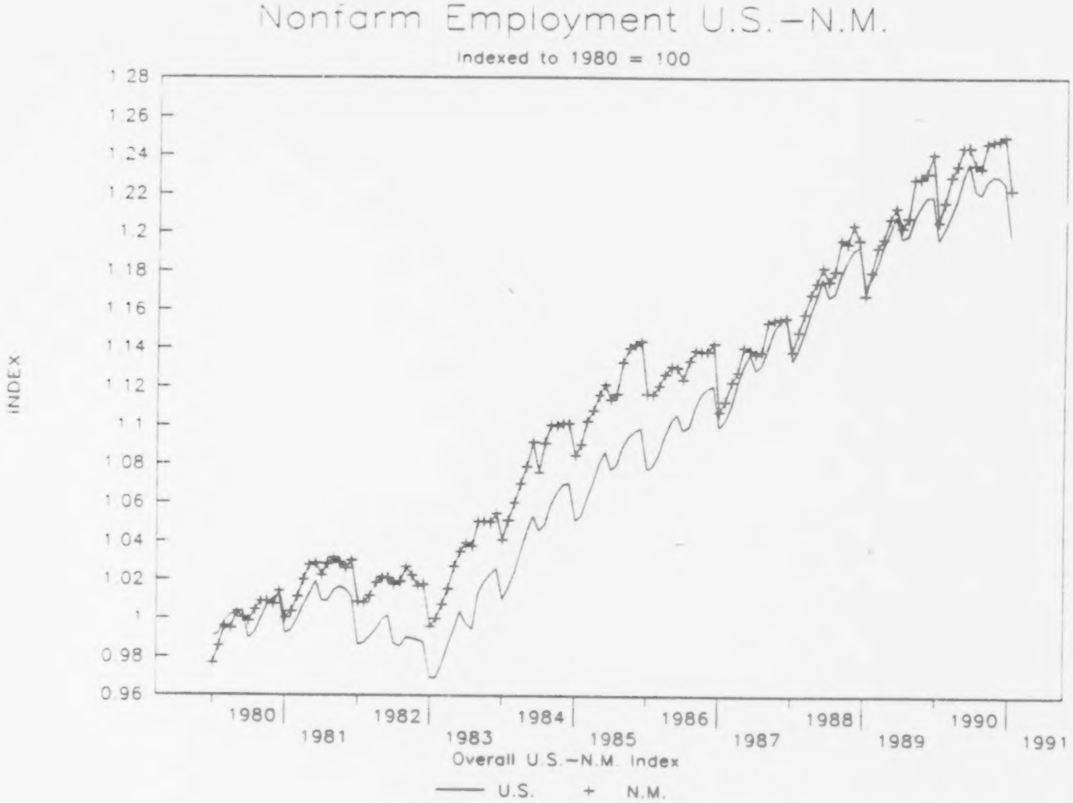
**CPI-U – All Urban Consumers *CPI-W – Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

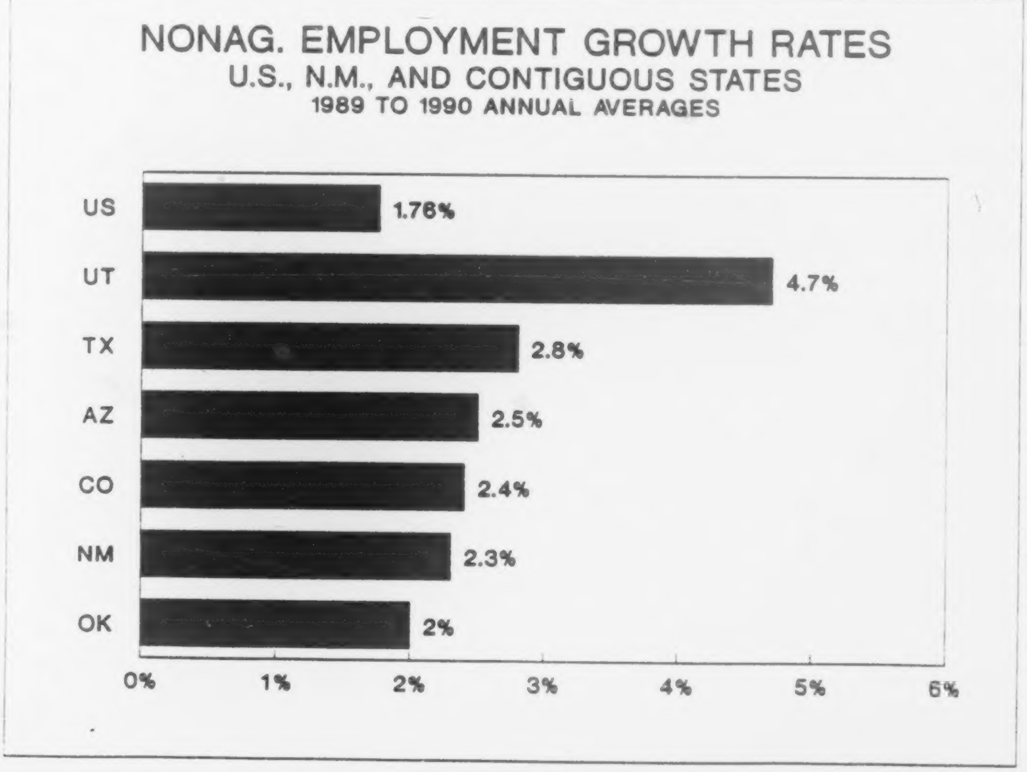
(Twelve Month % Change in CPI – U)





Nonfarm Employment U.S.–N.M.

Indexed to 1980 = 100



NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES

1989 TO 1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES

MONTHLY NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS - January 1990

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On February 1, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release employment declined in January and unemployment continued its upward trend. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, rose from 6.0 percent in December to 6.1 percent this month (seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 5.6% in the third quarter and 5.9% in the fourth quarter of 1990. The number of persons not in the labor force increased from 63.471 million in the third quarter to 63.772 million in the fourth quarter of 1990.

Nonfarm employment (jobs), as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 232,000 in January, as the goods-producing sector lost 229,000 jobs and the service-producing sector lost 3,000. Total civilian employment (persons employed), as measured by the survey of households, fell by 652,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The household survey measures the number of persons employed, while the survey of nonfarm businesses measures jobs.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) decreased by four-tenths of a percentage point to 61.9 percent in January. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 124.638 million, and the labor force participation rate, 66.0 percent, were both down over the month, after seasonal adjustment, which is entirely consistent with the overall pattern of indicators. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 149,000 for a .12 percent rise. Over the same period, the noninstitutional population increased by 1.684 million or by 0.899 percent. The growth rate of the national labor force is not keeping pace with growth in population, and the growth rate of the labor force has been slowing in recent months.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 115,000 in January to a seasonally adjusted level of 7.715 million as the civilian worker unemployment rose from 6.0 to 6.1 percent. Since January 1990, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 1.171 million or by 17.9 percent.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for January shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 5.6 percent (the same as in December), for women 20 and older the rate was 5.3 percent (also the same as in December), while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was up 1.6 percentage points to 18.2 percent. The brunt of unemployment increases in January was clearly felt by those 16 to 19 years old.

The January unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was down by a tenth of a point to 12.1 percent while the rate for Hispanics was unchanged from the month before at 9.3 percent (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites rose by two-tenths of a point to 5.5 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 652,000 in January to 116.922 million, seasonally adjusted, and the employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the relative strength or weakness of the demand for labor, was down by four-tenths of a point to 61.9 percent. Persons employed, as measured by the household survey, fell by 1.023 million over the year or by 0.87 percent. The employment-to-population ratio has fallen by half of a percentage point in the last year. The civilian labor force (124.638 million) was up by 139,000 or 0.1 percent over last January, while the labor force participation rate (66.0 percent) was down by three-tenths of a point over the month and by half of a point over the year.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was unchanged in January at 12.4 weeks - it was 11.9 weeks in January of 1990. The median duration of unemployment was also unchanged in January - this measure has increased by almost one week from January 1990. 1.829 million (23.7 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in January 1990, compared to 21.4 in January 1990.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 53 percent in January, up by three points from the previous month and up by 5.4 percentage points from last January. Job losers totaled 4.068 million in January, as opposed to 899 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.044 million) and new entrants (672 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 941,000 in the fourth quarter of 1990, an increase of 110,000 from the previous quarter. This increase in the estimate of discouraged workers is consistent with the pattern of other employment indicators.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 230,000 to 109.8 million in January, following a revised December drop of 150,000. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by one million or a full one percent since last June, with about three-quarters of the decline occurring in the private sector. Large job losses occurred in construction and manufacturing industries in January.

The decline in manufacturing employment was 70,000 over the month,continuing a trend which has involved the loss of 900,000 manufacturing jobs since the beginning of 1989. The largest losses over the month took place in the durable goods industries, with especially large losses in construction-related industries such as lumber & wood products, furniture & fixtures, and stone, clay & glass products. Also hard hit were industries engaged in or related to auto manufacturing, such as motor vehicles and equipment and fabricated metals.

Construction lost 155,000 jobs in January on a seasonally adjusted basis. Some portion of this decline is probably to unusually harsh weather during the survey period. Construction employment has fallen by 450,000 since May. In the mining sector, there was a 5,000 job loss in January. Oil and gas extraction lost 1,000 jobs.

Service-producing sector employment was virtually unchanged in January, experiencing a seasonally adjusted loss of only 3,000. Retail trade actually increased by 85,000 jobs in January, mostly in general merchandise (department and variety stores), and food stores. Retail trade employment has fallen by 39,000 over the last year. Wholesale trade had its fifth straight monthly decrease in December; employment in wholesale trade is down 42,000 since last January. Health services added 39,000 jobs in January, a performance which has held consistent over the year. Employment in business services declined for the fourth straight month and has lost 10,000 jobs since last January.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 1.5 percent of the civilian labor force in January up by a tenth of a point since December. Job losers are now 3.3 percent of the civilian labor force (up by three-tenths of a point from the November-December level), while unemployed persons 25 years and older were at 5.0 percent (up, by three-tenths of a point from November, but unchanged since December) of the civilian labor force 25 years of age and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 6.0 percent, up again this month, from 5.8 percent last month and 5.7 percent in November. A variant unemployment rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 8.5 percent in January, up from 8.1 percent in November and 8.4 percent in December. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 8.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990, up from 8.3 in the third quarter. Discouraged workers were 7.8 percent of the civilian labor force in the fourth quarter of 1989.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

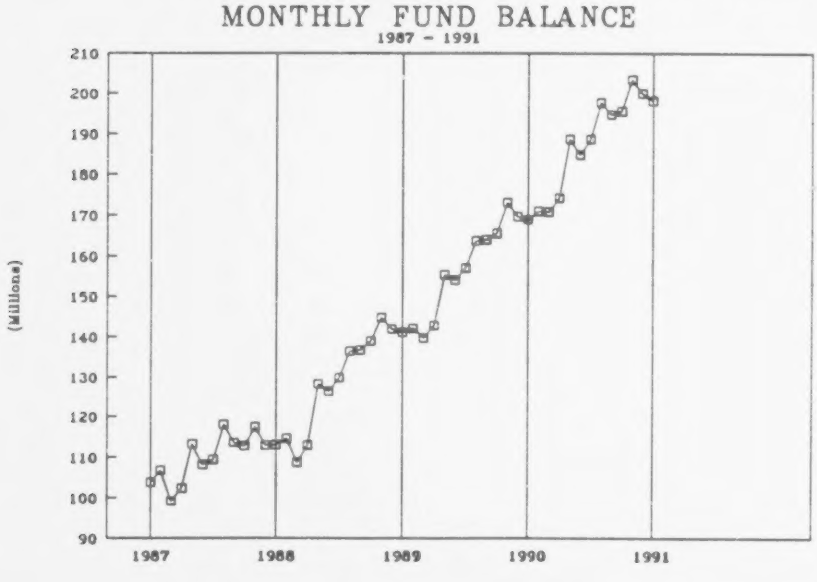
	JAN. 1991	DEC. 1990	JAN. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	9,389	4,942	6,855	4,447	2,534
Continued Claims	62,311	42,030	55,505	20,281	6,806
# Insured Unemployed *	13,258	10,688	10,733	2,570	2,525
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.6	2.1	2.1		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	4,354	2,130	3,470	2,224	884
Final Payments	860	664	892	196	-32
Weeks Compensated	46,433	31,897	42,893	14,536	3,540
Net Benefit Payments	$5,936,466	$4,083,361	$5,362,492	$1,853,105	$573,974
Average Weekly Check	$127.85	$128.02	$125.02	-$0.17	$2.83

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Reflecting a worsening of the New Mexico economy, initial claims filed under the intrastate UI program jumped 4,447 or 90 percent while the number of insured unemployed is up by 24 percent from December 1990 levels. In comparison to a year ago, initial claims have increased by 2,534 or 37 percent while the number of insured unemployed is up 24 percent or 2,525 workers. The statewide insured unemployment rate has increased significantly over the month, ending January 1991 at 2.6 percent compared to 2.1 percent computed for December 1990.

The average check issued for Unemployment Compensation posted a slight decline from December 1990, falling just 17 cents. On the other hand, the average check rose $2.83 from the January 1990 average of $125.02. Following the trend in higher insured unemployment, disbursement from the New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund out-paced deposits by more than $1.8 million resulting in an end-of-month fund balance of $198.2 million.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



JANUARY 1991	
Income	$4,845,384
Disbursements	$6,687,382
Cash Reserves	$198,222,085

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED**

AGE

	JAN 91	DEC 90	JAN 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	11,227	9,781	9,526	14.8	17.9
Under 25	972	836	900	16.3	8.0
25 - 44	7,488	6,501	6,206	15.2	20.7
45 - 64	2,664	2,351	2,361	13.3	12.8
65+	103	93	59	10.8	74.6

SEX

SEX	JAN 91	DEC 90	JAN 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	11,227	9,781	9,526	14.8	17.9
MALE	7,914	6,676	6,796	18.5	16.5
FEMALE	3,313	3,105	2,730	6.7	21.4

RACE/ETHNICITY

	JAN 91	DEC 90	JAN 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	11,227	9,781	9,526	14.8	17.9
WHITE (Not Hispanic)	4,153	3,595	3,362	15.5	23.5
HISPANIC	5,546	4,964	4,933	11.7	12.4
NON-WHITE	1,528	1,222	1,231	25.0	24.1

DURATION

	JAN 91	DEC 90	JAN 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	11,227	9,781	9,526	14.8	17.9
1 - 2 WEEKS	3,143	2,128	2,636	47.7	19.2
3 - 4	1,528	1,382	1,290	10.6	18.4
5 - 14	4,514	4,216	3,699	7.1	22.0
15+ WEEKS	2,042	2,055	1,901	-0.6	7.4

*CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED***

INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	JAN 91	DEC 90	JAN 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	11,227	9,781	9,526	14.8	17.9
MINING	273	193	304	41.5	-10.2
CONSTRUCTION	2,967	2,480	2,743	19.6	8.2
MANUFACTURING	1,454	1,297	1,002	12.1	45.1
TRANSPORTATION	447	357	341	25.2	31.1
TRADE	2,036	1,735	1,703	17.3	19.6
FINANCE	293	350	279	-16.3	5.0
SERVICES	2,657	2,516	2,264	5.6	17.4
OTHER*	1,100	853	890	29.0	23.6

OCCUPATION

	JAN 91	DEC 90	JAN 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	11,227	9,781	9,526	14.8	17.9
PROFESSIONAL	1,522	1,437	1,414	5.9	7.6
CLERICAL	1,477	1,451	1,235	1.8	19.6
SALES	373	307	295	21.5	26.4
SERVICES	1,150	990	1,002	16.2	14.8
PROCESSING	206	147	205	40.1	0.5
MACHINE TRADE	463	397	354	16.6	30.8
BENCHWORKS	351	386	211	-9.1	66.4
STRUCTURAL	4,034	3,355	3,573	20.2	12.9
MISCELLANEOUS	1,197	961	1,011	24.6	18.4
AGRICULTURAL	454	350	226	29.7	100.9

*Agriculture, Public Administration, and nonclassifiable

**Information includes only those residents certifying against the New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the week which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded those residents certifying against another state (Agent State claims).

SOURCE: Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, Actuarial Research

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TECHNICAL NOTES

AGENT STATE CLAIM - An initial claim or a continued claim filed by a resident of New Mexico in which another state is liable for the benefit payments.

AVERAGE WEEKLY CHECK - Net Benefit Payments divided by Weeks Compensated.

CASH RESERVES - The amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

CONTINUED CLAIM - A week for which waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested due to the fact that the claimant experience total or partial unemployment. A week in which the claimant earned above his/her weekly benefit amount does not constitute a week of unemployment. (Also known as Weeks Claimed).

DISBURSEMENTS - Amounts of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment program benefits, federal program benefits and employer refunds.

FINAL PAYMENT - The last payment to a claimant which exhausts the individual's maximum benefit entitlement.

FIRST PAYMENT - The first payment for a week of total or partial unemployment.

INCOME - Amounts of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer contributions, transfers under the Interstate Benefit program, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal program benefits, federal program reimbursements and interest earnings.

INITIAL CLAIM - A notice of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

# INSURED UNEMPLOYED - The number of claimants living in New Mexico certifying for a week of unemployment during the week which includes the 12th and in which New Mexico or another state is liable for the benefit payments.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - The Number of Insured Unemployed divided by average covered employment for the first four of the last six consecutive calendar quarters.

NET BENEFIT PAYMENTS - The amount of unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants under the State UI program during the month after adjusting for lost, stolen or reissued checks.

WEEKS COMPENSATED - The number of continued claims for which UI benefits are paid.

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

According to an article in The Albuquerque Tribune, **Kirtland Air Force Base** will lose 760 jobs under President Bush's proposed military budget for next year. The Kirtland losses of 524 military and 237 civilian jobs are part of an Air Force proposal to reduce its personnel by 24,000 people next year. The article states that overall, Air Force bases in New Mexico would lose 2,763 military and 478 civilian jobs under the president's budget. The biggest loss of Kirtland's military jobs would come from the weapons-storage security detail while civilian jobs losses would come from various areas. Kirtland lost approximately 550 jobs in last year's Air Force job-cutting efforts. The bulk of New Mexico losses this year would come from Holloman Air Force Base, which would lose up to 2,300 military and civilian jobs because of the Air Force proposal to de-activate the 49th Tactical Fighter Wing, an F-15 wing. Holloman Air Force Base, however, is gaining 1,650 people through the transfer of the F-117A Stealth wing from Nevada to Holloman over the next few years. Therefore, the net loss to Holloman Air Force Base will be approximately 700 jobs between 1990 and 1994. While, the president calls for a big boost to the Strategic Defense Initiative, New Mexico's share of the program will be modest.

According to an article in the Albuquerque Journal, New Mexico officials report that the state's unemployment insurance program is one of the five strongest in the country. According to Jimmy Sanchez, chief of the state **Unemployment Insurance Bureau**, the state has nearly $195 million in its unemployment insurance trust fund which is enough to pay benefits for 18 months during a recession even without new revenues coming in. According to the article, the strain of the nation's unemployment system will only worsen in the coming months as the economic slump persists and more layoffs occur. Many analyst say the recession could put another 1 million Americans out of work this year as unemployment rises to as much as 7 percent nationwide. Critics of the current system comment on its inability to help more people, and say that its threatened solvency demonstrates that Congress and the states should have been beefing up unemployment trust funds during better economic times. Critics complain that fewer Americans are receiving help because states have tightened eligibility requirements to avoid raising taxes on businesses.

Albuquerque Area

Moore Business Forms and Systems Division, which produces a variety of pressure sensitive labels, has broken ground on a new $1.85 million, 49,000-square-foot building which will enable the company to expand production and increase its workforce. The new facility will nearly double the company's local workforce from 65 to 110 employees when it reaches full capacity.

According to a report from Albuquerque Economic Development, more than five million passengers passed through the **Albuquerque International Airport** this past year. For the first ten months of 1990, passenger traffic was up 6.8 percent from 1989. The leading airline was Southwest, which through October, brought more than 1.5 a million passengers through the airport. American, Delta and America West each carried approximately one-half million passengers through Albuquerque.

The **United States Air Force** has established the Phillips Laboratory, one of the Air Force's super laboratories, at Kirtland Air Force Base. The Phillips Laboratory replaces the Air Force Space Technology Center headquarters and its three laboratories, the Weapons Laboratory (which is at Kirtland Air Force Base), the Geophysics Laboratory at Hanscom Air Force Base in Massachusetts and the Astronautics Laboratory at Edwards Air Force Base in California. The Phillips Laboratory will conduct research through six main technology directorates which are: propulsion, geophysics, spacecraft technologies, lasers and imaging, advanced weapons and survivability, and space experiments.

Signetics, an Albuquerque electronics manufacturer, implemented a layoff of about 100 people from its semiconductor manufacturing facility due to slipping sales.

Martin Marietta Corp. expects to add about 300 employees to the 100 already employed by June of this year. Martin Marietta is developing its Albuquerque facility to build machines for the U.S. Postal Service under two contracts.

PIE Nationwide Inc. has closed its Albuquerque motor carrier resulting in a layoff of about 74 truck drivers and 23 terminal employees.

According to the Monthly Statistical Report from the **New Mexico Human Services Department**, the number of food stamp cases in New Mexico increased by 1,028 during the month of December 1990 compared to the previous month. The report indicates New Mexico now has 7,372 or 14.2% more food Stamp cases than at this time last year. The report states the trend appears to be similar in almost every county and that New Mexico is experiencing a trend which is national in nature and which is attributed to the sluggish economy.

Alamogordo Area:

The 49th Tactical Fighter Wing at **Holloman Air Force Base** near Alamogordo will be disbanded. The Air Force plans to retire the Holloman wing's 72 F-15 fighters from active duty by the end of fiscal year 1992. Eighty one of the 110 T-38 trainers, along with approximately 200 personnel, will be disbanded by the end of fiscal year 1992. According to the article in the Albuquerque Journal, the loss of personnel at HAFB will be offset by the arrival of 56 F-117A Stealth fighters. In addition, the Air Force is sending to Holloman the 18 F-4E fighters used for training the German air force along with 114 military and 14 civilian employees.

Pyramid Services Inc. has won a $4.1 million, five-year federal contract. The company is owned by Ron Burch, a retired manager for DynCorp. Inc.'s Alamogordo office. The contract is for operational and support services at the new Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Artesia.

Farmington Area:

Blockbuster Video has opened at 2621 E. 20th Street with 18 employees. The organization has more than 1,700 stores in 44 states and four other countries. In New Mexico, Blockbuster has four stores in Albuquerque, one in Santa Fe and a recently opened store in Roswell.

Mesa Airlines plans to double the size of its Farmington headquarters. According to Larry L. Risley, President, a 16,250-square-foot training facility will be built on the 4 1/2-acre site, which adjoins the company's headquarters at 2325 East 30th Street, beginning in March and to be completed by July .

Grants / Milan Area:

Dunhill Inc. is to receive a grant from the Greater Grants Industrial Development Foundation (GGIDF) for a factory which will produce metal canisters for the motion picture industry. According to an article in the Cibola County Daily Beacon, George Hanosh, president of GGIDF has received a letter from the City of Grants releasing funds to GGIDF. The funds are earmarked for industrial development based on need and viability of prospective businesses located in the area.

Quivira Mining Co., the last mining company in New Mexico producing uranium, is using a leaching technique which allows the company to extract low grade uranium left from previous mining operations without further drilling and without waste products. Since demand for uranium dropped, only 200,000 pounds per year of the heavy metal are being produced in the state. According to an article in the Cibola County Daily Beacon, Quivira's parent company is "hoping someday to be in this business in a big way".

Hobbs / Lovington Area:

The **Hobbs-Lea County Airport** has a good chance of attracting an air carrier to make flights to Dallas from Hobbs. Lea County hired Turner, Collie and Braden Inc. to study the possibility of attracting an eastbound air carrier to Hobbs, and the company's report stated that there would most likely be sufficient ridership to justify the service. Currently, the "nonstop" service between Roswell and Dallas-Fort Worth (airport) has proven to be successful. Similar service between Dallas-Fort Worth and Hobbs could meet identified needs of Hobbs and Lea County travelers for eastbound air service.

Las Cruces Area:

Mountain Pass Canning of Anthony, Texas has announced that it has laid off approximately 150 employees. According to James Ferguson, plant manager, the operation which manufactures corn products is being permanently eliminated. In addition to this, Ferguson stated that the Progresso Soup production has been idled indefinitely.

Los Alamos Area:

Los Alamos National Laboratory issued reduction-in-force notices to 65 employees of the Controlled Thermonuclear Research Division in late January. The reduction in staff is as a result of a $50 million reduction in the Magnetic Fusion Energy (MFE) program by the Congress.

Moriarty Area:

Milspec Inc., which has been operating in Santa Rosa, will be opening a facility in Moriarty after winning a $280,000 contract with the United States Air Force to make 52,300 cold-weather fliers' helmets. About twenty workers will be hired to make the helmets. The Santa Rosa facility laid off almost all of its employees when a contract expired in April 1990.

Roswell Area:

Transportation Manufacturing Company (TMC) has announced that they will stop making highway buses and cut 500 jobs as of April 11, and there is a possibility that more layoffs may be necessary. According to John Nasi, plant general manager for TMC, the fiscal problems of the Greyhound Corporation coupled with a general decline in the economy have created havoc in the bus industry. Nasi also cited the Persian Gulf crisis and uncertainties in the oil industry have added to chaotic market conditions in the bus industry.

The expansion of the dairy industry in Chaves County has been dramatic, especially during the past few years. According to Joe Mangum, Chief executive officer of Sunwest Bank of Roswell, annual county milk sales have soared to upward of $130 million from less than $30 million three years ago. According to Mangum, in just eighteen months, the total number of dairy cattle has increased threefold, from 10,400 to 35,000 head. County Agricultural extension agent Bill Thompson says that the dairy industry is the number one source of agricultural income for the county.

Santa Fe Area:

Outside, a national magazine for outdoor enthusiasts, is considering moving its main production offices from Chicago to Santa Fe later this year. According to Lawrence Burke, publisher of the magazine, stated he has been studying a possible move to Santa Fe for several months and he hopes to make a decision within eight weeks. According to Burke, the magazine employs 90 people. Burke also said that most staff in the editorial, circulation, production, promotion and advertising departments would make the move to Santa Fe.

According to an article in the Albuquerque Journal North, the majority owner of the Eldorado Hotel, **Guardian Life Insurance Company** of New York City, has called off $5 million expansion plan of the Eldorado Hotel due to current economic conditions. Paul Margetson, general manager of the 219-room hotel, made the announcement to the Historic Design Review Board. However, a new proposal for expansion, much smaller than the previous planned expansion, will be submitted for city approval. The plan will include 35 rooms instead of 50, a small meeting space and a pool.

Pojoaque Valley School District officials will break ground on the second phase of a new elementary school at the district's Jacona site. The $1.45 million project will add a complete classroom wing and a shell wing onto the building which now serves as the Pojoaque Intermediate School.

Taos Area:

Mesa Airlines plans to drastically reduce the number of commercial flights to Taos beginning in early February according to the vice president of finance for the airlines. The airline will continue to maintain seasonal, ski-weekend service. When the ski season comes to an end, no planes will visit Taos. According to Sarah Sproul, vice president of marketing for the Farmington-based airline, Mesa currently has 13 flights per week to Taos. On February 2, flights will be reduced to one non-stop to and from Albuquerque for the duration of the ski-season.

(Continued from Page 7)

followed by membership organizations. Government employment was up by 2,300 or 1.6 percent over the last year, almost all at the federal and state levels. Transportation & public utilities, and finance, insurance, & real estate (FIRE) lost 400 jobs each from last January. In transportation, trucking and warehousing's gain was more than offset by declines in communications and railroad transportation. In FIRE, most of the loss was in depository institutions (banks and savings & loans).

On the national scene in January, the growth rate of total nonfarm employment continued to decline, following a trend that was set two years ago. U.S. nonfarm employment is now showing almost no growth over the year. Construction, manufacturing, and trade continued to lose employment, while transportation & public utilities and FIRE posted employment gains at the rate of two percent and one half percent, respectively. The rate of growth in government employment nationwide declined to just under two percent.

ALBUQUERQUE WAGES DURING THE 1980's

By Herb Greenwall, Economic Analyst, Occupational Employment Statistics

Of great interest to both employers and employees is whether or not wage changes have kept up with the increasing cost of living. Using data collected during the past decade, this report compares increases in the wages of 55 occupations to increases in the consumer price index. The occupations studied are those surveyed in the "Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey"[1] during the period 1981 through 1990.

Wages and the Consumer Price Index

The study indicates a strong **positive correlation between wage increases and increases in the CPI.**[2] During the years studied, the **CPI-W (1982-1984) rose 41.1%; from 91.4 in 1981, to 129.0 in 1990. In the same period, average wages for the 55 occupations rose 50.25%**; from $5.97 to $8.97 dollars per hour. The actual wages for the 55 occupations are listed in table 1, and the relationship of year to year increase is presented as chart A.

Average wage increases vary greatly from year-to-year and occupation to occupation, but generally exhibit a degree of consistency in their overall relationship with the Consumer Price Index. Not surprisingly, **year-to-year wage increases seem to move in step with the**

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[1] The "Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey" is conducted annually by the New Mexico Department of Labor, usually between January and April each year. The survey is sent to employers with between 20 and 100 workers in most fields, although in a few industries companies with as few as ten workers are sampled. Employers are asked to report the following information for each occupation on their survey form; number of workers, average entry wage, average wage paid, and average number of hours worked per week. When the survey is completed, the NMDOL reports its finding in the following format: average entry wage, average wage paid, hourly low, hourly high, number of firms, and number of employees. In this report, the average wage paid is a weighed average based on wages and numbers of employees. Average entry wage is not a weighted average, and hourly high and hourly low represent the extremes reported. Number of firms and number of employees are totals.

In 1981, 447 of 950 employers responded to the survey. In that year, a total of 5,973 workers were reported in the fifty-five occupations included in this study. In 1990, 690 of 1,544 employers responded, and the wages of 8,278 workers were reported. The employers who respond to the survey may change from year to year, and the wages paid by companies outside of the survey are not considered.

The 1991 Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey is scheduled to be conducted in April and May this year, and the report will be published in late June. Copies of the wage survey report will be available from the New Mexico Department of Labor. In addition to the Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey, the NMDOL also conducts regional wage surveys for other parts of the state.

[2] The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indexed measure of the cost of selected goods and services. The CPI is most widely used as a measure of inflation. CPI information is collected by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information is collected regionally and in some cases, by Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The CPI data used in this report is based on natioanl averages. Two indexes are published, CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) and CPI-W, (Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers), both measure the same market basket of goods and services, but weight the value of expenditures differently.

CPI. The relationship of the percent of increase in wages to the percent of increase in the CPI is illustrated on chart B.

Wage Changes in High and Low Paying Jobs

Concern has been expressed in recent years about "low paying" jobs and effects on family income in New Mexico. Data from the Albuquerque small employer wage survey supports these concerns.

Wages generally increased more, as measured by both rate of increase and in actual dollars, for occupations that traditionally pay significantly higher than the federally mandated minimum wage. In a study that excluded four special case occupations (see below), wages for occupations in the lower half of the survey averaged $4.43 in 1981, and $6.37 in 1990. Wages for occupations in the upper half of the survey averaged $7.67 in 1981 and $12.25 in 1990. The rate of increase for the low end of the sample was 44 percent verses 60 percent for the higher end of the sample.

Additionally, the extremes at the high and low ends of the wage scale demonstrate a similar trend. An average of highest reported wages increased by 72 percent between 1981 to 1990. The dollar average of all highest wages was $9.14 per hour in 1981 and $15.73 in 1990. Conversely, the average of lowest wages reported increased by only 38 percent. The dollar average of all lowest reported wage increased from $4.02 in 1981, to $5.55 in 1990. See table 2 and chart C.

Four occupations reported lower wages in 1990 than those reported in 1981. Three of these occupations, *bartender, waitress/waiter*, and *dining room attendant*, are in the food service industry and rely heavily on tips. Changes in the tax laws may have changed the reporting of base wages. The other occupation which reported a lower 1990 wage, is that of *civil engineering technician*. The wage reported in 1990 for this occupation is generally inconsistent with those reported in previous years and is probably an anomaly.

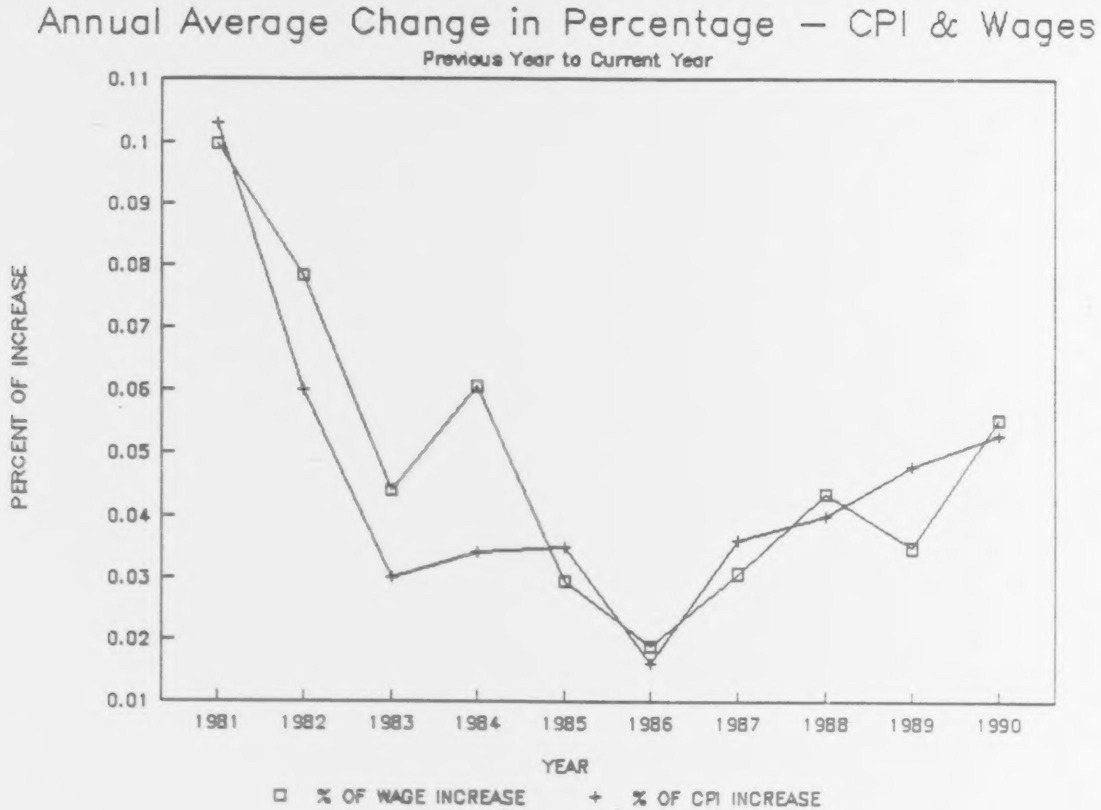
Conclusions and Findings

In summary, wages on average have increased slightly more than the cost of living (as measured by the CPI) over the study period. While showing an overall increase, wage increases from year to year mirror the increases in the CPI fairly closely. Not all occupations have the same rate of wage increases, higher paying jobs have experienced larger percentage increases in wages than have lower paying jobs.

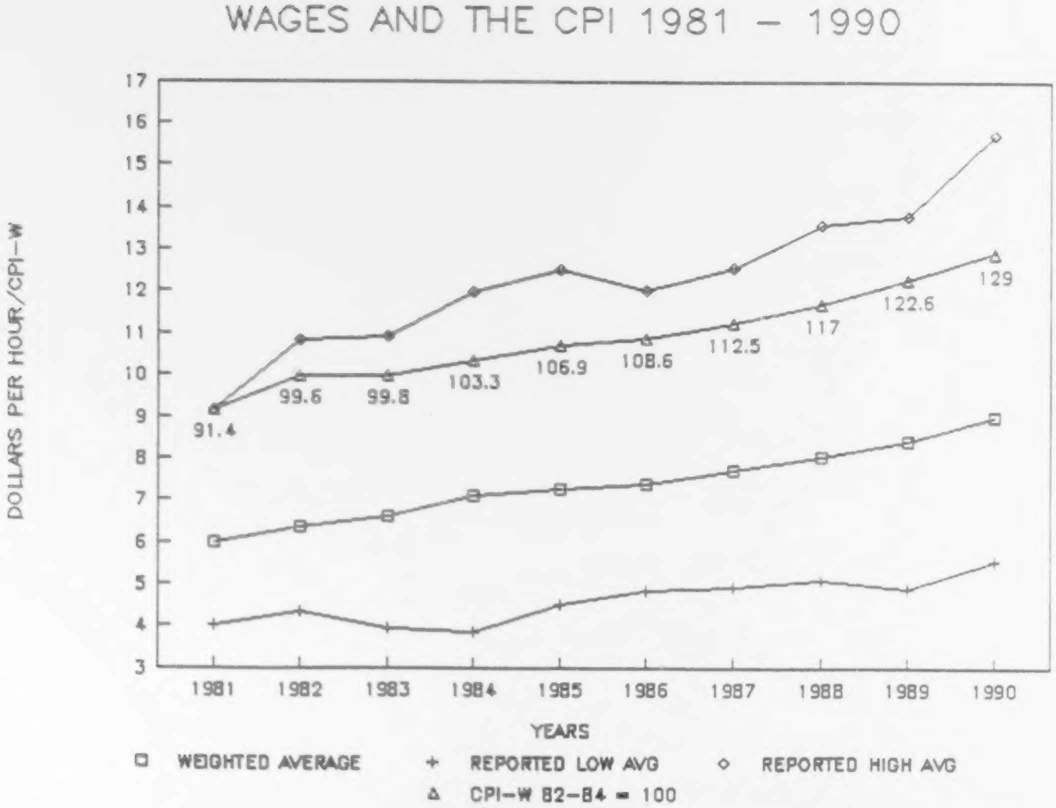
ALBUQUERQUE SMALL EMPLOYER WAGE RATES 1981 & 1990

(TABLE 1)

OCCUPATION	1981 WAGE PAID	1990 WAGE PAID	DOLLAR CHANGE	PERCENT OF CHANGE
Accountant	$8.66	$13.62	$4.96	57.27%
Assembler, Manufacturing	4.35	7.95	3.60	82.76%
Auto Mechanic	6.24	11.02	4.78	76.60%
Bartender	4.26	3.94	-0.32	-7.51%
Bookkeeper	5.37	8.52	3.15	58.66%
Buyer	8.65	9.92	1.27	14.68%
Cashier, Restaurant	3.45	4.04	0.59	17.10%
Cashier/Checker	3.78	4.89	1.11	29.37%
Civil Engineer	13.27	18.14	4.87	36.70%
Civil Engineering Technician	9.11	8.60	-0.51	-5.60%
Clerk, Accounting	4.54	7.43	2.89	63.66%
Clerk, File	3.75	5.50	1.75	46.67%
Clerk, General	4.31	6.45	2.14	49.65%
Clerk, Sales	4.65	5.96	1.31	28.17%
Computer Operator	6.57	11.16	4.59	69.86%
Computer Programmer	10.23	19.76	9.53	93.16%
Computer Systems Analyst	12.76	23.59	10.83	84.87%
Cook, Restaurant	4.32	5.04	0.72	16.67%
Cook, Short Order/Fast Food	3.57	4.51	0.94	26.33%
Delivery/Route Driver	5.02	7.52	2.50	49.80%
Dental Assistant	4.41	7.71	3.30	74.83%
Dining Room Attendant	3.21	3.14	-0.07	-2.18%
Dispatcher	7.95	9.56	1.61	20.25%
Drafter	7.24	12.61	5.37	74.17%
Forklift Operator	5.32	7.45	2.13	40.04%
Inspector, Manufacturing	7.65	11.97	4.32	56.47%
Insurance Adjustor	9.00	13.48	4.48	49.78%
Janitor/Cleaner	3.58	4.20	0.62	17.32%
Kitchen Helper	3.53	4.03	0.50	14.16%
Loan Officer	7.76	11.92	4.16	53.61%
Machinist	7.27	10.50	3.23	44.43%
Maintenance Repairer, Gen.	4.01	5.63	1.62	40.40%
Manager, Office	7.84	10.73	2.89	36.86%
Manager, Restaurant	5.77	7.23	1.46	25.30%
Manager, Sales	9.21	15.23	6.02	65.36%
Manager Trainee	5.55	7.08	1.53	27.57%
Medical Lab Technician	5.96	9.88	3.92	65.77%
Motel Room Cleaner	3.42	4.02	0.60	17.54%
Nurse, LPN	5.05	10.45	5.40	106.93%
Nurse, Registered	6.94	12.81	5.87	84.58%
Paralegal Assistant	6.16	11.20	5.04	81.82%
Receptionist	4.11	6.18	2.07	50.36%
Secretary	4.68	7.61	2.93	62.61%
Secretary, Executive	5.87	8.90	3.03	51.62%
Secretary, Legal	5.71	10.47	4.76	83.36%
Shipping/Receiving Clerk	4.41	6.30	1.89	42.86%
Surveyor	7.83	11.70	3.87	49.43%
Surveyor Helper	4.67	9.97	5.30	113.49%
Teller	4.13	6.48	2.35	56.90%
Truck Driver, Heavy	7.58	9.70	2.12	27.97%
Truck Mechanic	7.00	10.38	3.38	48.29%
Typist	4.19	7.01	2.82	67.30%
Waiter/Waitress	3.11	2.40	-0.71	-22.83%
Welder	6.45	9.85	3.40	52.71%
Word Processor	5.02	8.08	3.06	60.96%
AVERAGE OF ABOVE	$5.97	$8.97	$3.00	



(Chart A)

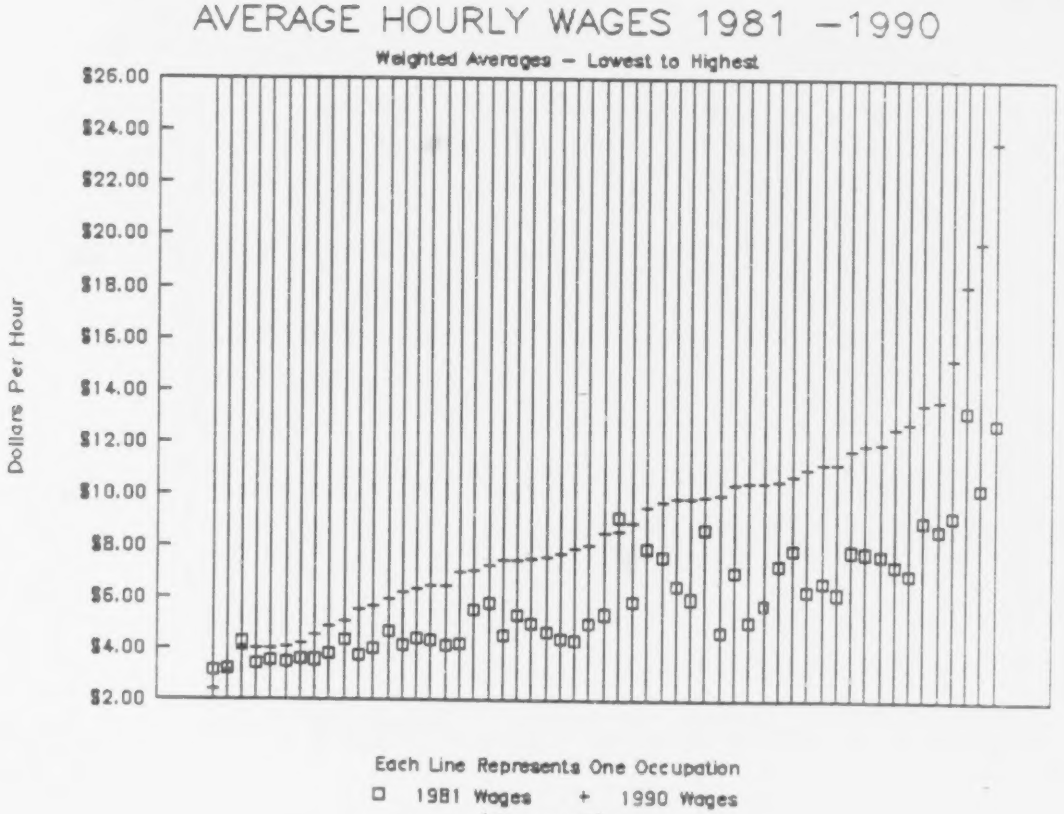


(Chart B)

ALBUQUERQUE AVERAGE, HIGH & LOW WAGES AND THE CPI 1981 - 1990
(TABLE 2)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	CHANGE 1981-1990
CPI-W (1982-1984=100)	91.4	99.6	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117	122.6	129	37.6
Percent of change year-to-year		9.0%	0.2%	3.5%	3.5%	1.6%	3.6%	4.0%	4.8%	5.2%	41.1%
Average of all Average Wage Paid	$5.97	$6.34	$6.60	$7.08	$7.26	$7.38	$7.72	$8.03	$8.39	$8.97	$3.00
Percent of change year-to-year		6.2%	4.1%	7.2%	2.5%	1.8%	4.6%	4.0%	4.5%	6.9%	50.2%
Average of all Hourly Low	$4.02	$4.36	$3.96	$3.86	$4.51	$4.85	$4.91	$5.07	$4.90	$5.55	$1.53
Percent of change year-to-year		8.0%	-9.2%	-2.2%	17.0%	7.5%	1.2%	3.2%	-3.4%	13.4%	37.9%
Average of all Hourly High	$9.14	$10.82	$10.91	$11.97	$12.51	$12.02	$12.57	$13.56	$13.79	$15.73	$6.59
Percent of change year-to-year		18.4%	0.9%	9.7%	4.4%	-3.9%	4.6%	7.9%	1.7%	12.4%	72.1%

CPI-W annual average reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
Wage Data- Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey, New Mexico Department of Labor



(Chart C)

NEW MEXICO AND ALBUQUERQUE MSA
1990 CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
BY MONTH AND ANNUAL AVERAGE

NEW MEXICO

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	682,123	643,391	38,732	5.7%
FEBRUARY	689,098	647,771	41,327	6.0%
MARCH	696,759	652,103	44,656	6.4%
APRIL	699,856	654,066	45,790	6.5%
MAY	703,895	658,820	45,075	6.4%
JUNE	710,799	657,952	52,847	7.4%
JULY	709,833	663,598	46,235	6.5%
AUGUST	703,610	660,159	43,451	6.2%
SEPTEMBER	698,086	658,049	40,037	5.7%
OCTOBER	697,722	657,911	39,811	5.7%
NOVEMBER	702,771	658,665	44,106	6.3%
DECEMBER	705,449	659,516	45,933	6.5%
ANNUAL AVERAGE	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%

ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	256,512	246,181	10,331	4.0%
FEBRUARY	260,964	249,491	11,473	4.4%
MARCH	264,209	251,616	12,593	4.8%
APRIL	264,533	250,646	13,887	5.2%
MAY	265,356	251,905	13,451	5.1%
JUNE	267,648	251,397	16,251	6.1%
JULY	268,469	254,048	14,421	5.4%
AUGUST	266,758	252,997	13,761	5.2%
SEPTEMBER	265,675	253,169	12,506	4.7%
OCTOBER	264,954	252,571	12,383	4.7%
NOVEMBER	265,530	252,473	13,057	4.9%
DECEMBER	267,192	252,607	14,585	5.5%
ANNUAL AVERAGE	264,817	251,592	13,225	5.0%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

NEW MEXICO AND ALBUQUERQUE MSA
1989 CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
BY MONTH AND ANNUAL AVERAGE

NEW MEXICO

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	675,566	629,947	45,619	6.8%
FEBRUARY	684,781	635,965	48,816	7.1%
MARCH	694,319	642,489	51,830	7.5%
APRIL	694,041	645,393	48,648	7.0%
MAY	697,248	651,097	46,151	6.6%
JUNE	707,902	653,906	53,996	7.6%
JULY	706,437	658,736	47,701	6.8%
AUGUST	704,459	656,687	47,772	6.8%
SEPTEMBER	701,584	658,954	42,630	6.1%
OCTOBER	700,460	659,293	41,167	5.9%
NOVEMBER	697,832	658,122	39,710	5.7%
DECEMBER	699,371	661,411	37,960	5.4%
ANNUAL AVERAGE	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%

ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	258,727	246,377	12,350	4.8%
FEBRUARY	262,214	248,849	13,365	5.1%
MARCH	265,451	251,294	14,157	5.3%
APRIL	263,998	250,069	13,929	5.3%
MAY	264,099	251,068	13,031	4.9%
JUNE	267,139	250,758	16,381	6.1%
JULY	268,091	253,969	14,122	5.3%
AUGUST	268,974	254,082	14,892	5.5%
SEPTEMBER	267,334	254,471	12,863	4.8%
OCTOBER	267,515	255,075	12,440	4.7%
NOVEMBER	267,380	254,898	12,482	4.7%
DECEMBER	265,032	254,061	10,971	4.1%
ANNUAL AVERAGE	265,496	252,081	13,415	5.1%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

NEW MEXICO AND ALBUQUERQUE MSA

1988 CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
BY MONTH AND ANNUAL AVERAGE

NEW MEXICO

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	673,402	616,638	56,764	8.4%
FEBRUARY	676,127	618,999	57,128	8.4%
MARCH	681,076	623,040	58,036	8.5%
APRIL	686,357	628,632	57,725	8.4%
MAY	687,024	630,268	56,756	8.3%
JUNE	702,148	636,785	65,363	9.3%
JULY	700,507	644,159	56,348	8.0%
AUGUST	697,671	643,209	54,462	7.8%
SEPTEMBER	694,260	643,730	50,530	7.3%
OCTOBER	691,948	644,550	47,398	6.8%
NOVEMBER	691,255	647,136	44,119	6.4%
DECEMBER	686,226	642,854	43,372	6.3%
ANNUAL AVERAGE	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%

ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	257,128	241,647	15,481	6.0%
FEBRUARY	259,756	244,121	15,635	6.0%
MARCH	261,179	245,326	15,853	6.1%
APRIL	262,411	246,703	15,708	6.0%
MAY	263,690	247,651	16,039	6.1%
JUNE	267,425	248,209	19,216	7.2%
JULY	267,728	250,589	17,139	6.4%
AUGUST	266,200	249,723	16,477	6.2%
SEPTEMBER	268,322	252,755	15,567	5.8%
OCTOBER	264,786	250,382	14,404	5.4%
NOVEMBER	264,292	250,980	13,312	5.0%
DECEMBER	264,162	251,565	12,597	4.8%
ANNUAL AVERAGE	263,923	248,304	15,619	5.9%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY AREA
1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
STATEWIDE	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	264,817	251,592	13,225	5.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	59,168	55,207	3,961	6.7%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	70,676	68,219	2,457	3.5%
Catron	1,285	1,112	173	13.5%
Chaves	23,670	22,435	1,235	5.2%
Cibola	8,731	7,703	1,028	11.8%
Colfax	6,332	5,845	487	7.7%
Curry	16,418	15,375	1,043	6.4%
De Baca	976	909	67	6.9%
Eddy	19,991	18,610	1,381	6.9%
Grant	10,478	9,592	886	8.5%
Guadalupe	1,683	1,489	194	11.5%
Harding	367	312	55	15.0%
Hidalgo	2,744	2,582	162	5.9%
Lea	21,330	20,216	1,114	5.2%
Lincoln	6,508	6,145	363	5.6%
Luna	6,074	5,289	785	12.9%
McKinley	18,359	16,621	1,738	9.5%
Mora	1,219	932	287	23.5%
Otero	18,557	17,235	1,322	7.1%
Quay	4,713	4,370	343	7.3%
Rio Arriba	13,431	11,627	1,804	13.4%
Roosevelt	7,553	7,250	303	4.0%
Sandoval	29,191	27,388	1,803	6.2%
San Juan	34,429	31,395	3,034	8.8%
San Miguel	9,781	8,849	932	9.5%
Sierra	2,764	2,618	146	5.3%
Socorro	6,118	5,698	420	6.9%
Taos	10,600	9,062	1,538	14.5%
Torrance	3,785	3,484	301	8.0%
Union	2,009	1,913	96	4.8%
Valencia	16,244	14,925	1,319	8.1%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY AREA
1989 ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
STATEWIDE	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	265,496	252,081	13,415	5.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	58,267	54,506	3,761	6.5%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	67,799	65,093	2,706	4.0%
Catron	1,225	1,103	122	10.0%
Chaves	23,987	22,671	1,316	5.5%
Cibola	9,329	8,297	1,032	11.1%
Colfax	6,499	5,818	681	10.5%
Curry	16,824	15,726	1,098	6.5%
De Baca	930	855	75	8.1%
Eddy	20,432	18,783	1,649	8.1%
Grant	10,410	9,513	897	8.6%
Guadalupe	1,673	1,456	217	13.0%
Harding	377	317	60	15.9%
Hidalgo	2,787	2,645	142	5.1%
Lea	21,939	20,365	1,574	7.2%
Lincoln	6,656	6,308	348	5.2%
Luna	5,997	5,319	678	11.3%
McKinley	17,937	16,266	1,671	9.3%
Mora	1,188	876	312	26.3%
Otero	18,414	17,103	1,311	7.1%
Quay	4,596	4,338	258	5.6%
Rio Arriba	13,495	11,508	1,987	14.7%
Roosevelt	7,441	7,107	334	4.5%
Sandoval	28,332	26,523	1,809	6.4%
San Juan	34,410	30,913	3,497	10.2%
San Miguel	9,778	8,784	994	10.2%
Sierra	2,794	2,660	134	4.8%
Socorro	6,119	5,713	406	6.6%
Taos	10,117	8,332	1,785	17.6%
Torrance	3,727	3,408	319	8.6%
Union	1,989	1,876	113	5.7%
Valencia	16,042	14,740	1,302	8.1%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY AREA
1988 ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
STATEWIDE	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	263,923	248,304	15,619	5.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	56,780	52,647	4,133	7.3%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	66,624	63,183	3,441	5.2%
Catron	1,136	981	155	13.6%
Chaves	23,392	21,889	1,503	6.4%
Cibola	9,364	8,285	1,079	11.5%
Colfax	6,664	5,725	939	14.1%
Curry	16,601	15,294	1,307	7.9%
De Baca	913	816	97	10.6%
Eddy	20,370	18,459	1,911	9.4%
Grant	10,500	9,572	928	8.8%
Guadalupe	1,650	1,380	270	16.4%
Harding	385	320	65	16.9%
Hidalgo	2,602	2,441	161	6.2%
Lea	22,571	20,852	1,719	7.6%
Lincoln	6,454	5,970	484	7.5%
Luna	6,172	5,402	770	12.5%
McKinley	17,909	15,794	2,115	11.8%
Mora	1,296	865	431	33.3%
Otero	18,583	17,013	1,570	8.4%
Quay	4,649	4,277	372	8.0%
Rio Arriba	13,602	11,324	2,278	16.7%
Roosevelt	7,224	6,805	419	5.8%
Sandoval	26,635	24,634	2,001	7.5%
San Juan	33,264	29,226	4,038	12.1%
San Miguel	9,756	8,573	1,183	12.1%
Sierra	2,550	2,403	147	5.8%
Socorro	6,003	5,441	562	9.4%
Taos	10,150	7,843	2,307	22.7%
Torrance	3,577	3,201	376	10.5%
Union	1,983	1,845	138	7.0%
Valencia	15,722	14,237	1,485	9.4%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

1990 (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	561.2	565.8	572.1	574.7	579.0	579.1	574.9	574.1	580.0	580.5	580.8	581.6	575.3
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	85.7	85.0	86.1	86.6	87.6	89.6	89.5	90.1	90.4	90.9	89.7	88.9	88.3
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	475.5	480.8	486.0	488.1	491.4	489.5	485.4	484.0	489.6	489.6	491.1	492.7	487.0
MINING	15.7	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.5	16.0	16.1	16.1	15.6
Metal Mining	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Coal & Nonmetallic	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.4
CONSTRUCTION	27.9	27.7	28.6	28.7	29.3	30.5	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.4	29.9	29.7
MANUFACTURING	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.5	43.0	43.6	43.4	43.9	44.2	44.1	43.2	42.9	43.1
DURABLE GOODS	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.2	29.5	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.4
Lumber & Wood Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Electronic & Elec. Equipment	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3
Transportation Equipment	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6
Other Durable Goods	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.5	14.1	14.5	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.7
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.3
Textiles & Apparel	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Other Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29.1	29.0	29.1	29.1	28.9	28.2	27.7	27.9	28.7	28.7	28.7	29.1	28.7
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Trucking & Warehousing	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.1
Other Transportation	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.1
Communications	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4
Electric, Gas, Sanitary Serv.	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5
TRADE	133.9	132.8	134.2	134.7	136.5	138.7	139.3	139.7	138.1	137.1	138.2	139.9	136.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	24.1	24.1	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.5
Durable Goods	13.9	13.8	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.2
Nondurable Goods	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.3
RETAIL TRADE	109.8	108.7	109.9	110.4	112.1	114.1	114.6	115.0	113.5	112.4	113.5	115.0	112.4
Building Mat.,Garden Supplies	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2

NEW MEXICO

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

1990 (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
General Merchandise	13.0	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.2	13.8	14.1	13.0
Food Stores	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.9	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.0	15.8	15.9	16.1	15.9
Auto Dealers & Serv. Stations	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.2
Apparel and Accessory	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.3
Furniture, Homefurn., & Equipment	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5
Eating and Drinking	40.6	40.6	41.6	42.0	42.7	44.0	44.1	44.4	43.4	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.5
Miscellaneous Retail	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.2	13.7	12.9
FINANCE,INSURANCE,REAL ESTATE	26.1	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.1	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.1
Depository Institutions	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.5
Insurance Carriers	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Insur.Agents,Brokers & Service	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Real Estate	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7
Other F.I. & R.E.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8
SERVICES	142.1	142.5	145.0	145.0	145.5	149.3	149.6	149.1	147.2	146.3	145.9	147.2	146.2
Hotels, Other Lodging	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.6	12.0	12.9	13.2	13.2	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.9	12.1
Personal Services	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5
Business Services	21.1	20.8	21.6	22.0	22.3	23.1	23.3	23.4	23.6	23.2	23.1	23.5	22.6
Health Services	33.6	33.7	34.0	33.9	34.1	34.3	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.7	34.2
Legal Services	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Educational Services	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8
Social Services	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0
Membership Organizations	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.4	12.1	12.2	12.0	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.8
Engineering & Management Services	24.1	24.1	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.1	24.3
Other Services	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.2	16.9	17.9	18.2	18.1	16.9	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	144.3	150.6	151.7	153.2	154.3	147.0	142.5	141.0	149.5	151.6	152.4	150.5	149.1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31.0	30.9	31.3	33.0	34.1	32.8	33.4	32.4	32.1	31.9	31.7	32.0	32.2
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	113.3	119.7	120.4	120.2	120.2	114.2	109.1	108.6	117.4	119.7	120.7	118.5	116.8
State Government 2/	48.4	54.0	54.3	54.3	54.0	48.7	47.5	47.7	53.3	54.0	53.7	52.4	51.9
State Education	19.9	25.2	25.7	25.7	25.0	19.3	18.1	18.7	23.5	24.6	24.4	23.3	22.8
Local Government	64.9	65.7	66.1	65.9	66.2	65.5	61.6	60.9	64.1	65.7	67.0	66.1	65.0
Local Education	40.0	40.7	41.1	40.8	40.8	38.3	34.6	34.8	39.1	40.7	41.3	41.2	39.5

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of each month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

1/90 Benchmark-revised February 1991

NEW MEXICO

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)
1989 (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	543.5	549.1	555.0	557.0	561.8	564.4	559.7	562.1	571.3	571.6	572.9	577.4	562.2
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	82.8	82.8	84.6	85.6	87.3	89.5	88.5	90.1	90.2	91.1	89.7	89.4	87.6
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	460.7	466.3	470.4	471.4	474.5	474.9	471.2	472.0	481.1	480.5	483.2	488.0	474.5
MINING	14.1	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.5	14.9	14.7	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.6	14.7
Metal Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
Coal & Nonmetallic	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.4	8.7
CONSTRUCTION	27.6	27.9	29.6	29.8	30.3	31.4	30.9	31.1	31.2	31.9	31.4	30.8	30.3
MANUFACTURING	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.8	42.5	43.2	42.9	44.0	43.9	44.0	43.0	43.0	42.6
DURABLE GOODS	28.1	28.0	28.2	28.8	29.2	29.7	29.7	30.1	29.8	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
Electronic & Elec. Equipment	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0
Transportation Equipment	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4
Other Durable Goods	11.6	11.6	11.6	12.0	12.2	12.6	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	13.0	13.1	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.2	13.9	14.1	14.4	13.4	13.5	13.4
Food & Kindred Products	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.0	4.1	4.0
Textiles & Apparel	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Other Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28.6	28.7	29.0	28.9	29.1	28.5	28.1	28.2	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.8	28.9
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Trucking & Warehousing	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.9
Other Transportation	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0
Communications	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6
Electric, Gas, Sanitary Serv.	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5
TRADE	129.8	129.1	131.0	131.4	133.9	136.2	136.3	137.3	136.3	135.2	137.2	139.0	134.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	23.8	23.7	23.9	23.8	24.1	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.2
Durable Goods	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.1	13.9
Nondurable Goods	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2
RETAIL TRADE	106.0	105.4	107.1	107.6	109.8	111.8	111.8	112.9	112.0	110.8	112.8	114.7	110.2
Building Mat.,Garden Supplies	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3

NEW MEXICO

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

1989 (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
General Merchandise	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.6	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.5	14.0	12.7
Food Stores	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.3	15.7	15.9	15.4
Auto Dealers & Serv. Stations	13.9	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.4
Apparel and Accessory	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.1	5.5
Furniture, Homefurn., & Equipment	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4
Eating and Drinking	38.6	38.9	39.7	40.0	40.9	42.6	42.9	43.5	42.7	41.6	41.7	41.9	41.3
Miscellaneous Retail	11.9	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.2	13.7	12.5
FINANCE,INSURANCE,REAL ESTATE	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.3	26.5	26.7	27.0	26.8	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.4
Depository Institutions	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8
Insurance Carriers	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
Insur.Agents,Brokers & Service	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9
Real Estate	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8
Other F.I. & R.E.	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
SERVICES	135.8	136.3	137.5	137.5	139.1	142.0	142.2	142.6	142.0	140.5	140.7	143.6	140.0
Hotels, Other Lodging	10.9	10.8	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.5	12.9	12.8	12.5	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.9
Personal Services	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4
Business Services	17.9	17.7	17.8	18.8	18.7	19.1	19.7	20.0	20.8	20.3	20.4	21.5	19.4
Health Services	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.9	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.5	33.9	33.2
Legal Services	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Educational Services	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	4.8	4.4	4.7	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.8
Social Services	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.5
Membership Organizations	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.6	12.2	11.9	11.7	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.8
Engineering & Management Services	23.4	23.3	23.6	23.1	23.1	23.4	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.4	23.4	23.6	23.4
Other Services	16.5	16.8	17.2	16.4	17.5	18.2	18.1	18.0	16.9	16.0	15.8	16.7	17.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	140.5	146.2	146.9	147.4	146.1	141.7	137.9	136.9	146.7	149.1	149.7	149.1	144.9
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	30.8	30.9	31.1	31.3	31.8	32.0	32.1	31.9	31.9	31.3	31.2	31.8	31.5
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	109.7	115.3	115.8	116.1	114.3	109.7	105.8	105.0	114.8	117.8	118.5	117.3	113.3
State Government 2/	46.8	51.1	51.6	52.2	50.2	45.9	46.2	46.5	52.2	53.2	53.4	52.1	50.1
State Education	19.4	23.7	23.8	24.4	22.2	17.7	18.1	18.7	23.6	24.6	24.9	23.6	22.1
Local Government	62.9	64.2	64.2	63.9	64.1	63.8	59.6	58.5	62.6	64.6	65.1	65.2	63.2
Local Education	39.0	39.9	40.1	39.8	39.7	37.8	33.6	33.4	38.1	39.9	40.4	40.3	38.5

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of each month.
2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

1/90 Benchmark-revised February 1991

ALBUQUERQUE

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1990 (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	240.0	242.2	245.5	246.5	248.4	246.6	246.2	245.5	249.0	248.4	247.4	247.5	246.1
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	33.7	33.9	34.4	34.2	34.6	34.9	34.8	34.6	34.4	34.2	33.6	33.1	34.2
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	206.3	208.3	211.1	212.3	213.8	211.7	211.4	210.9	214.6	214.2	213.8	214.4	211.9
MINING	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	12.6	12.8	13.2	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.3	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.5	12.3	12.9
MANUFACTURING	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.4	21.2	21.0	20.7	21.2
DURABLE GOODS	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.6	15.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.7
Transportation	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.9
Communication & Public Utilities	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
TRADE	59.9	59.8	60.3	60.5	61.2	61.4	61.5	61.5	61.3	61.4	61.7	62.3	61.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.4
Durable Goods	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4
Nondurable Goods	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0
RETAIL TRADE	45.7	45.5	46.0	46.2	46.8	46.9	47.0	47.0	46.8	46.9	47.1	47.8	46.6
General Merchandise Stores	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.4
Food Stores	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Auto Dealers and Service Stations	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
Eating and Drinking Places	17.9	18.0	18.4	18.6	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.8	18.7
Other Retail Trade	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.7	13.1	12.5

ALBUQUERQUE

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1990 (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	14.0	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9
Depository Institutions	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4
Insur Carriers, Agents, Brokers	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
Other F.I. & R.E.	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0
SERVICES	72.1	72.2	73.8	74.5	75.3	75.6	75.6	75.3	76.1	75.4	75.1	75.4	74.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
Personal Services	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Business Services	12.5	12.4	13.2	13.4	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.3	14.0	14.5	13.7
Health Services	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.6
Social Services	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Membership Organizations	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Engineering & Management Services	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.1	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.1
Other Services	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.9	14.1	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	47.6	49.8	50.2	50.5	50.6	48.3	48.0	48.0	50.6	50.7	50.2	49.8	49.5
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13.5	13.7	13.8	14.2	14.9	14.3	14.4	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.9
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	34.1	36.1	36.4	36.3	35.7	34.0	33.6	34.1	36.9	37.1	36.7	36.4	35.6
State Government 2/	12.0	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.3	11.4	11.3	12.5	15.0	15.0	14.4	14.2	13.4
Local Government	22.1	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.6	22.3	21.6	21.9	22.1	22.3	22.2	22.2

1/Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of each month.

2/Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

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NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1989 (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	235.2	237.5	240.2	239.5	241.4	241.7	241.2	242.4	245.8	245.7	246.4	247.0	242.0
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR	33.7	33.6	34.5	34.9	35.3	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.6	35.7	35.6	35.0	35.1
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR	201.5	203.9	205.7	204.6	206.1	205.7	205.4	206.5	210.2	210.0	210.8	212.0	206.9
MINING	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	12.7	12.6	13.4	13.5	13.8	14.2	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.4	13.6
MANUFACTURING	20.9	20.9	20.9	21.3	21.4	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.5	21.4
DURABLE GOODS	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.2	12.2	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.6
Transportation	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0
Communication & Public Utilities	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
TRADE	60.1	59.6	60.2	59.3	60.1	60.9	61.2	61.7	61.7	61.7	62.7	63.4	61.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.5
Durable Goods	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5
Nondurable Goods	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
RETAIL TRADE	45.7	45.2	45.8	45.0	45.7	46.4	46.6	47.3	47.1	47.2	48.1	48.8	46.6
General Merchandise Stores	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	5.2
Food Stores	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
Auto Dealers and Service Stations	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Eating and Drinking Places	17.3	17.7	18.1	17.6	17.9	18.6	18.7	19.0	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.3
Other Retail Trade	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.6	13.1	13.5	12.7

ALBUQUERQUE

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1989 (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4
Depository Institutions	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Insur Carriers, Agents, Brokers	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Other F.I. & R.E.	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
SERVICES	68.9	69.5	70.1	70.0	70.7	70.8	71.1	71.5	72.3	71.8	71.7	72.7	70.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
Personal Services	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Business Services	10.3	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.3	12.0	12.1	12.9	11.5
Health Services	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.8	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.1	15.8
Social Services	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5
Membership Organizations	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Engineering & Management Services	17.4	17.3	17.4	16.9	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.8	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.0
Other Services	12.8	13.2	13.3	13.6	14.0	13.3	13.1	13.2	13.8	13.3	13.1	13.2	13.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	45.8	48.1	48.6	48.6	48.2	46.8	46.4	46.6	48.9	49.4	49.3	48.7	48.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13.4	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	32.4	34.5	34.8	34.8	34.3	32.9	32.5	33.1	35.4	36.0	35.8	35.2	34.3
State Government 2/	11.2	13.1	13.3	13.3	12.7	10.8	10.8	12.1	14.1	14.1	13.7	13.1	12.7
Local Government	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	22.1	21.7	21.0	21.3	21.9	22.1	22.1	21.6

1/Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of each month.

2/Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

1/90 Benchmark – revised February 1991

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the ~~Las Cruces~~ MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
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SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
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TUCUMCARI	GARRY ENOX	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.

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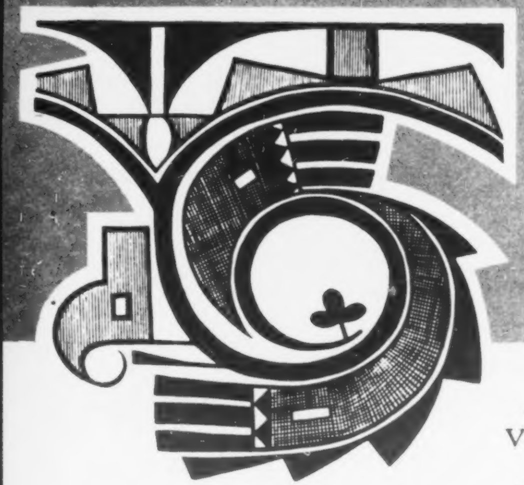

New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS

...New Mexico unemployment rate held at 7.2 percent in February 1991. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 7.2 percent in February, up from 7.0 percent in January 1991.

...Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 50,500 in February, up from 41,300 in February 1990 - a 22 percent increase. New Mexico has now experienced four consecutive months of unemployment higher than year-ago levels.

...New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment in February stands at 573,700, showing an increase of 4,500 jobs from January.

...Nonfarm employment in New Mexico gained 7,900 jobs over the last year, showing 1.4% growth. This is faster growth than shown at the end of 1990, but is still only about half of the growth rate seen as recently as mid-1990.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Household Data

New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 2
New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics 3
Unemployment Rate Ranking by State 4
Labor Force Estimates by County 5

Establishment Data

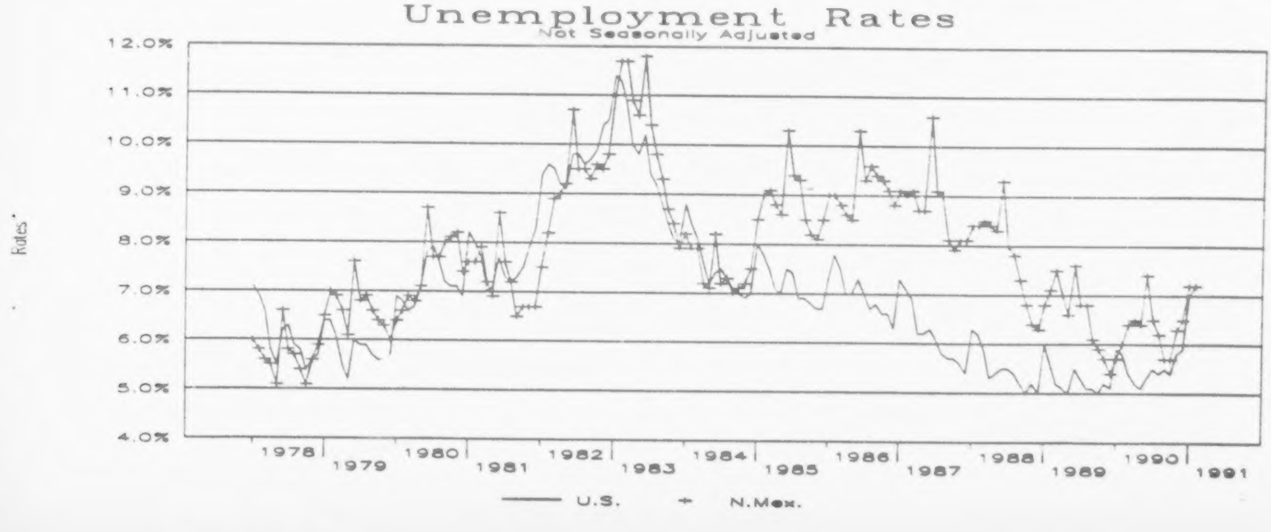
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 7
N.M., Albuq., Santa Fe MSA Tables 8
Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI 11
Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rates 12
Nonfarm Employment Index & Growth Rate 16

Miscellaneous Items

National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S. 17
Unemployment Compensation Statistics 19
Area Economic Activity 20
Glossary of Terms 23

1990 Census Data

Population by Counties and Municipalities 25
Population by Ethnic Categories 26
Labor Service Center Directory 27



NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate often increases from January to February, but this February New Mexico's unemployment rate held at 7.2 percent, the same as in January. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 7.2 percent in February, up from 7.0 percent in January 1991. Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 50,500 in February, up from 41,300 in February 1990 - a 22 percent increase. New Mexico has now experienced four consecutive months of unemployment higher than year-ago levels. The rate of increase of unemployment on a year-to-year basis had moved up, ratchet-like, from 11 percent in November, and 21 percent in December, 1990 to 28 percent in January 1991.

Evidence of increased joblessness is also provided by New Mexico Department of Labor data on unemployment insurance (U.I.) claims. Insured unemployment, unemployed New Mexicans receiving U.I. benefits, rose to 14,206 in February 1991 from 13,142 in February 1990. (There were 13,258 U.I. recipients in January 1991.). See page 16 for a discussion of unemployment compensation developments.

The number of New Mexicans filing new claims for U.I. in February 1991 was 6,034, down from 6,197 in February of 1990, although preliminary March data show that the pace of filing for unemployment insurance has again increased. Initial claims for unemployment insurance are thought to be a good short-term indicator of the increase or decrease of unemployment.

New Mexico posted a decline of 1,400 persons employed or -0.2 percent since February 1990. The national decline in this measure was nine-tenths of a percentage point, a bit more severe than in New Mexico. Five of the last six months saw over-the-year percentage declines in the estimates of persons employed in New Mexico. Beginning in September 1990 with a minimal drop of -0.1 percent, the level of New Mexico employment began to fall on a year-to-year basis. The same negative trend in the estimate of persons employed began nationally in November 1990. The first two months of 1991 have shown a continuation of this trend toward weak employment, and higher unemployment, estimates for both New Mexico and the nation.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	696,900	692,300	689,100	+4,600	+7,800
Employment	646,400	642,600	647,800	+3,800	-1,400
Unemployment	50,500	49,700	41,300	+,800	+9,200
Rate	7.2%	7.2%	6.0%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in February 1991, unchanged since December 1990, but up one and one-tenth point from the February 1990 rate of 4.4%. The estimate of unemployed persons in Albuquerque is now 3,000 higher than one year ago, an increase of over 26 percent. Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are consistent with this increase, as the number of unemployment insurance recipients in Albuquerque this February was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 3,500 to 4,100 (+17%). Although new U.I. claims in February were down one percent over February 1990, preliminary claims data do not show this decline continuing into March.

The over-the-year change in persons employed was a negative 1,400, a decrease of 0.6 percent, identical to the statewide absolute decline. Of the New Mexico Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), Albuquerque and Las Cruces are showing declines in employment, while the Santa Fe-Los Alamos MSA had a slight increase. Albuquerque has shown over-the-year employment declines each month since August 1990, except for January 1991.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	262,600	260,800	261,000	+1,800	+1,600
Employment	248,100	246,400	249,500	+1,700	-1,400
Unemployment	14,500	14,400	11,500	+,100	+3,000
Rate	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	696,900	646,400	50,500	7.2%
MAR.				
APR.				
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	4,600	3,800	800	0.0
YEAR AGO	7,800	-1,400	9,200	1.2
2 YRS. AGO	12,100	10,400	1,700	0.1
3 YRS. AGO	20,800	27,400	-6,600	-1.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%	
YEAR AGO	1.1%	-0.2%	22.3%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.8%	1.6%	3.5%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.1%	4.4%	-11.6%	

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,992	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,300	116,000	7,300	5.9%
FEB.	123,400	116,300	7,100	5.8%
MAR.	123,800	117,100	6,700	5.4%
APR.	123,900	117,400	6,500	5.2%
MAY.	124,700	118,300	6,400	5.1%
JUN.	126,300	119,600	6,700	5.3%
JUL.	126,900	120,000	6,900	5.5%
AUG.	126,000	119,200	6,800	5.4%
SEP.	124,800	118,000	6,800	5.5%
OCT.	125,000	118,300	6,700	5.4%
NOV.	124,800	117,600	7,200	5.8%
DEC.	124,600	117,300	7,300	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,600	115,000	8,600	7.0%
FEB.	124,100	115,200	8,900	7.2%
MAR.				
APR.				
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	500	200	300	0.2
YEAR AGO	700	-1,100	1,800	1.4
2 YRS. AGO	2,200	200	2,000	1.6
3 YRS. AGO	4,100	2,700	1,400	1.0
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.4%	0.2%	3.5%	
YEAR AGO	0.6%	-0.9%	25.4%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.8%	0.2%	29.0%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.4%	2.4%	18.7%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

(PREL.) JANUARY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	2	9.0%
MISSISSIPPI	3	8.9%
ALASKA	4	8.8%
MAINE	5	8.7%
MICHIGAN	6	8.6%
RHODE ISLAND	7	8.4%
ARKANSAS	8	8.2%
VERMONT	9	7.9%
WYOMING	10	7.7%
IDAHO	11	7.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	7.6%
MONTANA	13	7.4%
CALIFORNIA	13	7.4%
OHIO	15	7.3%
ILLINIOS	15	7.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	7.3%
KENTUCKY	18	7.2%
NEW MEXICO	18	7.2%
NEW YORK	20	7.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	20	7.1%
NEW JERSEY	20	7.1%
OKLAHOMA	20	7.1%
MISSOURI	24	7.0%
LOUISIANA	24	7.0%
TEXAS	26	6.9%
WASHINGTON	26	6.9%
TENNESSEE	26	6.9%
OREGON	29	6.8%
DELAWARE	30	6.7%
INDIANA	30	6.7%
ALABAMA	32	6.5%
GEORGIA	32	6.5%
FLORIDA	34	6.2%
NEVADA	35	6.1%
MARYLAND	35	6.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	37	6.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	38	5.9%
COLORADO	39	5.8%
VIRGINIA	39	5.8%
KANSAS	41	5.6%
CONNECTICUT	41	5.6%
MINNESOTA	43	5.4%
IOWA	43	5.4%
WISCONSIN	43	5.4%
ARIZONA	46	5.2%
UTAH	47	4.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	4.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	4.0%
HAWAII	50	2.8%
NEBRASKA	51	2.7%

	REVISED JANUARY 1990	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
MICHIGAN	1	9.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	2	9.2%
ALASKA	3	8.4%
MISSISSIPPI	4	8.0%
OHIO	5	7.6%
ILLINIOS	6	6.9%
OKLAHOMA	6	6.9%
MISSOURI	8	6.8%
ARKANSAS	8	6.8%
IDAHO	10	6.6%
ALABAMA	11	6.5%
KENTUCKY	11	6.5%
RHODE ISLAND	11	6.5%
LOUISIANA	14	6.4%
WYOMING	14	6.4%
WASHINGTON	16	6.1%
OREGON	17	6.0%
MONTANA	18	5.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	18	5.9%
FLORIDA	20	5.8%
INDIANA	20	5.8%
TEXAS	20	5.8%
NEW MEXICO	23	5.7%
WISCONSIN	24	5.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	24	5.6%
CALIFORNIA	26	5.5%
NEW YORK	26	5.5%
COLORADO	28	5.3%
TENNESSEE	28	5.3%
GEORGIA	28	5.3%
NEW JERSEY	31	5.2%
DELAWARE	31	5.2%
MAINE	31	5.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	34	5.1%
CONNECTICUT	35	5.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	35	5.0%
NEVADA	37	4.9%
MINNESOTA	37	4.9%
IOWA	39	4.8%
KANSAS	40	4.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	40	4.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	42	4.6%
ARIZONA	42	4.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	42	4.6%
VERMONT	45	4.5%
VIRGINIA	46	4.4%
UTAH	46	4.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	46	4.4%
MARYLAND	49	4.3%
HAWAII	50	3.0%
NEBRASKA	51	2.9%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY FEBRUARY 1991				REVISED JANUARY 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	696,853	646,352	50,501	7.2%	692,289	642,563	49,726	7.2%	4,564	3,789	775	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,579	248,069	14,510	5.5%	260,779	246,357	14,422	5.5%	1,800	1,712	88	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	57,960	53,338	4,622	8.0%	57,566	53,098	4,468	7.8%	394	240	154	0.7%	0.5%	3.4%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	68,947	66,421	2,526	3.7%	69,531	66,620	2,911	4.2%	-584	-199	-385	-0.8%	-0.3%	-13.2%
Catron	1,324	1,056	268	20.2%	1,304	1,061	243	18.6%	20	-5	25	1.5%	-0.5%	10.3%
Chaves	23,569	22,223	1,346	5.7%	23,629	22,088	1,541	6.5%	-60	135	-195	-0.3%	0.6%	-12.7%
Cibola	8,919	7,626	1,293	14.5%	8,890	7,690	1,200	13.5%	29	-64	93	0.3%	-0.8%	7.8%
Colfax	5,949	5,381	568	9.5%	6,083	5,503	580	9.5%	-134	-122	-12	-2.2%	-2.2%	-2.1%
Curry	16,088	14,902	1,186	7.4%	16,203	15,074	1,129	7.0%	-115	-172	57	-0.7%	-1.1%	5.0%
De Baca	929	857	72	7.8%	901	834	67	7.4%	28	23	5	3.1%	2.8%	7.5%
Eddy	19,680	18,317	1,363	6.9%	19,541	18,158	1,383	7.1%	139	159	-20	0.7%	0.9%	-1.4%
Grant	10,280	9,423	857	8.3%	10,145	9,300	845	8.3%	135	123	12	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Guadalupe	1,695	1,440	255	15.0%	1,635	1,420	215	13.1%	60	20	40	3.7%	1.4%	18.6%
Harding	332	279	53	16.0%	336	281	55	16.4%	-4	-2	-2	-1.2%	-0.7%	-3.6%
Hidalgo	2,682	2,548	134	5.0%	2,646	2,530	116	4.4%	36	18	18	1.4%	0.7%	15.5%
Lea	21,288	20,280	1,008	4.7%	21,468	20,540	928	4.3%	-180	-260	80	-0.8%	-1.3%	8.6%
Lincoln	6,253	5,749	504	8.1%	6,204	5,768	436	7.0%	49	-19	68	0.8%	-0.3%	15.6%
Luna	6,242	5,058	1,184	19.0%	6,186	5,160	1,026	16.6%	56	-102	158	0.9%	-2.0%	15.4%
McKinley	18,205	16,175	2,030	11.2%	18,550	16,428	2,122	11.4%	-345	-253	-92	-1.9%	-1.5%	-4.3%
Mora	1,410	883	527	37.4%	1,392	914	478	34.3%	18	-31	49	1.3%	-3.4%	10.3%
Otero	18,708	17,071	1,637	8.8%	17,968	16,425	1,543	8.6%	740	646	94	4.1%	3.9%	6.1%
Quay	4,516	4,165	351	7.8%	4,568	4,199	369	8.1%	-52	-34	-18	-1.1%	-0.8%	-4.9%
Rio Arriba	13,661	11,252	2,409	17.6%	13,604	11,354	2,250	16.5%	57	-102	159	0.4%	-0.9%	7.1%
Roosevelt	8,043	7,679	364	4.5%	7,090	6,721	369	5.2%	953	958	-5	13.4%	14.3%	-1.4%
Sandoval	30,193	27,910	2,283	7.6%	29,447	27,231	2,216	7.5%	746	679	67	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%
San Juan	35,288	32,003	3,285	9.3%	34,770	31,452	3,318	9.5%	518	551	-33	1.5%	1.8%	-1.0%
San Miguel	9,988	8,785	1,203	12.0%	9,978	8,756	1,222	12.2%	10	29	-19	0.1%	0.3%	-1.6%
Sierra	2,710	2,506	204	7.5%	2,690	2,477	213	7.9%	20	29	-9	0.7%	1.2%	-4.2%
Socorro	6,094	5,594	500	8.2%	6,237	5,825	412	6.6%	-143	-231	88	-2.3%	-4.0%	21.4%
Taos	11,256	9,423	1,833	16.3%	11,160	9,526	1,634	14.6%	96	-103	199	0.9%	-1.1%	12.2%
Torrance	3,892	3,492	400	10.3%	3,724	3,371	353	9.5%	168	121	47	4.5%	3.6%	13.3%
Union	1,955	1,874	81	4.1%	1,941	1,850	91	4.7%	14	24	-10	0.7%	1.3%	-11.0%
Valencia	16,218	14,573	1,645	10.1%	16,123	14,552	1,571	9.7%	95	21	74	0.6%	0.1%	4.7%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY FEBRUARY 1991				REVISED FEBRUARY 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	696,853	646,352	50,501	7.2%	689,098	647,771	41,327	6.0%	7,755	-1,419	9,174	1.1%	-0.2%	22.2%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,579	248,069	14,510	5.5%	260,964	249,491	11,473	4.4%	1,615	-1,422	3,037	0.6%	-0.6%	26.5%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	57,960	53,338	4,622	8.0%	57,478	53,674	3,804	6.6%	482	-336	818	0.8%	-0.6%	21.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	68,947	66,421	2,526	3.7%	68,060	65,868	2,192	3.2%	887	553	334	1.3%	0.8%	15.2%
Catron	1,324	1,056	268	20.2%	1,227	1,022	205	16.7%	97	34	63	7.9%	3.3%	30.7%
Chaves	23,569	22,223	1,346	5.7%	23,986	22,781	1,205	5.0%	-417	-558	141	-1.7%	-2.4%	11.7%
Cibola	8,919	7,626	1,293	14.5%	8,975	7,956	1,019	11.4%	-56	-330	274	-0.6%	-4.1%	26.9%
Colfax	5,949	5,381	568	9.5%	6,191	5,627	564	9.1%	-242	-246	4	-3.9%	-4.4%	0.7%
Curry	16,088	14,902	1,186	7.4%	16,320	15,380	940	5.8%	-232	-478	246	-1.4%	-3.1%	26.2%
De Baca	929	857	72	7.8%	978	901	77	7.9%	-49	-44	-5	-5.0%	-4.9%	-6.5%
Eddy	19,680	18,317	1,363	6.9%	19,951	18,682	1,269	6.4%	-271	-365	94	-1.4%	-2.0%	7.4%
Grant	10,280	9,423	857	8.3%	10,382	9,484	898	8.6%	-102	-61	-41	-1.0%	-0.6%	-4.6%
Guadalupe	1,695	1,440	255	15.0%	1,654	1,440	214	12.9%	41	0	41	2.5%	0.0%	19.2%
Harding	332	279	53	16.0%	402	334	68	16.9%	-70	-55	-15	-17.4%	-16.5%	-22.1%
Hidalgo	2,682	2,548	134	5.0%	2,664	2,546	118	4.4%	18	2	16	0.7%	0.1%	13.6%
Lea	21,288	20,280	1,008	4.7%	21,116	20,018	1,098	5.2%	172	262	-90	0.8%	1.3%	-8.2%
Lincoln	6,253	5,749	504	8.1%	6,134	5,749	385	6.3%	119	0	119	1.9%	0.0%	30.9%
Luna	6,242	5,058	1,184	19.0%	6,029	5,220	809	13.4%	213	-162	375	3.5%	-3.1%	46.4%
McKinley	18,205	16,175	2,030	11.2%	18,130	16,518	1,612	8.9%	75	-343	418	0.4%	-2.1%	25.9%
Mora	1,410	883	527	37.4%	1,250	917	333	26.6%	160	-34	194	12.8%	-3.7%	58.3%
Otero	18,708	17,071	1,637	8.8%	18,327	17,110	1,217	6.6%	381	-39	420	2.1%	-0.2%	34.5%
Quay	4,516	4,165	351	7.8%	4,681	4,330	351	7.5%	-165	-165	0	-3.5%	-3.8%	0.0%
Rio Arriba	13,661	11,252	2,409	17.6%	13,359	11,357	2,002	15.0%	302	-105	407	2.3%	-0.9%	20.3%
Roosevelt	8,043	7,679	364	4.5%	8,002	7,716	286	3.6%	41	-37	78	0.5%	-0.5%	27.3%
Sandoval	30,193	27,910	2,283	7.6%	27,844	26,167	1,677	6.0%	2,349	1,743	606	8.4%	6.7%	36.1%
San Juan	35,288	32,003	3,285	9.3%	34,416	31,345	3,071	8.9%	872	658	214	2.5%	2.1%	7.0%
San Miguel	9,988	8,785	1,203	12.0%	9,710	8,763	947	9.8%	278	22	256	2.9%	0.3%	27.0%
Sierra	2,710	2,506	204	7.5%	2,732	2,575	157	5.7%	-22	-69	47	-0.8%	-2.7%	29.9%
Socorro	6,094	5,594	500	8.2%	6,114	5,697	417	6.8%	-20	-103	83	-0.3%	-1.8%	19.9%
Taos	11,256	9,423	1,833	16.3%	10,521	9,222	1,299	12.3%	735	201	534	7.0%	2.2%	41.1%
Torrance	3,892	3,492	400	10.3%	3,692	3,362	330	8.9%	200	130	70	5.4%	3.9%	21.2%
Union	1,955	1,874	81	4.1%	2,084	1,969	115	5.5%	-129	-95	-34	-6.2%	-4.8%	-29.6%
Valencia	16,218	14,573	1,645	10.1%	15,725	14,550	1,175	7.5%	493	23	470	3.1%	0.2%	40.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment in February stands at 573,700, showing an increase of 4,500 jobs from January. Almost all of the February job gains are in the service producing sector (4,400) and are largely seasonal in nature. State supported universities, public schools, and private educational entities rehired workers to resume normal activities that were interrupted by the semester and end of year breaks. However, not all service producing industries experienced job increases. General merchandise, food, and apparel stores posted losses as employers released temporary workers in response to the slow economic conditions that are typical of the start of the new year.

Nonfarm employment in New Mexico gained 7,900 jobs over the last year, showing 1.4% growth. This is faster growth than shown at the end of 1990 but is still only about half of the growth rate seen as recently as mid-1990. The goods producing sector gained 1,300 jobs from February 1990 as mining, construction, and manufacturing expanded. Mining's new jobs came from increased activity in oil and gas extraction. Employment in oil and gas extraction now stands at 9,700, about 60% of its peak level in November 1981. Construction added 300 new jobs, showing a 1.1% increase over the year, only the third such year to year increase since December 1985. Construction employment in New Mexico peaked in July 1985 at 39,300.

The service producing sector gained 6,600 jobs from February 1991, with gains concentrated in services, trade, and government. Business and health services continued to lead the way in job growth. Eating & drinking places and miscellaneous retail also added jobs, as did federal government and public education. Service sector declines occurred in railroad transportation, communications, depository institutions (banks and savings & loans), and state-supported universities. With the exception of universities, all of the job losses are continuations of long-term declines. Employment in railroad transportation in New Mexico peaked in May 1980 at 3,200; since then it has declined to its current level of less than half of its peak. Employment in communications has behaved similarly except that it peaked in August 1982, when it reached a level of 8,300. Currently, communications employment stands at about 75 percent of its peak level. Employment in depository institutions has been declining gradually over the past few years, most probably the result of increased competition in the banking industry and because of the problems experienced by the savings & loans.

On the national scene, total nonagricultural employment is down over the year for the first time since May 1983. Total nonfarm employment nationwide is down by 0.3 percent from February 1990. Construction and manufacturing lost employment at the rate of 9 and 4 percent, respectively. In the service producing sector, only transportation & public utilities, services, and government gained employment, but obviously not enough to make up for the loss of jobs in the rest of the nation's economy.

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

Total nonagricultural payroll employment rose modestly in February, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly survey of employers. The gain of 1,500 jobs was an increase of just over one-half of one percent, which is slightly smaller than recent January-February upturns. State supported higher education contributed the lion's share of the increase as employment returned to the normal level following the January semester break. Private education employment experienced a similar rebound. Health services establishments also added a significant number of new workers during February. Offsetting about one-third of these gains were substantial job losses in retail trade, as general merchandise stores and apparel stores continued their post-Christmas season layoffs. While the decline in trade employment was somewhat greater than expected, the increase in construction jobs was slightly greater than in most previous January-February periods. Manufacturing, which usually adds a few jobs between January and February, instead posted a small decline; this is the sixth consecutive monthly decrease in manufacturing employment. This month's drop occurred primarily in electronic equipment and paper printing & publishing.

February also marks the eleventh consecutive month that manufacturing employment is below the year ago level. Among the subsectors of manufacturing, only paper, printing & publishing and food are showing more jobs now than one year ago. The major over-the-year job losers continue to be miscellaneous durable products and lumber, wood & furniture.

Construction continues to exhibit a large year to year job decline, but the deficit is not quite as large now as it was in the closing months of 1990. At this time one year ago, the convention center expansion and related downtown construction projects were employing hundreds of workers.

Total nonagricultural employment now stands slightly (less than one percent) above the February 1990 level, but this is true only because of strong growth in services, especially business services and health services. As has been pointed out in the past, much of the business service growth is at the expense of other sectors, as employers in a variety of industries give up their in-house personnel and payroll functions in exchange for leased employees, whose parent companies are classified under business services.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM FEB 1991	REVISED JAN 1991	REVISED FEB 1990	FEB CHANGE FROM JAN 1991	FEB CHANGE FROM FEB 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	573,700	569,200	565,800	4,500	7,900
GOODS PRODUCING	86,300	86,200	85,000	100	1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	487,400	483,000	480,800	4,400	6,600
MINING	15,800	15,800	15,300	0	500
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,100	4,200	4,100	-100	0
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,700	9,600	9,100	100	600
CONSTRUCTION	28,000	27,800	27,700	200	300
MANUFACTURING	42,500	42,600	42,000	-100	500
DURABLE GOODS	29,400	29,400	28,900	0	500
Lumber & Wood Products	2,500	2,600	2,600	-100	-100
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,400	6,400	6,000	0	400
Transportation Equipment	5,500	5,500	5,500	0	0
Other Durable Goods	12,200	12,100	12,000	100	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,100	13,200	13,100	-100	0
Food & Kindred Products	3,900	4,000	3,800	-100	100
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,600	6,600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,800	28,700	29,000	100	-200
TRANSPORTATION	14,000	14,000	13,900	0	100
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,800	0	-300
Trucking & Warehousing	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	100
Other Transportation	5,400	5,400	5,100	0	300
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,800	14,700	15,100	100	-300
Communication	6,300	6,300	6,600	0	-300
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,500	8,400	8,500	100	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	134,400	135,500	132,800	-1,100	1,600
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,400	24,500	24,100	-100	300
Durable Goods	14,100	14,200	13,800	-100	300
Nondurable Goods	10,300	10,300	10,300	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	110,000	111,000	108,700	-1,000	1,300
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
General Merchandise Stores	12,700	13,100	12,600	-400	100
Food Stores	15,500	15,800	15,400	-300	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,200	14,200	14,100	0	100
Apparel & Accessories	5,100	5,400	5,200	-300	-100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	41,200	41,100	40,600	100	600
Miscellaneous Retail	12,900	13,000	12,500	-100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	25,700	25,700	25,900	0	-200
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,200	10,600	0	-400
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Insurance Agents	2,800	2,900	2,900	-100	-100
Real Estate	5,600	5,600	5,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,900	2,800	2,800	100	100
SERVICES	146,800	146,100	142,500	700	4,300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,400	11,500	11,200	-100	200
Personal Services	5,500	5,400	5,700	100	-200
Business Services	22,400	22,600	20,800	-200	1,600
Health Services	35,000	34,900	33,700	100	1,300
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,600	0	200
Educational Services	6,300	5,600	6,200	700	100
Social Services	9,100	9,000	8,900	100	200
Membership Organizations	10,400	10,400	10,000	0	400
Engineering & Management Services	24,300	24,400	24,100	-100	200
Other Services	17,600	17,500	17,300	100	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	151,700	147,000	150,600	4,700	1,100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	32,300	32,200	30,900	100	1,400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	119,400	114,800	119,700	4,600	-300
State Government 2/	53,200	49,700	54,000	3,500	-800
Universities	23,400	20,300	25,200	3,100	-1,800
Local Government	66,200	65,100	65,700	1,100	500
Schools	41,200	40,400	40,700	800	500

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM FEB 1991	REVISED JAN 1991	REVISED FEB 1990	FEB CHANGE FROM JAN 1991	FEB CHANGE FROM FEB 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	244,300	242,800	242,200	1,500	2,100
GOODS PRODUCING	32,400	32,400	33,900	0	-1,500
SERVICE PRODUCING	211,900	210,400	208,300	1,500	3,600
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	11,900	11,800	12,900	100	-1,000
MANUFACTURING	20,500	20,600	21,000	-100	-500
Durable Goods	14,600	14,600	15,100	0	-500
Nondurable Goods	5,900	6,000	5,900	-100	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,800	12,600	0	200
Transportation	7,100	7,100	6,900	0	200
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	59,700	60,300	59,800	-600	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	14,300	14,300	-100	-100
Durable Goods	9,200	9,300	9,300	-100	-100
Nondurable Goods	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	45,500	46,000	45,500	-500	0
General Merchandise Stores	4,900	5,200	5,300	-300	-400
Food Stores	5,000	5,100	5,200	-100	-200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	18,500	18,400	18,000	100	500
Other Retail Trade	12,200	12,400	12,100	-200	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,800	13,700	13,900	100	-100
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,100	4,600	100	-400
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,400	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
SERVICES	75,500	75,000	72,200	500	3,300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,600	3,500	3,400	100	200
Personal Services	3,000	2,900	2,900	100	100
Business Services	14,000	14,000	12,400	0	1,600
Health Services	17,200	17,100	16,200	100	1,000
Social Services	3,900	3,900	3,700	0	200
Membership Organizations	3,100	3,100	3,200	0	-100
Engineering & Management Services	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0
Other Services	13,700	13,500	13,400	200	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50,100	48,600	49,800	1,500	300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,700	13,600	13,700	100	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,400	35,000	36,100	1,400	300
State Government 2/	14,300	12,900	14,000	1,400	300
Local Government	22,100	22,100	22,100	0	0

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	FEB CHANGE FROM	
LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	FEB	JAN	FEB	JAN	FEB
	1991	1991	1990	1991	1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	44,750	44,250	44,150	500	600
GOODS PRODUCING	5,500	5,700	5,550	-200	-50
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,250	38,550	38,600	700	650
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
MANUFACTURING	3,500	3,700	3,450	-200	50
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Nondurable Goods	2,000	2,200	1,950	-200	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,650	1,650	1,650	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,150	9,250	9,050	-100	100
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	950	950	-50	-50
RETAIL TRADE	8,250	8,300	8,100	-50	150
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,150	1,100	-50	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,100	0	50
Other Retail Trade	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,550	1,550	1,600	0	-50
SERVICES	8,000	8,000	7,700	0	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,900	18,100	18,600	800	300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,600	4,600	4,700	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,300	13,500	13,900	800	400
State Government	8,000	7,400	7,800	600	200
Local Government	6,300	6,100	6,100	200	200

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	FEB CHANGE FROM	
SANTA FE MSA	FEB	JAN	FEB	JAN	FEB
(SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	1991	1991	1990	1991	1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	60,550	59,800	58,550	750	2,000
GOODS PRODUCING	4,750	4,750	4,750	0	0
SERVICE PRODUCING	55,800	55,050	53,800	750	2,000
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
MANUFACTURING	1,850	1,850	1,850	0	0
Durable Goods	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	650	650	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	950	0	50
Transportation	450	450	400	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,500	11,800	11,150	-300	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,400	10,700	10,100	-300	300
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,100	1,000	-100	0
Eating & Drinking Places	4,300	4,400	4,100	-100	200
Other Retail Trade	5,100	5,200	5,000	-100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100
SERVICES	16,150	15,700	15,600	450	550
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,950	2,000	1,800	-50	150
Health Services	3,800	3,700	3,700	100	100
Other Services	10,400	10,000	10,100	400	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,850	24,250	23,900	600	950
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,550	1,550	1,600	0	-50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23,300	22,700	22,300	600	1,000
State Government 3/	18,500	18,100	17,900	400	600
Local Government	4,800	4,600	4,400	200	400

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	FEB 1990	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	FEB 1990	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	FEB 1990
MINING	$580.64	$609.56	$553.83	45.9	47.4	45.1	12.65	12.86	12.28
CONSTRUCTION	$420.62	$423.26	$459.93	38.1	38.2	38.2	11.04	11.08	12.04
MANUFACTURING	$378.43	$378.10	$364.91	41.0	40.7	40.5	9.23	9.29	9.01
Durable Goods	$399.36	$403.37	$372.71	41.6	41.8	40.6	9.60	9.65	9.18
Nondurable Goods	$331.10	$320.50	$345.37	39.7	38.2	40.3	8.34	8.39	8.57
COMMUNICATIONS	$562.88	$585.18	$607.04	39.5	39.7	42.9	14.25	14.74	14.15
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$637.87	$665.91	$648.41	44.7	45.3	44.2	14.27	14.70	14.67
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$219.00	$214.43	$213.21	30.0	29.7	30.2	7.30	7.22	7.06
Wholesale Trade	$344.75	$343.38	$356.63	35.8	35.4	37.5	9.63	9.70	9.51
Retail Trade	$192.96	$187.53	$183.97	28.8	28.5	28.7	6.70	6.58	6.41
BANKING	$255.16	$252.34	$245.59	36.4	36.1	36.6	7.01	6.99	6.71

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	FEB 1990	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	FEB 1990	FEB 1991	JAN 1991	FEB 1990
MANUFACTURING	$375.56	$369.16	$347.26	39.7	38.9	38.8	9.46	9.49	8.95
Durable Goods	$418.18	$416.07	$376.32	41.2	41.4	38.4	10.15	10.05	9.80
Nondurable Goods	$289.98	$276.08	$281.78	36.8	34.0	39.8	7.88	8.12	7.08

NOTE: *Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.*

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982–84 = 100

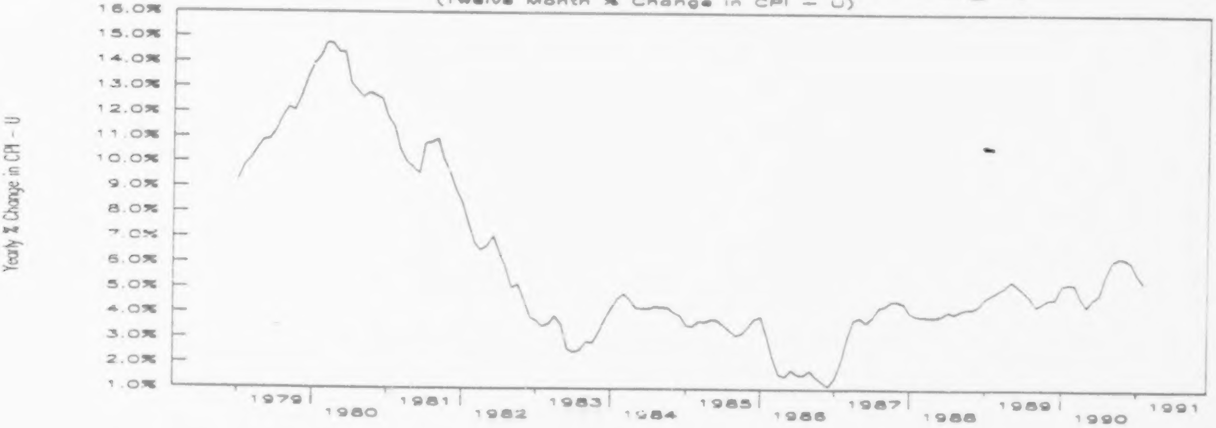
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	PERCENT CHANGE Jan '91-Feb '91	PERCENT CHANGE Feb '90-Feb '91
CPI-U	134.8	134.6	128.0	0.1%	5.3%
CPI-W	132.8	132.8	126.4	0.0%	5.1%

**CPI-U – All Urban Consumers* **CPI-W – Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI – U)



NEW MEXICO NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	595.9	630.4	34.5	5.8%
IDAHO	2	364.3	384.3	20.0	5.5%
NEBRASKA	3	704.4	737.3	32.9	4.7%
LOUISIANA	4	1544.1	1611.6	67.5	4.4%
UTAH	5	697.8	727.8	30.0	4.3%
HAWAII	6	513.3	533.1	19.8	3.9%
WASHINGTON	7	2072.4	2149.2	76.8	3.7%
ARIZONA	8	1455.5	1508.0	52.5	3.6%
COLORADO	9	1478.1	1529.2	51.1	3.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	275.8	285.3	9.5	3.4%
ALASKA	10	214.1	221.4	7.3	3.4%
WYOMING	12	187.0	193.0	6.0	3.2%
MONTANA	13	284.2	292.8	8.6	3.0%
KENTUCKY	14	1430.7	1472.2	41.5	2.9%
ARKANSAS	14	895.2	921.0	25.8	2.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	16	256.5	263.4	6.9	2.7%
TEXAS	17	6890.8	7059.5	168.7	2.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	1502.8	1535.9	33.1	2.2%
OREGON	19	1206.5	1231.2	24.7	2.0%
MISSISSIPPI	20	916.4	932.9	16.5	1.8%
IOWA	21	1188.0	1208.7	20.7	1.7%
WISCONSIN	21	2206.7	2244.4	37.7	1.7%
OHIO	23	4738.1	4815.2	77.1	1.6%
DELAWARE	24	335.1	340.0	4.9	1.5%
INDIANA	25	2462.7	2497.8	35.1	1.4%
NEW MEXICO	25	561.2	568.9	7.7	1.4%
ALABAMA	27	1606.0	1626.8	20.8	1.3%
OKLAHOMA	27	1163.8	1178.7	14.9	1.3%
FLORIDA	27	5332.3	5399.0	66.7	1.3%
CALIFORNIA	30	12633.1	12780.6	147.5	1.2%
ILLINIOS	31	5160.6	5216.4	55.8	1.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	31	610.6	617.1	6.5	1.1%
KANSAS	33	1062.3	1073.2	10.9	1.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	33	3065.7	3096.5	30.8	1.0%
GEORGIA	35	2937.8	2965.4	27.6	0.9%
MINNESOTA	35	2070.3	2089.3	19.0	0.9%
TENNESSEE	37	2144.1	2157.8	13.7	0.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	38	677.2	680.6	3.4	0.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	39	5087.9	5106.7	18.8	0.4%
MARYLAND	40	2116.4	2123.2	6.8	0.3%
MICHIGAN	40	3842.9	3853.0	10.1	0.3%
VIRGINIA	42	2846.7	2850.5	3.8	0.1%
MISSOURI	43	2287.1	2283.3	-3.8	-0.2%
NEW JERSEY	44	3615.5	3568.8	-46.7	-1.3%
CONNECTICUT	45	1633.9	1610.9	-23.0	-1.4%
NEW YORK	46	8097.9	7976.4	-121.5	-1.5%
VERMONT	47	258.5	253.9	-4.6	-1.8%
MAINE	48	525.7	515.7	-10.0	-1.9%
RHODE ISLAND	49	446.6	437.1	-9.5	-2.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	508.3	488.8	-19.5	-3.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	2978.4	2847.6	-130.8	-4.4%

1/ Numbers are in Thousands

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	73.5	79.3	5.8	7.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	276.3	292.6	16.3	5.9%
LOUISIANA	3	317.9	334.9	17.0	5.3%
HAWAII	4	101.2	106.3	5.1	5.0%
IDAHO	5	77.8	81.7	3.9	5.0%
ARIZONA	6	249.3	261.7	12.4	5.0%
VERMONT	7	42.2	44.1	1.9	4.5%
FLORIDA	8	829.0	865.5	36.5	4.4%
TEXAS	9	1249.1	1297.4	48.3	3.9%
WASHINGTON	10	389.4	404.3	14.9	3.8%
COLORADO	11	267.8	278.0	10.2	3.8%
WISCONSIN	12	329.6	341.9	12.3	3.7%
NEBRASKA	13	139.3	143.8	4.5	3.2%
RHODE ISLAND	14	63.1	65.1	2.0	3.2%
KENTUCKY	15	259.0	266.8	7.8	3.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	16	486.8	501.4	14.6	3.0%
WYOMING	17	55.0	56.6	1.6	2.9%
CALIFORNIA	18	2046.3	2097.0	50.7	2.5%
OREGON	19	219.5	224.9	5.4	2.5%
IOWA	20	215.5	220.8	5.3	2.5%
ARKANSAS	21	156.5	160.3	3.8	2.4%
GEORGIA	22	526.5	539.0	12.5	2.4%
MINNESOTA	23	336.8	344.5	7.7	2.3%
ILLINOIS	24	744.4	760.1	15.7	2.1%
MISSISSIPPI	25	204.1	208.4	4.3	2.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	26	71.6	73.1	1.5	2.1%
ALABAMA	27	323.4	329.7	6.3	1.9%
OHIO	28	715.8	729.6	13.8	1.9%
UTAH	29	150.0	152.6	2.6	1.7%
VIRGINIA	30	574.4	584.1	9.7	1.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	31	62.4	63.4	1.0	1.6%
NEW MEXICO	32	144.3	146.6	2.3	1.6%
TENNESSEE	33	347.1	351.5	4.4	1.3%
OKLAHOMA	34	261.4	264.3	2.9	1.1%
MISSOURI	35	364.2	367.7	3.5	1.0%
INDIANA	36	373.2	376.7	3.5	0.9%
NEW JERSEY	37	561.7	566.2	4.5	0.8%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	38	275.9	277.7	1.8	0.7%
MARYLAND	39	411.4	413.9	2.5	0.6%
ALASKA	40	68.2	68.6	0.4	0.6%
NEW YORK	41	1456.4	1460.8	4.4	0.3%
MICHIGAN	42	626.0	627.4	1.4	0.2%
MONTANA	43	70.1	70.1	0.0	0.0%
CONNECTICUT	44	209.4	209.3	-0.1	0.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	45	698.3	697.3	-1.0	-0.1%
KANSAS	46	212.5	211.7	-0.8	-0.4%
DELAWARE	47	46.7	46.5	-0.2	-0.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	65.8	65.2	-0.6	-0.9%
MAINE	49	96.6	95.3	-1.3	-1.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	50	124.8	122.7	-2.1	-1.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	399.6	385.7	-13.9	-3.5%

1/ Numbers are in Thousands

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
IDAHO	1	14.5	17.1	2.6	17.9%
NEBRASKA	2	22.3	25.2	2.9	13.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	3	9.1	10.0	0.9	9.9%
ALASKA	4	7.2	7.9	0.7	9.7%
WASHINGTON	5	103.2	112.7	9.5	9.2%
LOUISIANA	6	86.5	93.1	6.6	7.6%
WYOMING	7	7.9	8.5	0.6	7.6%
HAWAII	8	30.5	32.7	2.2	7.2%
COLORADO	9	55.5	59.5	4.0	7.2%
OREGON	10	45.4	48.6	3.2	7.0%
INDIANA	11	103.2	110.3	7.1	6.9%
KENTUCKY	12	60.0	63.8	3.8	6.3%
UTAH	13	23.0	24.4	1.4	6.1%
IOWA	14	34.5	36.5	2.0	5.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	15	7.3	7.7	0.4	5.5%
NEVADA	16	44.8	46.9	2.1	4.7%
TEXAS	17	315.5	327.4	11.9	3.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	18	22.2	22.8	0.6	2.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	19	96.4	97.6	1.2	1.2%
ILLINOIS	20	193.9	194.5	0.6	0.3%
OKLAHOMA	21	36.6	36.7	0.1	0.3%
OHIO	22	171.6	171.8	0.2	0.1%
KANSAS	23	36.6	36.6	0.0	0.0%
ARKANSAS	24	33.8	33.7	-0.1	-0.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	25	158.0	157.3	-0.7	-0.4%
ARIZONA	26	79.8	79.1	-0.7	-0.9%
NEW MEXICO	27	27.9	27.6	-0.3	-1.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	28	205.3	202.6	-2.7	-1.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	29	14.2	14.0	-0.2	-1.4%
MISSISSIPPI	30	34.0	33.3	-0.7	-2.1%
WISCONSIN	31	72.2	70.4	-1.8	-2.5%
MARYLAND	32	150.1	145.5	-4.6	-3.1%
MONTANA	33	7.9	7.6	-0.3	-3.8%
GEORGIA	34	140.7	135.2	-5.5	-3.9%
MISSOURI	35	91.5	87.6	-3.9	-4.3%
VERMONT	36	13.6	13.0	-0.6	-4.4%
ALABAMA	37	79.2	75.6	-3.6	-4.5%
CALIFORNIA	38	645.2	613.5	-31.7	-4.9%
DELAWARE	39	18.8	17.8	-1.0	-5.3%
MINNESOTA	40	65.8	62.2	-3.6	-5.5%
MICHIGAN	41	127.5	118.2	-9.3	-7.3%
TENNESSEE	42	89.9	82.3	-7.6	-8.5%
RHODE ISLAND	43	16.6	15.0	-1.6	-9.6%
MAINE	44	26.8	23.8	-3.0	-11.2%
VIRGINIA	45	179.9	159.2	-20.7	-11.5%
NEW YORK	46	295.2	259.5	-35.7	-12.1%
NEW JERSEY	47	142.6	124.9	-17.7	-12.4%
FLORIDA	48	329.9	288.0	-41.9	-12.7%
CONNECTICUT	49	60.7	51.7	-9.0	-14.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	50	99.3	76.2	-23.1	-23.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	51	22.7	16.4	-6.3	-27.8%

1/ Numbers are in thousands

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By St By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NORTH DAKOTA	1	16.4	17.6	1.2	7.3%
NEVADA	2	25.2	26.7	1.5	6.0%
NEBRASKA	3	96.3	100.7	4.4	4.6%
DELAWARE	4	68.3	71.3	3.0	4.4%
ALASKA	5	11.4	11.9	0.5	4.4%
LOUISIANA	6	176.7	184.3	7.6	4.3%
IDAHO	7	60.4	62.7	2.3	3.8%
WYOMING	8	9.2	9.5	0.3	3.3%
MONTANA	9	21.8	22.5	0.7	3.2%
UTAH	10	104.3	107.2	2.9	2.8%
NEW MEXICO	11	42.1	42.7	0.6	1.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	33.0	33.4	0.4	1.2%
MISSISSIPPI	13	240.3	243.1	2.8	1.2%
ARKANSAS	14	229.6	231.7	2.1	0.9%
COLORADO	15	192.1	192.9	0.8	0.4%
TEXAS	16	979.7	982.8	3.1	0.3%
OHIO	17	1084.7	1087.6	2.9	0.3%
KANSAS	18	182.0	182.0	0.0	0.0%
WISCONSIN	19	547.3	546.0	-1.3	-0.2%
OKLAHOMA	20	163.1	162.5	-0.6	-0.4%
ALABAMA	21	381.9	379.0	-2.9	-0.8%
MINNESOTA	22	391.5	388.5	-3.0	-0.8%
MARYLAND	23	204.4	202.4	-2.0	-1.0%
MICHIGAN	24	902.1	892.9	-9.2	-1.0%
IOWA	25	234.7	232.2	-2.5	-1.1%
ILLINOIS	26	980.9	970.3	-10.6	-1.1%
INDIANA	27	628.2	620.1	-8.1	-1.3%
ARIZONA	28	185.8	183.2	-2.6	-1.4%
HAWAII	29	21.0	20.7	-0.3	-1.4%
TENNESSEE	30	520.0	512.0	-8.0	-1.5%
WASHINGTON	31	365.8	359.8	-6.0	-1.6%
CALIFORNIA	32	2111.7	2061.8	-49.9	-2.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	33	15.8	15.4	-0.4	-2.5%
VIRGINIA	34	428.6	417.0	-11.6	-2.7%
GEORGIA	35	560.4	545.0	-15.4	-2.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	385.4	373.9	-11.5	-3.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	37	1023.3	992.2	-31.1	-3.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	38	870.5	842.7	-27.8	-3.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	39	87.0	84.2	-2.8	-3.2%
OREGON	40	215.0	207.9	-7.1	-3.3%
MISSOURI	41	434.4	419.3	-15.1	-3.5%
FLORIDA	42	531.3	510.7	-20.6	-3.9%
CONNECTICUT	43	349.0	334.9	-14.1	-4.0%
NEW YORK	44	1128.9	1080.7	-48.2	-4.3%
MAINE	45	102.9	98.2	-4.7	-4.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	46	107.7	101.5	-6.2	[illegible]
MASSACHUSETTS	47	535.2	501.6	-33.6	[illegible]
NEW JERSEY	48	608.1	569.0	-39.1	-6.4%
VERMONT	49	47.0	43.9	-3.1	-6.6%
RHODE ISLAND	50	101.9	94.4	-7.5	-7.4%
KENTUCKY	51	282.1	238.2	-43.9	-15.6%

1/ Numbers are in thousands

TRAN. & PUBLIC UTIL. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	31.0	33.5	2.5	8.1%
ALASKA	2	18.1	19.2	1.1	6.1%
HAWAII	3	40.7	42.8	2.1	5.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	4	146.7	153.7	7.0	4.8%
UTAH	5	41.3	43.2	1.9	4.6%
IDAHO	6	19.0	19.8	0.8	4.2%
TEXAS	7	411.1	427.5	16.4	4.0%
WISCONSIN	8	102.2	106.1	3.9	3.8%
KANSAS	9	65.8	68.3	2.5	3.8%
WASHINGTON	10	110.4	114.3	3.9	3.5%
ARKANSAS	11	54.6	56.4	1.8	3.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	12	259.5	267.8	8.3	3.2%
KENTUCKY	13	78.1	80.4	2.3	2.9%
GEORGIA	14	193.3	198.8	5.5	2.8%
TENNESSEE	15	112.9	115.7	2.8	2.5%
ARIZONA	16	80.4	82.3	1.9	2.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	17	13.2	13.5	0.3	2.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	65.2	66.5	1.3	2.0%
CALIFORNIA	19	616.6	628.7	12.1	2.0%
ALABAMA	20	82.3	83.9	1.6	1.9%
COLORADO	21	95.2	97.0	1.8	1.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	22	16.8	17.1	0.3	1.8%
FLORIDA	23	270.9	275.4	4.5	1.7%
MONTANA	24	19.7	20.0	0.3	1.5%
ILLINOIS	25	304.5	308.7	4.2	1.4%
OHIO	26	214.7	217.5	2.8	1.3%
MISSOURI	27	151.3	153.2	1.9	1.3%
VIRGINIA	28	146.9	148.6	1.7	1.2%
NEW YORK	29	421.2	425.2	4.0	0.9%
OKLAHOMA	30	66.5	67.1	0.6	0.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	31	36.6	36.9	0.3	0.8%
MINNESOTA	32	106.5	107.3	0.8	0.8%
LOUISIANA	33	109.4	110.2	0.8	0.7%
WYOMING	34	14.2	14.3	0.1	0.7%
CONNECTICUT	35	72.9	73.4	0.5	0.7%
MISSISSIPPI	36	44.0	44.3	0.3	0.7%
DELAWARE	37	15.1	15.2	0.1	0.7%
NEBRASKA	38	45.5	45.8	0.3	0.7%
MARYLAND	39	99.3	99.9	0.6	0.6%
OREGON	40	63.1	63.2	0.1	0.2%
INDIANA	41	129.7	129.9	0.2	0.2%
VERMONT	42	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0%
IOWA	43	55.3	55.2	-0.1	-0.2%
MICHIGAN	44	152.8	152.4	-0.4	-0.3%
MAINE	45	21.7	21.5	-0.2	-0.9%
NEW MEXICO	46	29.1	28.7	-0.4	-1.4%
NEW JERSEY	47	237.4	233.2	-4.2	-1.8%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	24.1	23.5	-0.6	-2.5%
RHODE ISLAND	49	15.6	15.1	-0.5	-3.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	17.8	17.1	-0.7	-3.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	129.3	124.1	-5.2	-4.0%

1/ Numbers are in thousands

TRADE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	120.3	128.4	8.1	6.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	2	71.4	75.6	4.2	5.9%
UTAH	3	164.6	172.0	7.4	4.5%
IDAHO	4	93.0	97.1	4.1	4.4%
WYOMING	5	41.4	43.2	1.8	4.3%
ARIZONA	6	364.4	380.2	15.8	4.3%
MONTANA	7	74.5	77.7	3.2	4.3%
LOUISIANA	8	360.6	375.5	14.9	4.1%
COLORADO	9	363.0	375.2	12.2	3.4%
NEBRASKA	10	182.0	188.0	6.0	3.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	11	67.8	69.9	2.1	3.1%
ALASKA	12	42.6	43.9	1.3	3.1%
WASHINGTON	13	502.3	517.1	14.8	2.9%
KENTUCKY	14	342.5	350.8	8.3	2.4%
MISSISSIPPI	15	193.8	198.1	4.3	2.2%
ARKANSAS	16	200.7	204.5	3.8	1.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	17	334.4	340.5	6.1	1.8%
HAWAII	18	133.3	135.7	2.4	1.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	19	698.1	710.5	12.4	1.8%
OREGON	20	303.3	308.6	5.3	1.7%
TENNESSEE	21	503.1	511.7	8.6	1.7%
IOWA	22	299.4	303.6	4.2	1.4%
INDIANA	23	589.5	597.1	7.6	1.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	24	141.3	143.1	1.8	1.3%
GEORGIA	25	729.0	737.9	8.9	1.2%
NEW MEXICO	26	133.9	135.5	1.6	1.2%
MICHIGAN	27	924.3	934.9	10.6	1.1%
ALABAMA	28	348.3	350.9	2.6	0.7%
ILLINOIS	29	1245.5	1254.6	9.1	0.7%
CALIFORNIA	30	2988.0	3008.4	20.4	0.7%
OHIO	31	1146.9	1154.6	7.7	0.7%
TEXAS	32	1687.6	1698.6	11.0	0.7%
WISCONSIN	33	524.7	528.1	3.4	0.6%
FLORIDA	34	1450.7	1459.9	9.2	0.6%
VIRGINIA	35	645.8	649.8	4.0	0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	36	1172.0	1174.7	2.7	0.2%
DELAWARE	37	74.1	74.2	0.1	0.1%
OKLAHOMA	38	273.0	273.1	0.1	0.0%
KANSAS	39	264.0	264.0	0.0	0.0%
MINNESOTA	40	504.5	504.0	-0.5	-0.1%
MARYLAND	41	521.5	518.3	-3.2	-0.6%
MISSOURI	42	549.5	545.1	-4.4	-0.8%
NEW JERSEY	43	873.2	863.2	-10.0	-1.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	44	60.3	59.4	-0.9	-1.5%
CONNECTICUT	45	368.4	361.7	-6.7	-1.8%
VERMONT	46	60.4	59.1	-1.3	-2.2%
MAINE	47	130.7	126.1	-4.6	-3.5%
NEW YORK	48	1682.6	1618.8	-63.8	-3.8%
RHODE ISLAND	49	98.7	94.2	-4.5	-4.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	50	708.9	666.4	-42.5	-6.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	51	130.7	121.3	-9.4	-7.2%

1/ Numbers are in thousands

FIRE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES 1/
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 2/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	27.1	28.6	1.5	5.5%
OREGON	2	76.1	79.9	3.8	5.0%
HAWAII	3	35.6	37.2	1.6	4.5%
DELAWARE	4	30.6	31.9	1.3	4.2%
IDAHO	5	19.3	19.9	0.6	3.1%
IOWA	6	68.0	70.1	2.1	3.1%
ARIZONA	7	92.7	95.3	2.6	2.8%
UTAH	8	33.4	34.3	0.9	2.7%
WISCONSIN	9	117.5	120.6	3.1	2.6%
NEBRASKA	10	47.9	49.1	1.2	2.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	11	12.1	12.4	0.3	2.5%
WASHINGTON	12	113.9	116.5	2.6	2.3%
ALABAMA	13	72.9	74.4	1.5	2.1%
ALASKA	14	10.0	10.2	0.2	2.0%
COLORADO	15	96.1	97.8	1.7	1.8%
INDIANA	16	120.7	122.8	2.1	1.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	17	131.7	133.9	2.2	1.7%
MONTANA	18	13.0	13.2	0.2	1.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	16.1	16.3	0.2	1.2%
ARKANSAS	20	37.6	38.0	0.4	1.1%
MICHIGAN	21	188.4	190.4	2.0	1.1%
OHIO	22	250.7	253.3	2.6	1.0%
CALIFORNIA	23	835.6	843.2	7.6	0.9%
MISSOURI	24	136.6	137.8	1.2	0.9%
KANSAS	25	57.5	58.0	0.5	0.9%
KENTUCKY	26	60.2	60.7	0.5	0.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	27	24.4	24.6	0.2	0.8%
MINNESOTA	28	123.0	124.0	1.0	0.8%
MARYLAND	29	129.8	130.7	0.9	0.7%
GEORGIA	30	162.1	162.9	0.8	0.5%
LOUISIANA	31	78.5	78.8	0.3	0.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	32	298.1	298.6	0.5	0.2%
WYOMING	33	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0%
MISSISSIPPI	34	38.8	38.8	0.0	0.0%
ILLINOIS	35	373.5	373.4	-0.1	0.0%
TEXAS	36	427.0	426.5	-0.5	-0.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	37	65.2	65.0	-0.2	-0.3%
MAINE	38	25.0	24.9	-0.1	-0.4%
TENNESSEE	39	101.3	100.6	-0.7	-0.7%
RHODE ISLAND	40	27.0	26.8	-0.2	-0.7%
FLORIDA	41	367.0	364.0	-3.0	-0.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	42	31.5	31.1	-0.4	-1.3%
VIRGINIA	43	152.3	150.2	-2.1	-1.4%
CONNECTICUT	44	151.2	149.1	-2.1	-1.4%
NEW MEXICO	45	26.1	25.7	-0.4	-1.5%
OKLAHOMA	46	59.1	58.1	-1.0	-1.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	47	214.5	210.2	-4.3	-2.0%
NEW JERSEY	48	240.6	234.7	-5.9	-2.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	49	33.8	32.8	-1.0	-3.0%
NEW YORK	50	781.4	754.9	-26.5	-3.4%
VERMONT	51	13.0	11.6	-1.4	-10.8%

1/ Finance, Insurance and Real Estate – FIRE
2/ Numbers are in thousands

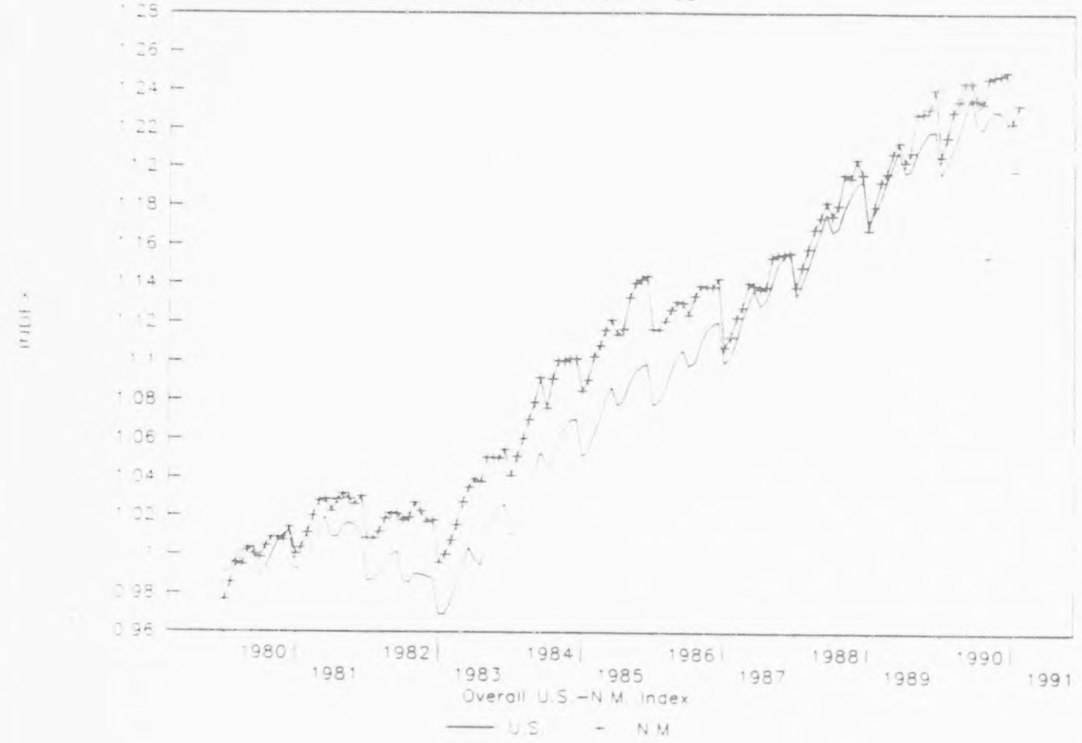
SERVICES EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	JANUARY 1990	(PREL.) JANUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
ARKANSAS	1	178.3	192.7	14.4	8.1%
NEBRASKA	2	169.9	183.3	13.4	7.9%
WASHINGTON	3	484.0	521.0	37.0	7.6%
UTAH	4	172.9	185.5	12.6	7.3%
IDAHO	5	76.8	82.3	5.5	7.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	6	277.9	297.7	19.8	7.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	7	139.1	147.8	8.7	6.3%
MONTANA	8	71.5	75.7	4.2	5.9%
ARIZONA	9	391.0	413.6	22.6	5.8%
KENTUCKY	10	314.0	331.2	17.2	5.5%
FLORIDA	11	1544.4	1627.2	82.8	5.4%
LOUISIANA	12	360.3	378.8	18.5	5.1%
COLORADO	13	389.1	408.7	19.6	5.0%
OREGON	14	282.8	296.5	13.7	4.8%
ALABAMA	15	305.6	320.3	14.7	4.8%
ALASKA	16	46.7	48.9	2.2	4.7%
NEVADA	17	260.2	272.4	12.2	4.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	18	66.4	69.4	3.0	4.5%
INDIANA	19	510.6	533.5	22.9	4.5%
HAWAII	20	151.0	157.7	6.7	4.4%
OKLAHOMA	21	261.8	273.1	11.3	4.3%
TEXAS	22	1645.7	1716.2	70.5	4.3%
OHIO	23	1136.6	1184.1	47.5	4.2%
CALIFORNIA	24	3350.9	3490.0	139.1	4.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	25	568.8	591.8	23.0	4.0%
WYOMING	26	34.6	35.9	1.3	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	27	68.1	70.6	2.5	3.7%
MISSISSIPPI	28	155.4	161.1	5.7	3.7%
WISCONSIN	29	511.5	529.7	18.2	3.6%
IOWA	30	279.0	288.6	9.6	3.4%
KANSAS	31	234.4	242.4	8.0	3.4%
GEORGIA	32	617.2	638.1	20.9	3.4%
MAINE	33	121.8	125.8	4.0	3.3%
VIRGINIA	34	704.2	726.9	22.7	3.2%
TENNESSEE	35	463.7	478.1	14.4	3.1%
MINNESOTA	36	534.9	551.5	16.6	3.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	37	1404.7	1447.3	42.6	3.0%
NEW MEXICO	38	142.1	146.3	4.2	3.0%
ILLINOIS	39	1298.7	1335.5	36.8	2.8%
NEW JERSEY	40	949.7	975.4	25.7	2.7%
MISSOURI	41	554.7	568.0	13.3	2.4%
RHODE ISLAND	42	123.6	126.4	2.8	2.3%
MARYLAND	43	598.0	610.6	12.6	2.1%
CONNECTICUT	44	421.4	430.1	8.7	2.1%
DELAWARE	45	81.4	83.0	1.6	2.0%
NEW YORK	46	2327.4	2372.1	44.7	1.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	47	253.0	257.7	4.7	1.9%
MICHIGAN	48	912.1	927.3	15.2	1.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	49	126.0	128.0	2.0	1.6%
VERMONT	50	71.0	70.9	-0.1	-0.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	890.3	882.2	-8.1	-0.9%

1/ Numbers are in thousands

Nonfarm Employment U.S.–N.M.

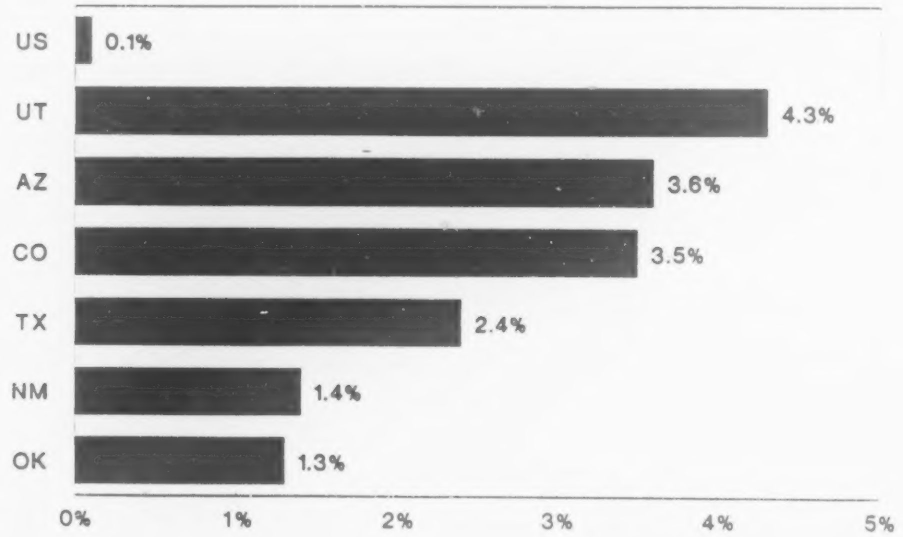
Indexed to 1980 = 100



NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES

JANUARY 1990 TO (PREL.) JANUARY 1991



MONTHLY NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS - March 1991

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On March 8, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that employment continued to decline in February and unemployment rose sharply. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, rose from 6.1 percent in January to 6.4 percent in February (seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 5.6% in the third quarter and 5.9% in the fourth quarter of 1990. The number of persons not in the labor force increased from 63.471 million in the third quarter to 63.772 million in the fourth quarter of 1990.

Nonfarm employment (jobs), as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 371,000 in February, as the goods-producing sector lost 1,253,000 jobs and the service-producing sector gained 882,000. Total civilian employment (persons employed), as measured by the survey of households, fell by 17,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The household survey measures the number of persons employed, while the survey of nonfarm businesses measures jobs by place of work.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) fell one-tenth of a point to 62.1 percent in February. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 125.076 million, and the labor force participation rate, 66.1 percent, were both up over the month, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 423,000 for a 0.3 percent rise. Over the same period, the noninstitutional population increased by 1.703 million or by 0.9 percent. The growth rate of the national labor force is not keeping pace with growth in population, and the growth rate of the labor force has been slowing in recent months.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 443,000 in February to a seasonally adjusted level of 8.158 million as the civilian worker unemployment jumped from 6.2 to 6.5 percent, the highest rate since March 1987. Since June 1990, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 1.6 million and the rate has increased by 1.2 percentage points.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for February shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 6.3 percent, up from 5.6 percent last month. Unemployment rates were up slightly for women 20 and older - the rate was at 5.4 percent for women and at 17.1 percent for those 16-19 years old of both sexes. The brunt of the unemployment increase in February was felt by adult men, as unemployment continued to rise in construction and durable-goods manufacturing (two traditionally male-dominated industries). The workers in these two industries have experienced by far the greatest declines in employment over the year.

The February unemployment rate for Blacks (11.8 percent) and Hispanics (9.5 percent) were down by three-tenths and up by two-tenths respectively (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites jumped by four-tenths of a point to 5.9 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 4,000 in February to 116.918 million, seasonally adjusted, and the employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the relative strength of the demand for labor, was down by one-tenth of a point to 61.8 percent. Persons employed, as measured by the household survey, fell by 1.156 million over the year or by 1.0 percent. The civilian labor force (125.076 million) was up by 423,000 or 0.3 percent over last February, while the labor force participation rate (66.1 percent) was down by four-tenths of a point over the year.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was up over the month by four-tenths of a week in February to 12.8 weeks - it was 11.7 weeks in February of 1990. The median duration of unemployment was 6.1 weeks in February - this measure has increased by 0.9 point from February 1990. 1 75 million (24.1 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in February 1991, compared to 20.8 in February 1990.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 55.5 percent in February, up by 2.5 points from the previous month and up by 8.6 percentage points from last February. Job losers totaled 4.515 million in February, as opposed to 989,000 job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (1.994 million) and new entrants (633 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 941,000 in the fourth quarter of 1990, an increase of 110,000 from the previous quarter. This increase in the estimate of discouraged workers is consistent with the pattern of other employment indicators.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 184,000 to 109.587 million in February, following a revised January drop of 233,000. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 371,000 or by 0.3 percent since last February, with about all of the decline occurring in the private sector, while the public sector added 263,000 jobs. Large job losses occurred in manufacturing, with durable goods harder hit harder than nondurable goods industries in February.

The decline in manufacturing employment was 127,000 over the month, continuing a trend which has involved the loss of 1 million manufacturing jobs since the beginning of 1989. The largest losses over the month took place in durable goods manufacturing industries, with especially large losses in motor vehicles and lumber and wood products.

Construction gained 27,000 jobs in February on a seasonally adjusted basis. Construction employment has fallen by 8,000 since last February. In the mining sector, there was a 2,000 job gain in February. Oil and gas extraction accounted for the mining gain.

Service-producing sector employment was 85.501 million in February, experiencing a seasonally adjusted loss of 86,000. Retail trade fell by 69,000 jobs in February, mostly in food stores, eating & drinking places and food stores. Retail trade employment has fallen by 140,000 over the last year. Wholesale trade continued its declining trend in February; employment in wholesale trade is down 83,000 since last February. within the health services sector, health services added 32,000 jobs in February, while increasing by 578,000 over the year. Employment in business services declined by 18,000 over the month and has lost 68,000 jobs since last October.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 1.6 percent of the civilian labor force in February, up by a tenth of a point since January. Job losers are now 3.6 percent of the civilian labor force (up by three-tenths of a point from the January level), while unemployed persons 25 years and older were at 5.3 percent of the civilian labor force 25 years of age and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 6.4 percent, up again this month, from 6.0 percent last month and 5.8 percent in December. A variant unemployment rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.1 percent in February, up from 8.5 percent in January and 8.4 percent in December. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 8.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990, up from 8.3 in the third quarter. Discouraged workers were 7.8 percent of the civilian labor force in the fourth quarter of 1989.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

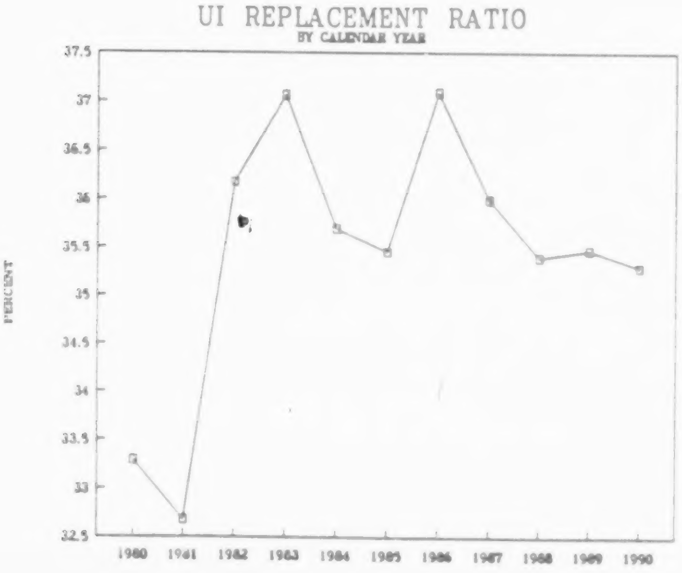
	FEB. 1991	JAN. 1991	FEB. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 1991	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	6,034	9,389	6,197	-3,355	-163
Continued Claims	57,121	62,311	51,836	-5,190	5,285
# Insured Unemployed *	14,206	13,258	13,142	948	1,064
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.7	2.6	2.6		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	3,450	4,354	3,041	-904	409
Final Payments	653	860	736	-207	-83
Weeks Compensated	43,763	46,433	39,915	-2,670	3,848
Net Benefit Payments	$5,628,569	$5,936,466	$4,985,734	-$307,897	$642,835
Average Weekly Check	$128.61	$127.85	$124.91	-$0.76	$3.71

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Reflecting a shorter month, claims filed under the State UI program fell 3,355 or 35.7 percent from January 1991 totals and by 163 from February 1990. On the other hand, the number of insured unemployed rose by 948 or 7.2 percent from the previous month and by 1,064 or 8.1 percent from the same month last year. This increase pushed-up the insured unemployment rate to 2.7 percent, an increase of one-tenth-of-one-percent from the previous month and the previous year.

Net UI benefit payments fell during February, ending the month with a total net pay-out of $5.7 million, a decline of 5.2 percent from January 1991. In comparison to February 1990, however, benefit payments are up almost 13 percent, reflecting the increase in the number of insured unemployed and, to a lesser degree, the increase in the benefit maximum from $170 to $177 per week effective January 6, 1991.

For calendar year 1990, the ratio at which Unemployment Insurance replaces lost wages is estimated to remained steady at slightly over 35 percent of the statewide average weekly covered wage. This will be the third year in a row that the ratio will be in the 35-36 percent range. This contrasts to calendar year 1986 when the ratio jumped almost 2 percentage points due to the large number of workers furloughed from higher-than-average paying jobs in the oil and gas producing industries.



YEAR	AVERAGE WEEKLY CHECK	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE	UI REPLACEMENT RATIO
1980	$82.10	$246.64	33.3
1981	$88.95	$272.22	32.7
1982	$104.62	$289.20	36.2
1983	$110.67	$298.54	37.1
1984	$110.11	$308.44	35.7
1985	$113.09	$318.96	35.5
1986	$120.44	$324.69	37.1
1987	$120.14	$333.77	36.0
1988	$121.51	$343.26	35.4
1989	$124.06	$349.68	35.5
1990	$126.95	$359.68	35.3 *

* estimated

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

According to a March 10 article in the Albuquerque Journal, **a joint New Mexico-Arizona trade office in Mexico City** will boost trade for both states and ultimately result in job creation. New Mexico state trade director Roberto Castillo said that the office will open in September. Castillo indicated that it would be possible and feasible for New Mexico exports to Mexico to double in value within the next five years, from $14.5 million to $29 million. The purpose of the new trade office is to find representatives and distributors in Mexico for New Mexico products, arrange licensing agreements and promote joint ventures between New Mexican and Mexican businesses. New Mexico has fallen behind many of the Western states in export revenues from all areas in recent years. New Mexico had $214 million in export sales in 1989, an 11 percent increase over 1989. This still left New Mexico 15th among the 17 western states in exports.

Bank of America, through its California parent BankAmerica, has purchased the failed ABQ Bank and Sandia Federal Credit Union from the Resolution Trust Corp. (RTC), gaining a statewide presence in the New Mexico financial industry. BankAmerica took the best loans held by the two thrifts as well as a network of 47 branch offices. The RTC gave BankAmerica $1.4 billion in cash to offset bank deposits, which count as a liability to the bank, and kept about the same amount of the former thrift's assets. The RTC has estimated that disposing of ABQ and Sandia will ultimately cost the nation's taxpayers $1.3 billion.

C.R. Anthony Co. has announced it will close its four stores in Albuquerque, leaving stores in twenty other New Mexico communities open. Nationwide, a total of 10 stores will be closed down. Four stores in Oklahoma City, one store in Tulsa, Oklahoma, one store in Eagle Pass, Texas will also be closed. Anthony's operations include 216 stores in 16 states with employment of about 5,300 people. The 24 stores in New Mexico have a total of 562 employees. The closing of the four Albuquerque stores will affect 106 employees.

According to a press release by New Mexico Governor Bruce King's office, the budget for state government, just approved by the Legislature and Governor King, includes money to expand the architectural barrier removal program of the Governor's Committee on Concerns of the Handicapped. The $80,000 funding for two staff persons, state-wide training sessions and increased monitoring activities is a very small but extremely important portion of the new two billion dollar budget.

Albuquerque Area

Building permits for new single-family homes in Albuquerque increased by 34 percent in January. According to figures from the city's Code Administration cited in an Albuquerque Journal article, 59 single-family permits were issued in January, compared to 44 permits in December. The number of permits issued in January was down by 19 percent from the 78 permits issued in January last year.

Cable Technology Corp. of Albuquerque has been selected to supply Honeywell Defense Avionics System Division with wire products used in complex electronic assemblies. Cable Technology, which began production in January of this year, currently has 22 employees but expects to increase that number to 150 by the mid-1990's. A company spokesman said that he expects the company to work exclusively for Honeywell for its first year, and to take on additional contracts in succeeding years. Sales are expected to be $1.5 million in 1991, and to increase to $5 million by the mid-1990's.

Fusion Incorporated, a manufacturer of paste brazing and soldering alloys, will build a plant in Albuquerque that will employ 10 to 15 people, hired mostly from the Albuquerque area. The 10,500-square-foot plant is scheduled to open in May and will consist of a complete manufacturing, packaging and shipping operation for Fusion Paste Alloys. The plant will also house the company's western sales office. (Fusion Incorporated also operates a plant in Santa Fe Springs, California.)

Trans World Airlines (TWA) will lay off 25 of its 53 Albuquerque employees as part of a nationwide cutback of personnel in as many as 18 cities. TWA's Albuquerque station manager said that workers in the maintenance and service departments were told that TWA was eliminating the jobs on March 17.

John Brooks Food Town, an Albuquerque grocery store destroyed by fire in January, will be rebuilt at its original location at Candelaria and 12th Street Northwest. The old store was 20,000 square feet and employed 50 people. The new store will have 23,000 to 25,000 square feet and employ 60 or more people.

U.S. Air will be cutting its staff from 19 to 5 at Albuquerque International Airport as part of a nationwide layoff program. The nation's fifth largest air carrier blamed the economy and high fuel prices for having to cut 3,680 employees nationally, according to a company spokesman. The airline will be left with about 47,000 employees. USAir will also be eliminating two flights from Albuquerque to Tucson. The airline will retain two other flights out of Albuquerque - both non-stop flights to Pittsburgh.

Duke City Molding Co., a wood products plant, has halted operations at its Albuquerque location for at least five weeks and laid off 60 employees. The plant closed down in late February. The firm hopes to reopen the plant in April, when 58 of the laid off workers would be recalled. Most of the laid off employees were production workers earning $8 an hour.

PETsMART, a Phoenix-based discount pet store chain, plans to build a $1.6 million store in Albuquerque. The 24,000-square-foot Albuquerque store scheduled to open in June will feature more than 7,000 pet products discounted below retail prices. The store will be located near Renaissance Boulevard and Montaño Road NE and will employ about 35 people.

Carlsbad Area:

Altek Systems Inc. an electronic component maker, is planning to consolidate its operations in Carlsbad, shutting down its Lamar, Colorado plant. Altek began operations in Carlsbad about a year ago in order to fill an order for Transportation Manufacturing Co. (TMC) in Roswell. The contract with TMC has expired, but Altek has diversified its customer base so it will not be affected by TMC's layoffs.

Española Area:

According to an article in the Rio Grande Sun, the lodger's tax received by the Chama Valley Chamber of Commerce has increased from $9,972 in 1987 to $14,053 in 1990. This increase is a good indicator that tourism is up substantially. Information requests about the Chama Valley are also up substantially.

Hobbs / Lovington Area:

The sale of **First Interstate Bank of Lea County** to United New Mexico Bank of Lea County should be completed by the end of March. United New Mexico announced its plans to purchase First Interstate banks in Lea County, Roswell and Albuquerque in 1990. According to Carl Guist, senior vice president of finance for United at corporate headquarters in Albuquerque, some employees will be laid off as a result of the merger. The exact number will be announced the time of the merger, but employees have been notified and severance packages will be provided.

Electro-Wire Truck & Industrial Products Group plans to develop a plant for designing and fabricating prototypes of products used by Transportation Manufacturing Corporation (TMC) of Roswell in its manufacturing of buses. The prototyping facility will initially employ 10 to 15 people. According to Rodger Gray, President of Industrial Development Corporation of Lea County, Electro-Wire officials have assured them that the recent layoffs at TMC in Roswell do not affect the company's decision to move part of its operation to Hobbs.

General Telephone is phasing out 14 jobs in its Hobbs division. All 14 positions are in the telephone company's dispatch system at Hobbs. Division Manager, Jimmy Shields, stated that the change in dispatch will be completed by June or July and that no other GTE jobs in Hobbs will be affected. The present dispatch system will be replaced by an Automated Work Assignment System which allows personnel to receive work assignments through a hand-held computer rather than the existing system which requires work be assigned, routed and dispatched via telephone or mobile radio.

Lincoln Area:

A coalition of environmental groups filed a request in the U.S District Court in Albuquerque asking for preliminary injunction against operations in the Scott Able and Poison timber areas near Cloudcroft. The groups contend that the logging will destroy or fragment numerous species listed as endangered or threatened including the Mexican spotted owl, the Sacramento Mountains salamander, the northern goshawk, the bald eagle, and the Mescalero thistle. According to a logging contractor for White Sands Forest Products, halting the logging activity in the area could eliminate about 150 jobs.

Rio Rancho Area:

Smith's Food and Drug Store in Rio Rancho is undergoing a 34,000 square-foot expansion, converting the store into one of the Smith's chain "superstores". When the work is completed this summer, the Rio Rancho Smith's complex will offer a dry-cleaner, an expanded self-service video center, a full-service smokehouse, floral shop and full-service delicatessen with salad bar. The building will be enlarged from 45,000 square feet to 79,200 square feet. The expansion will also lead to new jobs at the store, about doubling the present work force of 109.

Company officials at **Intel Corp.** say that company revenues jumped 25 percent last year to $3.9 billion. That compares to $3.1 billion in 1989. Net income also reached a record level in 1990, rising 66 percent to $650 million. Intel began New Mexico operations in 1983 and now has three New Mexico plants employing 1,800 people.

The Rio Rancho Observer recently printed a graph of single and multi-family building permits granted within the Rio Rancho city limits over the last six years. (Numbers do not include permits granted for additions and improvements to existing dwellings.) The graph shows that the number of permits granted fell from 1,453 in 1985 to 419 in 1990. A supplementary graph showing commercial-industrial permits showed no clear trend, moving from 35 permits in 1985 to 30 in 1990, with 53 permits granted in 1989 and 28 in 1988.

Roswell Area:

According to an article in the Albuquerque Journal, Roswell's largest employer, **Transportation Manufacturing Corporation (TMC)**, initially made an announcement in early February stating that approximately 507 workers would be laid off. Since that announcement, 839 employees or about one-third of TMC's work force have been laid off or have been informed that they will be laid off in the near future. Of the 839 workers, 112 of these workers were hired on a temporary basis and knew they would be terminated when their project was complete. TMC's layoffs were due to economic uncertainties and to lagging sales revenues resulting from discontinuing the manufacture of Greyhound buses.

Santa Fe Area:

The Santa Fe Car Co., Santa Fe's largest car dealership, closed down in late February. About 70 employees lost their jobs due to the closure.

Hotel Santa Fe opened in late March. The $10 million hotel is owned by a partnership between Picuris Pueblo and Yates Drilling Co. of Artesia. Picuris is one of the smallest and least populated of the 19 Pueblos in New Mexico. The tribe owns 51 percent of the hotel on Paseo de Peralta. The hotel hopes to hire as many as 20 Picuris and plans to have a total staff of between 80 and 100 employees.

Silver City Area:

The **J.C. Penney catalog store** opened its doors in Silver City in late February. The store is located on U.S. 180 East.

The **Coronado Theatre** will reopen in Lordsburg in mid-February.

Taos Area:

The **Taos News** reported that the Taos region's **ski areas** reported an extraordinarily busy three days during the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday weekend (Jan.18 - 20), with as many skiers as bought lift tickets during the Christmas - New Years holiday. Taos Ski Valley reported its highest number of skiers ever on January 19, with 4,779 skiers. The Ski Valley's limit is 4,800.

Plans have been announced by Colusa Inc. for **Las Sierras Plaza** in Taos which include: a $40 million golf course, country club, hotel, conference center, housing development, shopping center and performing-arts center on Taos Mesa and in the nearby Las Colonias valley. Las Sierras would make up the largest development ever proposed in Taos County.

The **Employment Security Division of the New Mexico Department of Labor** opened a new itinerant employment office in Taos Pueblo on February 21. John Pacheco, head of the Employment Security division in Taos, says that the new employment office is being opened in order to help reduce the high rate of joblessness in Taos Pueblo.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

1990 NEW MEXICO POPULATION FIGURES

COUNTIES & MUNICIPALITIES (ranked highest to lowest)

Ranking	County	Population
1	Bernalillo	480,577
2	Dona Ana	135,510
3	Santa Fe	98,928
4	San Juan	91,605
5	Sandoval	63,319
6	McKinley	60,686
7	Chaves	57,849
8	Lea	55,765
9	Otero	51,928
10	Eddy	48,605
11	Valencia	45,235
12	Curry	42,207
13	Rio Arriba	34,365
14	Grant	27,676
15	San Miguel	25,743
16	Cibola	23,794
17	Taos	23,118
18	Los Alamos	18,115
19	Luna	18,110
20	Roosevelt	16,702
21	Socorro	14,764
22	Colfax	12,925
23	Lincoln	12,219
24	Quay	10,823
25	Torrance	10,285
26	Sierra	9,912
27	Hidalgo	5,958
28	Mora	4,264
29	Guadalupe	4,156
30	Union	4,124
31	Catron	2,563
32	DeBaca	2,252
33	Harding	987

Ranking	Municipality	Population
1	Albuquerque	384,736
2	Las Cruces	62,126
3	Santa Fe	55,859
4	Roswell	44,654
5	Farmington	33,997
6	Rio Rancho	32,505
7	Clovis	30,954
8	Hobbs	29,115
9	Alamogordo	27,596
10	Carlsbad	24,952
11	Gallup	19,154
12	Las Vegas	14,753
13	Deming	10,970
14	Portales	10,690
15	Silver City	10,683
16	Artesia	10,610
17	Lovington	9,322
18	Grants	8,626
19	Espanola	8,389
20	Sunland Park	8,179
21	Socorro	8,159
22	Raton	7,372
23	Tucumcari	6,831
24	Belen	6,547
25	Truth or Consequences	6,221
26	Los Lunas	6,013
27	Bernalillo	5,960
28	Aztec	5,479
29	Corrales	5,453
30	Bloomfield	5,214
31	Ruidoso	4,600
32	Taos	4,065
33	Los Ranchos de Albuquerque	3,955
34	Bosque Farms	3,791
35	Lordsburg	2,951
36	Eunice	2,676
37	Tularosa	2,615
38	Bayard	2,598
39	Clayton	2,484
40	Santa Rosa	2,263
41	Jal	2,156
42	Mesilla	1,975
43	Milan	1,911
44	Central	1,835
45	Questa	1,707
46	Hurley	1,534
47	Moriarty	1,399
48	Fort Sumner	1,269
49	Springer	1,262
50	Loving	1,243
51	Hatch	1,136
52	Carrizozo	1,075
53	Chama	1,048
54	Pecos	1,012
55	Texico	966
56	Hagerman	961
57	Mountainair	926
58	Ruidoso Downs	920
59	Dexter	898
60	Logan	870
61	Magdelena	861
62	Capitan	842
63	Estancia	792
64	Cimarron	774
65	Tatum	768
66	Cuba	760
67	Melrose	662
68	Columbus	641
69	Cloudcroft	636
70	Vaughn	633
71	Williamsburg	456
72	Jemez Springs	413
73	Red River	387
74	Roy	362
75	Tijeras	340
76	Lake Arthur	336
77	Wagon Mound	319
78	Reserve	319
79	San Jon	277
80	Maxwell	247
81	San Ysidro	233
82	Corona	215
83	Elida	201
84	Eagle Nest	189
85	Willard	183
86	Des Moines	168
87	Dora	167
88	Mosquero	164
89	Encino	131
90	Floyd	117
91	Grady	110
92	Virden	108
93	Hope	101
94	Angel Fire	93
95	House	85
96	Folsom	71
97	Causey	57
98	Grenville	24

NEW MEXICO
1990 CENSUS

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE 1/	HISPANIC ORIGIN	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO OR ALEUT 1/	BLACK 1/	ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER 1/	OTHER RACE 1/	TOTAL MINORITY 2/
NEW MEXICO	1,515,069	764,164	579,224	128,068	27,642	12,587	3,384	750,905
BERNALILLO	480,577	267,965	178,310	14,191	11,862	6,692	1,557	212,612
CATRON	2,563	1,808	728	18	7	2	0	755
CHAVES	57,849	34,792	21,271	285	1,094	242	165	23,057
CIBOLA	23,794	6,491	8,109	8,945	179	62	8	17,303
COLFAX	12,925	6,571	6,190	65	29	15	55	6,354
CURRY	42,207	28,331	10,015	242	2,772	738	109	13,876
DEBACA	2,252	1,480	736	30	2	0	4	772
DONA ANA	135,510	55,158	76,448	805	1,968	1,013	118	80,352
EDDY	48,605	30,236	17,145	209	742	163	110	18,369
GRANT	27,676	13,241	14,061	194	120	57	3	14,435
GUADALUPE	4,156	597	3,505	16	7	26	5	3,559
HARDING	987	517	461	5	2	1	1	470
HIDALGO	5,958	2,917	2,984	19	9	29	0	3,041
LEA	55,765	36,089	16,598	319	2,546	165	48	19,676
LINCOLN	12,219	8,585	3,427	118	60	21	8	3,634
LOS ALAMOS	18,115	15,467	2,008	112	88	421	19	2,648
LUNA	18,110	9,113	8,628	87	209	51	22	8,997
MCKINLEY	60,686	9,614	7,764	42,700	282	218	108	51,072
MORA	4,264	615	3,623	12	2	1	11	3,649
OTERO	51,928	33,268	12,380	2,689	2,650	872	69	18,660
QUAY	10,823	6,497	4,060	76	124	35	31	4,326
RIO ARRIBA	34,365	4,375	24,955	4,830	117	40	48	29,990
ROOSEVELT	16,702	11,702	4,548	114	210	91	37	5,000
SANDOVAL	63,319	32,390	17,372	12,176	844	455	82	30,929
SAN JUAN	91,605	45,813	12,009	33,108	402	183	90	45,792
SAN MIGUEL	25,743	4,689	20,491	168	145	116	134	21,054
SANTA FE	98,928	46,450	48,939	2,284	505	439	311	52,478
SIERRA	9,912	7,419	2,379	64	29	12	9	2,493
SOCORRO	14,764	5,972	7,057	1,424	106	195	10	8,792
TAOS	23,118	6,401	15,008	1,473	46	70	120	16,717
TORRANCE	10,285	6,224	3,892	111	34	20	4	4,061
UNION	4,124	2,718	1,390	10	2	3	1	1,406
VALENCIA	45,235	20,659	22,733	1,169	448	139	87	24,576

1/ Not of Hispanic Origin

2/ Total Minority is an unduplicated count of Hispanics and all races other than White.

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	GEANNE MONTES (acting)	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
RIO RANCHO SATELLITE OFFICE		891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVENUE	RIO RANCHO	87124
CASUAL LABOR	LEROY BACA	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	DEE McANINCH	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	JOE R. MARTINEZ	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	DON SHAVER	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
ROSWELL	FEBE CATANO	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	GARRY ENOX	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
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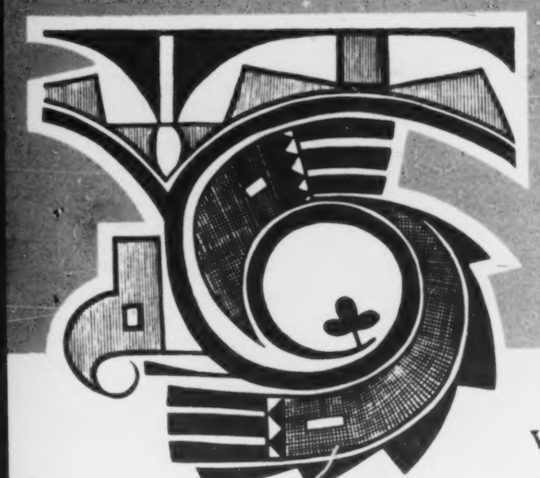

New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS

...New Mexico unemployment rate rose by one-tenth of a point to 7.4 percent this March. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 7.1 percent in March, down from 7.2 percent in February 1991.

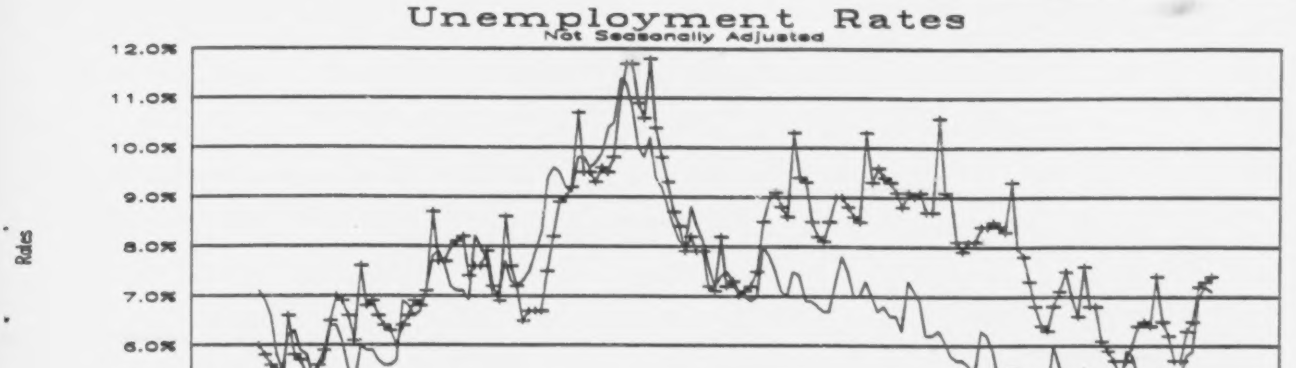
...Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 52,200 in March, up from 44,700 in March 1990 - a 16.8 percent increase. New Mexico has now experienced five consecutive months of unemployment higher than year-ago levels.

...New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose modestly in March to 577,100, showing an increase of 3000 jobs from February. The gain of 3,000 jobs was concentrated in the service producing sector as food stores and eating places in trade, and health, social, and hotels in services, all added jobs.

...Nonfarm employment in New Mexico has increased by 5,000 jobs from last year, showing growth of 0.9 percent.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page
Household Data
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 2
New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics 3
Unemployment Rate Ranking by State 4
Labor Force Estimates by County 5
Establishment Data
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 7
N.M., Albuq., Santa Fe MSA Tables 8
Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI 11
Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rates 12
Manufacturing Employment by State 13
Nonfarm Employment Index & Growth Rate 14
Economic News
National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S. 15
Unemployment Compensation Statistics 17
Area Economic Activity 19
BEA Wages & Salaries, U.S. & N.M. 22
Miscellaneous Items
Glossary of Terms 26
New Publications Listing 28
Labor Service Center Directory 29



NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

The New Mexico unemployment rate often drops slightly from February to March, but New Mexico's unemployment rate rose by one-tenth of a point to 7.4 percent this March. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 7.1 percent in March, down from 7.2 percent in February 1991. Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 52,200 in March, from 44,700 in March 1990 - up 16.8 percent. New Mexico has now experienced five consecutive months of unemployment higher than year-ago levels.

Evidence of increased joblessness is also provided by New Mexico Department of Labor data on unemployment insurance (U.I.) claims. The number of unemployed New Mexicans receiving U.I. benefits rose to 13,800 in March 1991, from 12,450 in March 1990. The proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment insurance has been rising gradually in tandem with the number of unemployed, and is now at 26 percent.

The number of New Mexicans filing new claims for U.I. in March 1991 was 5,890, up from 5,160 in March of 1990, and preliminary data for the first two weeks of April show that the pace of filing for U.I. has increased. Initial claims for U.I. are a good short-term indicator of direction of unemployment.

New Mexico posted a decline of 2,200 persons employed or -0.3 percent since March 1990. The national decline in employment by this measure was -1.2 percentage points, more severe than in New Mexico. Total employment in New Mexico has been down from year-ago levels in six of the last seven months.

Personal income data recently released by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis indicates that, nationally, the annual rate of income growth fell from 6.8 percent in the third quarter of 1990 to 5.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990. In New Mexico, income growth fell from 7.7 percent to 7.1 percent over the same period. The most rapidly increasing component of personal income both nationally and in New Mexico was transfer payments. Wage and salary growth maintained a 7.7 growth rate in New Mexico, while sliding nationally.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	702,100	697,300	696,800	+4,800	+5,300
Employment	649,900	646,600	652,100	+3,300	-2,200
Unemployment	52,200	50,700	44,700	+1,500	+7,500
Rate	7.4%	7.3%	6.4%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate was 5.8 percent in March 1991, up one percentage point from the March 1990 rate. The estimate of unemployed persons in Albuquerque is now 2,600 higher than one year ago, an increase of slightly over 20 percent. Unemployment statewide rose by 17 percent over the same time period.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are consistent with this increase, as the number of unemployment insurance recipients in Albuquerque this March was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 3,310 to 4,010 (+ 21 percent). New U.I. claims in March were up 12 percent or about 200 claims over March 1990.

The over-the-year change in the estimate of persons employed was a negative 4,200, a decrease of 1.7 percent. Of the New Mexico Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), Albuquerque and Las Cruces (300 or -0.6 percent) are showing declines in employment, while the Santa Fe-Los Alamos MSA showed a slight increase (600 or +0.9 percent). Of the 29 non-MSA counties, 17 are showing employment declines since March of 1990. Notable exceptions to this trend are Sandoval, San Juan and Torrance Counties.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	262,600	262,900	264,200	-,300	-1,600
Employment	247,400	248,400	251,600	-1,000	-4,200
Unemployment	15,200	14,500	12,600	+,700	+2,600
Rate	5.8%	5.5%	4.8%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,100	649,900	52,200	7.4%
APR.				
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	4,800	3,300	1,500	0.1
YEAR AGO	5,300	-2,200	7,500	1.0
2 YRS. AGO	7,800	7,400	400	-0.1
3 YRS. AGO	21,100	26,900	-5,800	-1.1
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.7%	0.5%	3.0%	
YEAR AGO	0.8%	-0.3%	16.8%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.1%	4.3%	-10.0%	

UNITED STATES
(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,992	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,011	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.				
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	373	488	-115	-0.1
YEAR AGO	654	-1,454	2,107	1.7
2 YRS. AGO	2,243	-161	2,404	1.9
3 YRS. AGO	4,443	2,739	1,704	1.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.3%	0.4%	-1.3%	
YEAR AGO	0.5%	-1.2%	31.5%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.8%	-0.1%	37.6%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.7%	2.4%	24.0%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

(PREL.) FEBRUARY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	(PREL.) FEBRUARY 1991	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.5%
MICHIGAN	2	10.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	3	9.9%
MISSISSIPPI	4	8.9%
ALASKA	5	8.8%
MAINE	5	8.8%
RHODE ISLAND	5	8.8%
VERMONT	8	7.9%
CALIFORNIA	9	7.8%
DELAWARE	10	7.7%
OHIO	10	7.7%
IDAHO	10	7.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	13	7.5%
ARKANSAS	13	7.5%
MONTANA	13	7.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	7.4%
KENTUCKY	16	7.4%
ALABAMA	16	7.4%
NEW MEXICO	19	7.2%
INDIANA	19	7.2%
OKLAHOMA	19	7.2%
MISSOURI	22	7.1%
FLORIDA	23	7.0%
GEORGIA	23	7.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	25	6.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	25	6.9%
NEW JERSEY	27	6.8%
TENNESSEE	27	6.8%
WASHINGTON	29	6.7%
WYOMING	29	6.7%
OREGON	29	6.7%
NEW YORK	32	6.6%
LOUISIANA	32	6.6%
MINNESOTA	32	6.6%
MARYLAND	35	6.5%
VIRGINIA	35	6.5%
ILLINOIS	37	6.4%
WISCONSIN	38	6.3%
TEXAS	39	6.2%
COLORADO	40	6.1%
NEVADA	40	6.1%
IOWA	42	5.9%
CONNECTICUT	42	5.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	44	5.7%
KANSAS	45	5.3%
ARIZONA	46	5.2%
UTAH	47	4.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	4.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.9%
NEBRASKA	50	2.8%
HAWAII	51	2.5%

	REVISED FEBRUARY 1990	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	8.6%
ALASKA	1	8.6%
MICHIGAN	3	8.1%
MISSISSIPPI	4	7.8%
ARKANSAS	5	7.3%
RHODE ISLAND	5	7.3%
KENTUCKY	7	7.2%
TEXAS	8	7.0%
ALABAMA	9	6.9%
LOUISIANA	10	6.8%
IDAHO	10	6.8%
OKLAHOMA	12	6.7%
ILLINOIS	13	6.6%
OHIO	14	6.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	15	6.4%
WYOMING	15	6.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	17	6.3%
OREGON	17	6.3%
COLORADO	19	6.1%
MISSOURI	19	6.1%
NEW MEXICO	21	6.0%
WASHINGTON	21	6.0%
MONTANA	23	5.9%
FLORIDA	24	5.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	24	5.8%
INDIANA	26	5.6%
NEW YORK	27	5.5%
CONNECTICUT	27	5.5%
MAINE	29	5.4%
DELAWARE	29	5.4%
MINNESOTA	31	5.3%
CALIFORNIA	31	5.3%
TENNESSEE	31	5.3%
WISCONSIN	34	5.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	34	5.1%
NEW JERSEY	36	5.0%
GEORGIA	36	5.0%
NEVADA	36	5.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	36	5.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	5.0%
ARIZONA	41	4.9%
IOWA	42	4.8%
UTAH	43	4.7%
KANSAS	44	4.5%
VERMONT	44	4.5%
VIRGINIA	46	4.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	47	4.1%
MARYLAND	47	4.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	49	3.9%
HAWAII	50	3.3%
NEBRASKA	51	2.7%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY MARCH 1991				REVISED FEBRUARY 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	702,184	649,942	52,242	7.4%	697,326	646,640	50,686	7.3%	4,858	3,302	1,556	0.7%	0.5%	3.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,579	247,414	15,165	5.8%	262,899	248,397	14,502	5.5%	-320	-983	663	-0.1%	-0.4%	4.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,084	53,918	5,166	8.7%	57,772	53,045	4,727	8.2%	1,312	873	439	2.3%	1.6%	9.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	70,474	67,541	2,933	4.2%	68,884	66,321	2,563	3.7%	1,590	1,220	370	2.3%	1.8%	14.4%
Catron	1,278	1,041	237	18.5%	1,323	1,057	266	20.1%	-45	-16	-29	-3.4%	-1.5%	-10.9%
Chaves	23,822	22,315	1,507	6.3%	23,593	22,247	1,346	5.7%	229	68	161	1.0%	0.3%	12.0%
Cibola	8,888	7,666	1,222	13.7%	8,928	7,634	1,294	14.5%	-40	32	-72	-0.4%	0.4%	-5.6%
Colfax	6,214	5,669	545	8.8%	5,947	5,387	560	9.4%	267	282	-15	4.5%	5.2%	-2.7%
Curry	16,233	15,186	1,047	6.4%	16,104	14,918	1,186	7.4%	129	268	-139	0.8%	1.8%	-11.7%
De Baca	962	902	60	6.2%	929	858	71	7.6%	33	44	-11	3.6%	5.1%	-15.5%
Eddy	19,808	18,535	1,273	6.4%	19,687	18,337	1,350	6.9%	121	198	-77	0.6%	1.1%	-5.7%
Grant	10,311	9,443	868	8.4%	10,298	9,433	865	8.4%	13	10	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Guadalupe	1,718	1,497	221	12.9%	1,694	1,442	252	14.9%	24	55	-31	1.4%	3.8%	-12.3%
Harding	329	278	51	15.5%	331	279	52	15.7%	-2	-1	-1	-0.6%	-0.4%	-1.9%
Hidalgo	2,635	2,538	97	3.7%	2,682	2,551	131	4.9%	-47	-13	-34	-1.8%	-0.5%	-26.0%
Lea	21,325	20,187	1,138	5.3%	21,295	20,301	994	4.7%	30	-114	144	0.1%	-0.6%	14.5%
Lincoln	6,304	5,821	483	7.7%	6,261	5,755	506	8.1%	43	66	-23	0.7%	1.1%	-4.5%
Luna	6,289	5,036	1,253	19.9%	6,331	5,064	1,267	20.0%	-42	-28	-14	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.1%
McKinley	18,242	16,226	2,016	11.1%	18,212	16,192	2,020	11.1%	30	34	-4	0.2%	0.2%	-0.2%
Mora	1,353	895	458	33.9%	1,408	884	524	37.2%	-55	11	-66	-3.9%	1.2%	-12.6%
Otero	18,684	17,066	1,618	8.7%	18,751	17,089	1,662	8.9%	-67	-23	-44	-0.4%	-0.1%	-2.6%
Quay	4,485	4,153	332	7.4%	4,526	4,170	356	7.9%	-41	-17	-24	-0.9%	-0.4%	-6.7%
Rio Arriba	14,016	11,442	2,574	18.4%	13,666	11,263	2,403	17.6%	350	179	171	2.6%	1.6%	7.1%
Roosevelt	7,928	7,600	328	4.1%	8,043	7,687	356	4.4%	-115	-87	-28	-1.4%	-1.1%	-7.9%
Sandoval	30,704	28,477	2,227	7.3%	30,218	27,940	2,278	7.5%	486	537	-51	1.6%	1.9%	-2.2%
San Juan	35,684	32,109	3,575	10.0%	35,331	32,036	3,295	9.3%	353	73	280	1.0%	0.2%	8.5%
San Miguel	10,231	9,000	1,231	12.0%	9,990	8,794	1,196	12.0%	241	206	35	2.4%	2.3%	2.9%
Sierra	2,765	2,570	195	7.1%	2,715	2,509	206	7.6%	50	61	-11	1.8%	2.4%	-5.3%
Socorro	6,100	5,622	478	7.8%	6,105	5,599	506	8.3%	-5	23	-28	-0.1%	0.4%	-5.5%
Taos	11,298	9,547	1,751	15.5%	11,253	9,433	1,820	16.2%	45	114	-69	0.4%	1.2%	-3.8%
Torrance	3,878	3,504	374	9.6%	3,895	3,496	399	10.2%	-17	8	-25	-0.4%	0.2%	-6.3%
Union	2,012	1,875	137	6.8%	1,959	1,876	83	4.2%	53	-1	54	2.7%	-0.1%	65.1%
Valencia	16,551	14,869	1,682	10.2%	16,296	14,646	1,650	10.1%	255	223	32	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

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NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY MARCH 1991				REVISED MARCH 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	702,184	649,942	52,242	7.4%	696,759	652,103	44,656	6.4%	5,425	-2,161	7,586	0.8%	-0.3%	17.0%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,579	247,414	15,165	5.8%	264,209	251,616	12,593	4.8%	-1,630	-4,202	2,572	-0.6%	-1.7%	20.4%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,084	53,918	5,166	8.7%	58,345	54,186	4,159	7.1%	739	-268	1,007	1.3%	-0.5%	24.2%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	70,474	67,541	2,933	4.2%	69,199	66,865	2,334	3.4%	1,275	676	599	1.8%	1.0%	25.7%
Catron	1,278	1,041	237	18.5%	1,195	942	253	21.2%	83	99	-16	6.9%	10.5%	-6.3%
Chaves	23,822	22,315	1,507	6.3%	23,838	22,725	1,113	4.7%	-16	-410	394	-0.1%	-1.8%	35.4%
Cibola	8,888	7,666	1,222	13.7%	8,973	7,950	1,023	11.4%	-85	-284	199	-0.9%	-3.6%	19.5%
Colfax	6,214	5,669	545	8.8%	6,217	5,664	553	8.9%	-3	5	-8	0.0%	0.1%	-1.4%
Curry	16,233	15,186	1,047	6.4%	16,386	15,388	998	6.1%	-153	-202	49	-0.9%	-1.3%	4.9%
De Baca	962	902	60	6.2%	987	912	75	7.6%	-25	-10	-15	-2.5%	-1.1%	-20.0%
Eddy	19,808	18,535	1,273	6.4%	20,043	18,648	1,395	7.0%	-235	-113	-122	-1.2%	-0.6%	-8.7%
Grant	10,311	9,443	868	8.4%	10,451	9,487	964	9.2%	-140	-44	-96	-1.3%	-0.5%	-10.0%
Guadalupe	1,718	1,497	221	12.9%	1,675	1,460	215	12.8%	43	37	6	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%
Harding	329	278	51	15.5%	404	329	75	18.6%	-75	-51	-24	-18.6%	-15.5%	-32.0%
Hidalgo	2,635	2,538	97	3.7%	2,681	2,514	167	6.2%	-46	24	-70	-1.7%	1.0%	-41.9%
Lea	21,325	20,187	1,138	5.3%	21,265	20,044	1,221	5.7%	60	143	-83	0.3%	0.7%	-6.8%
Lincoln	6,304	5,821	483	7.7%	6,234	5,802	432	6.9%	70	19	51	1.1%	0.3%	11.8%
Luna	6,289	5,036	1,253	19.9%	5,978	5,109	869	14.5%	311	-73	384	5.2%	-1.4%	44.2%
McKinley	18,242	16,226	2,016	11.1%	18,299	16,604	1,695	9.3%	-57	-378	321	-0.3%	-2.3%	18.9%
Mora	1,353	895	458	33.9%	1,272	915	357	28.1%	81	-20	101	6.4%	-2.2%	28.3%
Otero	18,684	17,066	1,618	8.7%	18,380	17,104	1,276	6.9%	304	-38	342	1.7%	-0.2%	26.8%
Quay	4,485	4,153	332	7.4%	4,682	4,302	380	8.1%	-197	-149	-48	-4.2%	-3.5%	-12.6%
Rio Arriba	14,016	11,442	2,574	18.4%	13,980	11,686	2,294	16.4%	36	-244	280	0.3%	-2.1%	12.2%
Roosevelt	7,928	7,600	328	4.1%	8,040	7,721	319	4.0%	-112	-121	9	-1.4%	-1.6%	2.8%
Sandoval	30,704	28,477	2,227	7.3%	28,210	26,310	1,900	6.7%	2,494	2,167	327	8.8%	8.2%	17.2%
San Juan	35,684	32,109	3,575	10.0%	34,594	31,275	3,319	9.6%	1,090	834	256	3.2%	2.7%	7.7%
San Miguel	10,231	9,000	1,231	12.0%	9,997	8,982	1,015	10.2%	234	18	216	2.3%	0.2%	21.3%
Sierra	2,765	2,570	195	7.1%	2,742	2,583	159	5.8%	23	-13	36	0.8%	-0.5%	22.6%
Socorro	6,100	5,622	478	7.8%	6,121	5,701	420	6.9%	-21	-79	58	-0.3%	-1.4%	13.8%
Taos	11,298	9,547	1,751	15.5%	10,695	9,328	1,367	12.8%	603	219	384	5.6%	2.3%	28.1%
Torrance	3,878	3,504	374	9.6%	3,674	3,336	338	9.2%	204	168	36	5.6%	5.0%	10.7%
Union	2,012	1,875	137	6.8%	2,020	1,903	117	5.8%	-8	-28	20	-0.4%	-1.5%	17.1%
Valencia	16,551	14,869	1,682	10.2%	15,973	14,712	1,261	7.9%	578	157	421	3.6%	1.1%	33.4%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Statewide nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose modestly in March according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly survey of employers. The gain of 3,000 jobs was concentrated in the service producing sector as food stores and eating places in trade, and health, social, and hotels in services, all added jobs. In the goods producing sector, mining lost some jobs (as oil & gas extraction activities slowed down) but it was more than offset by employment gains in construction and manufacturing.

Nonfarm employment has increased by 5,000 jobs from last year, showing growth of 0.9 percent. This is somewhat less than the last couple of months, and considerably less than the growth rate posted during 1988, 1989, and most of 1990. According to the most recently available comparison, New Mexico's nonagricultural employment growth ranked 21st in the country. At 5.2 percent, Nevada is experiencing the fastest job growth in the U.S., while Massachusetts, with a negative 4.6 percent, is posting the slowest (see page 12 for the rankings). In New Mexico this March, the goods producing sector gained 500 jobs as mining and manufacturing hired additional workers. Construction is again down over the year; however, the loss is very slight compared to the past few years. The worst year for construction in New Mexico was 1987 when jobs were lost at a rate reaching 12 percent.

The service producing sector gained 4,500 jobs, mostly in trade and services. The gain of 1,500 jobs in trade is concentrated in eating places and miscellaneous retail, followed by general merchandise and food stores. Employment growth in trade has slowed considerably over the past 12 to 14 months. After peaking in late 1989 at about 3.5 percent, trade growth has declined almost continuously to this month's growth of 1.1%. Services added 3,000 jobs as health services continued to show strong growth, followed by business services, hotels, membership organizations, and other services. Growth in business services (2.3%) is now considerably weaker than in the past couple of years. In 1989 and 1990, business services gained employment at the rate of 9 and 16 percent, respectively. Transportation & public utilities and finance, insurance, & real estate (FIRE) continued to lose employment; however, the rate of loss continues to decline. Government employment (which includes public schools, state supported universities, Las Alamos National Laboratory and local, state, and federal governments), grew at the rate of 0.3 percent over the last year.

On the national scene, nonagricultural wage and salary employment, for the second straight month, is down from comparable 1990 levels. Mining, construction, and trade continue to lose jobs at an accelerating rate; while services and government followed their descending trend set early in 1989 and mid-1990, respectively.

* * *

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Albuquerque area experienced a slight increase between February and March, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly survey of area employers. The increase of 800 jobs over the month is the smallest February-March gain in recent years, and the weakness is evident across a broad spectrum of industrial sectors. Most prominent is the decrease in construction; while small at just 100 jobs, it marks the first time since 1980 that construction has failed to add jobs in the February-March period. Similarly, services recorded the smallest February-March increase in more than ten years. Manufacturing and government show gains over the month that are more nearly normal than those of any of the other divisions. Eating and drinking places provided the most new jobs, with a slightly above average addition of 400 jobs; but trade overall was well below normal for the month.

The result of the very weak over-the-month performance is that total non-farm payroll employment in Albuquerque has now dropped below the level of one year ago. The loss of 400 jobs compared to March 1990 represents the largest year-to-year decline since a loss of 600 jobs between April 1981 and April 1982 and the first over the year decline of any magnitude since August 1987. Construction continues to be the weakest division, followed by manufacturing and trade. The March downturn moved the construction decline into double-digit territory percentage-wise; employment now stands more than eleven percent below the year ago level. Albuquerque's manufacturing industry has now recorded a full twelve months of negative job growth. The situation in trade has been erratic but generally weak for the past fifteen months. Services and government, which until very recently had been showing strong over the year growth, are now performing very modestly. Nearly all of the growth in services is found in health and business services. Health has been posting growth in the four to six percent range for nearly two years. Business services had for the past eighteen months shown robust double-digit growth; as a result of the slight decline in March, that figure is now down to a much slower but still respectable five percent.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAR 1991	REVISED FEB 1991	REVISED MAR 1990	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1991	MAR CHANGE FROM MAR 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	577,100	574,100	572,100	3,000	5,000
GOODS PRODUCING	86,600	86,400	86,100	200	500
SERVICE PRODUCING	490,500	487,700	486,000	2,800	4,500
MINING	15,800	15,900	15,400	-100	400
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,100	4,100	100	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,600	9,800	9,200	-200	400
CONSTRUCTION	28,100	28,000	28,600	100	-500
MANUFACTURING	42,700	42,500	42,100	200	600
DURABLE GOODS	29,600	29,400	28,900	200	700
Lumber & Wood Products	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,400	6,400	6,000	0	400
Transportation Equipment	5,500	5,500	5,500	0	0
Other Durable Goods	12,300	12,200	12,000	100	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,100	13,100	13,200	0	-100
Food & Kindred Products	3,900	3,900	3,800	0	100
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,600	6,700	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,900	28,800	29,100	100	-200
TRANSPORTATION	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	0
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,800	0	-300
Trucking & Warehousing	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	100
Other Transportation	5,400	5,400	5,200	0	200
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,900	14,800	15,100	100	-200
Communication	6,300	6,300	6,400	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,600	8,500	8,700	100	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	135,700	134,400	134,200	1,300	1,500
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,400	24,400	24,300	0	100
Durable Goods	14,100	14,100	14,000	0	100
Nondurable Goods	10,300	10,300	10,300	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	111,300	110,000	109,900	1,300	1,400
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,100	3,900	4,100	200	0
General Merchandise Stores	12,700	12,700	12,500	0	200
Food Stores	15,700	15,500	15,500	200	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,200	14,200	14,100	0	100
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,100	5,100	100	100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	42,000	41,200	41,600	800	400
Miscellaneous Retail	12,900	12,900	12,500	0	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	25,800	25,700	26,000	100	-200
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,200	10,600	0	-400
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,800	2,900	100	0
Real Estate	5,600	5,600	5,600	0	0
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,900	2,900	2,800	0	100
SERVICES	148,000	146,900	145,000	1,100	3,000
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,700	11,400	11,400	300	300
Personal Services	5,700	5,500	5,800	200	-100
Business Services	22,100	22,400	21,600	-300	500
Health Services	35,300	35,000	34,000	300	1,300
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100
Educational Services	6,400	6,300	6,300	100	100
Social Services	9,300	9,100	9,200	200	100
Membership Organizations	10,400	10,400	10,100	0	300
Engineering & Management Services	24,400	24,300	24,300	100	100
Other Services	17,900	17,700	17,600	200	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	152,100	151,900	151,700	200	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	32,300	32,300	31,300	0	1,000
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	119,800	119,600	120,400	200	-600
State Government 2/	53,300	53,300	54,300	0	-1,000
Universities	23,500	23,500	25,700	0	-2,200
Local Government	66,500	66,300	66,100	200	400
Schools	41,600	41,400	41,100	200	500

1/ *Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.*

2/ *Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government*

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM MAR 1991	REVISED FEB 1991	REVISED MAR 1990	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1991	MAR 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	245,100	244,300	245,500	800	-400
GOODS PRODUCING	32,400	32,400	34,400	0	-2,000
SERVICE PRODUCING	212,700	211,900	211,100	800	1,600
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	11,800	11,900	13,300	-100	-1,500
MANUFACTURING	20,600	20,500	21,100	100	-500
Durable Goods	14,600	14,500	15,100	100	-500
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,800	12,700	0	100
Transportation	7,100	7,100	6,900	0	200
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	59,900	59,600	60,300	300	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,100	14,200	14,300	-100	-200
Durable Goods	9,200	9,200	9,300	0	-100
Nondurable Goods	4,900	5,000	5,000	-100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	45,800	45,400	46,000	400	-200
General Merchandise Stores	4,900	4,900	5,200	0	-300
Food Stores	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	-300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	18,800	18,400	18,400	400	400
Other Retail Trade	12,200	12,200	12,200	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,900	13,800	14,100	100	-200
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,600	0	-400
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,700	4,600	4,500	100	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
SERVICES	75,700	75,600	73,800	100	1,900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100
Personal Services	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Business Services	13,900	14,000	13,200	-100	700
Health Services	17,300	17,300	16,400	0	900
Social Services	4,000	3,900	3,900	100	100
Membership Organizations	3,100	3,100	3,300	0	-200
Engineering & Management Services	17,000	17,000	17,100	0	-100
Other Services	13,800	13,700	13,500	100	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50,400	50,100	50,200	300	200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,800	13,700	13,800	100	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,600	36,400	36,400	200	200
State Government 2/	14,400	14,300	14,100	100	300
Local Government	22,200	22,100	22,300	100	-100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	MAR CHANGE FROM	
LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	MAR	FEB	MAR	FEB	MAR
	1991	1991	1990	1991	1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	44,750	44,400	44,150	350	600
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,500	5,650	50	-100
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,200	38,900	38,500	300	700
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,100	2,000	2,200	100	-100
MANUFACTURING	3,450	3,500	3,450	-50	0
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Nondurable Goods	1,950	2,000	1,950	-50	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,650	1,650	1,650	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,100	9,100	8,850	0	250
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	900	900	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,200	8,200	7,950	0	250
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	1,050	0	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,100	0	50
Other Retail Trade	6,000	6,000	5,800	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,550	1,550	1,600	0	-50
SERVICES	8,100	8,000	7,800	100	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,800	18,600	18,600	200	200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,600	4,600	4,700	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,200	14,000	13,900	200	300
State Government	7,800	7,700	7,900	100	-100
Local Government	6,400	6,300	6,000	100	400

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	MAR CHANGE FROM	
SANTA FE MSA	MAR	FEB	MAR	FEB	MAR
(SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	1991	1991	1990	1991	1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	60,500	60,350	59,200	150	1,300
GOODS PRODUCING	4,650	4,650	4,850	0	-200
SERVICE PRODUCING	55,850	55,700	54,350	150	1,500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,800	2,800	3,000	0	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,850	1,850	1,850	0	0
Durable Goods	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	650	650	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,600	11,500	11,350	100	250
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,500	10,400	10,300	100	200
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	4,400	4,300	4,200	100	200
Other Retail Trade	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0
SERVICES	16,300	16,150	15,750	150	550
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,000	1,950	1,850	50	150
Health Services	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
Other Services	10,500	10,400	10,200	100	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,650	24,750	23,950	-100	700
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,550	1,550	1,650	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23,100	23,200	22,300	-100	800
State Government 3/	18,500	18,500	17,800	0	700
Local Government	4,600	4,700	4,500	-100	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
NEW MEXICO	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990
MINING	$570.78	$582.58	$530.67	45.3	46.2	42.9	12.60	12.61	12.37
CONSTRUCTION	$427.67	$417.28	$460.09	39.2	37.9	39.8	10.91	11.01	11.56
MANUFACTURING	$376.77	$376.99	$362.70	40.6	40.8	40.3	9.28	9.24	9.00
Durable Goods	$397.28	$400.03	$376.79	41.6	41.8	41.0	9.55	9.57	9.19
Nondurable Goods	$329.00	$325.08	$330.50	38.3	38.7	38.7	8.59	8.40	8.54
COMMUNICATIONS	$554.36	$548.63	$621.79	40.2	38.5	43.3	13.79	14.25	14.36
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$655.30	$637.87	$625.53	44.7	44.7	43.5	14.66	14.27	14.38
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$218.77	$217.37	$211.58	30.3	29.9	30.4	7.22	7.27	6.96
Wholesale Trade	$349.08	$341.89	$341.88	36.4	35.8	37.0	9.59	9.55	9.24
Retail Trade	$191.98	$191.72	$184.73	29.0	28.7	29.0	6.62	6.68	6.37
BANKING	$256.26	$255.16	$240.83	36.4	36.4	36.6	7.04	7.01	6.58

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990
MANUFACTURING	$385.70	$378.28	$356.57	40.6	40.2	39.4	9.50	9.41	9.05
Durable Goods	$431.11	$419.74	$383.18	42.6	41.6	39.1	10.12	10.09	9.80
Nondurable Goods	$296.17	$295.50	$297.26	36.7	37.5	39.9	8.07	7.88	7.45

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982–84 = 100

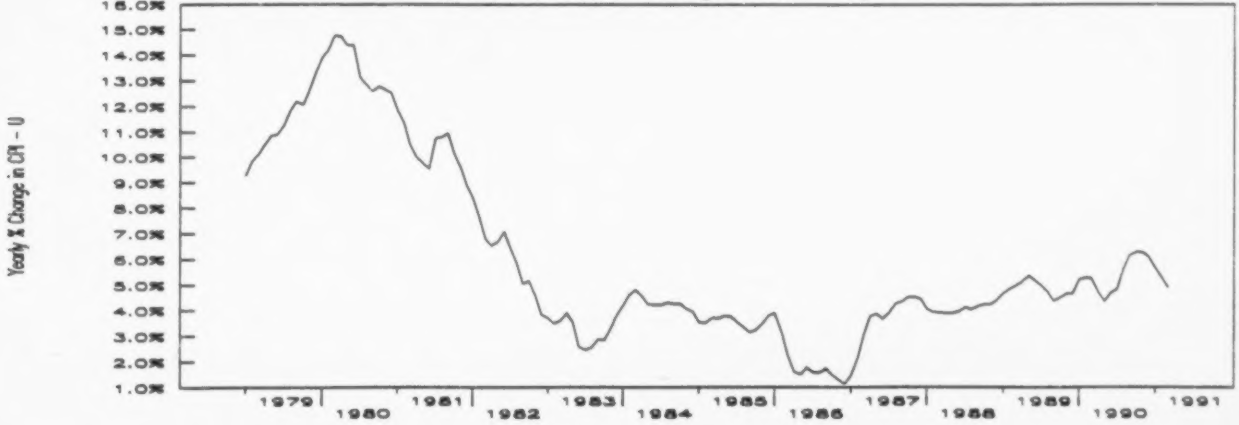
				PERCENT CHANGE	
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1990	Feb '91-Mar '91	Mar '90-Mar '91
CPI-U	135.0	134.8	128.7	0.1%	4.9%
CPI-W	133.0	132.8	127.1	0.2%	4.6%

**CPI-U – All Urban Consumers *CPI-W – Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI – U)



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	FEBRUARY 1990	(PREL.) FEBRUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	598.2	629.3	31.1	5.2%
NEBRASKA	2	709.6	743.8	34.2	4.8%
IDAHO	2	368.2	385.9	17.7	4.8%
UTAH	4	700.6	731.2	30.6	4.4%
LOUISIANA	5	1554.4	1610.0	55.6	3.6%
WASHINGTON	6	2083.3	2154.4	71.1	3.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	7	276.5	285.6	9.1	3.3%
ARKANSAS	8	902.1	930.0	27.9	3.1%
ARIZONA	9	1476.8	1521.5	44.7	3.0%
ALASKA	10	220.6	227.1	6.5	2.9%
COLORADO	11	1491.0	1532.7	41.7	2.8%
HAWAII	12	521.6	534.7	13.1	2.5%
OREGON	12	1209.3	1239.2	29.9	2.5%
WYOMING	12	187.2	191.8	4.6	2.5%
KENTUCKY	15	1436.0	1470.4	34.4	2.4%
MONTANA	15	284.2	291.0	6.8	2.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	17	257.6	263.6	6.0	2.3%
TEXAS	18	6938.9	7072.7	133.8	1.9%
OKLAHOMA	19	1173.9	1191.5	17.6	1.5%
IOWA	19	1195.4	1213.2	17.8	1.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	1517.7	1539.1	21.4	1.4%
NEW MEXICO	21	565.8	573.7	7.9	1.4%
MISSISSIPPI	23	919.7	931.8	12.1	1.3%
KANSAS	24	1070.3	1082.5	12.2	1.1%
ALABAMA	24	1607.9	1624.9	17.0	1.1%
WISCONSIN	26	2220.8	2242.8	22.0	1.0%
ILLINOIS	27	5176.7	5219.3	42.6	0.8%
OHIO	27	4770.5	4808.5	38.0	0.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	27	611.4	616.2	4.8	0.8%
CALIFORNIA	30	12708.6	12800.9	92.3	0.7%
INDIANA	31	2469.9	2484.3	14.4	0.6%
MINNESOTA	32	2077.4	2082.6	5.2	0.3%
FLORIDA	33	5390.8	5403.2	12.4	0.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	33	3086.8	3092.9	6.1	0.2%
TENNESSEE	35	2154.2	2153.5	-0.7	0.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	36	5106.9	5104.2	-2.7	-0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	36	682.3	681.5	-0.8	-0.1%
MARYLAND	38	2135.5	2131.0	-4.5	-0.2%
GEORGIA	39	2950.0	2940.8	-9.2	-0.3%
MISSOURI	40	2301.6	2291.5	-10.1	-0.4%
VIRGINIA	41	2858.0	2835.0	-23.0	-0.8%
NEW JERSEY	42	3620.2	3567.7	-52.5	-1.5%
NEW YORK	43	8125.9	7992.2	-133.7	-1.6%
MICHIGAN	44	3896.8	3832.5	-64.3	-1.7%
CONNECTICUT	45	1626.8	1597.9	-28.9	-1.8%
DELAWARE	46	341.3	334.1	-7.2	-2.1%
VERMONT	47	258.0	252.4	-5.6	-2.2%
RHODE ISLAND	48	446.8	435.9	-10.9	-2.4%
MAINE	49	522.7	509.0	-13.7	-2.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	505.7	486.0	-19.7	-3.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	2978.2	2842.2	-136.0	-4.6%

1/ Numbers are in thousands

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY STATE

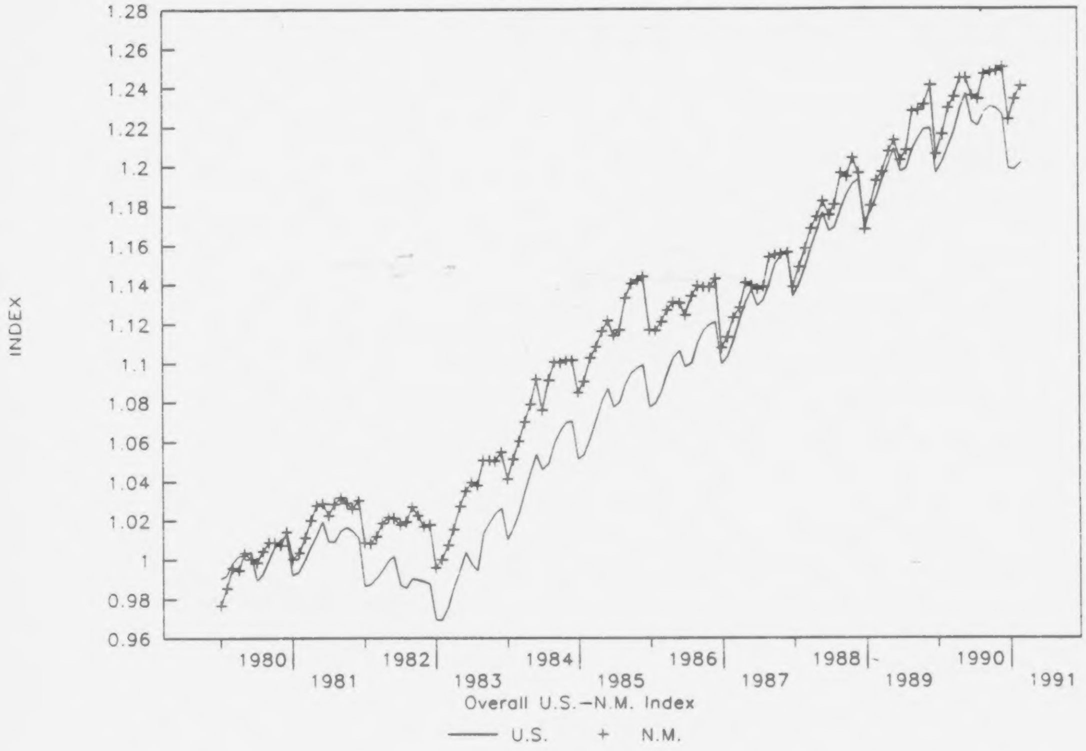
Manufacturing as a percent of Total Nonag. Employment

(PREL.) FEBRUARY 1991	RANKING	MANU.	TOTAL NONAG.	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
NORTH CAROLINA	1	837.3	3092.9	27.1%
MISSISSIPPI	2	240.4	931.8	25.8%
ARKANSAS	3	231.0	930.0	24.8%
INDIANA	4	614.6	2484.3	24.7%
WISCONSIN	5	542.4	2242.8	24.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	6	369.3	1539.1	24.0%
TENNESSEE	7	509.5	2153.5	23.7%
ALABAMA	8	376.8	1624.9	23.2%
MICHIGAN	9	880.2	3832.5	23.0%
OHIO	10	1074.3	4808.5	22.3%
RHODE ISLAND	11	94.0	435.9	21.6%
CONNECTICUT	12	331.7	1597.9	20.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13	100.2	486.0	20.6%
DELAWARE	14	65.9	334.1	19.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	15	979.3	5104.2	19.2%
KENTUCKY	16	280.6	1470.4	19.1%
IOWA	17	231.2	1213.2	19.1%
MAINE	18	96.4	509.0	18.9%
ILLINOIS	19	969.8	5219.3	18.6%
MINNESOTA	20	382.4	2082.6	18.4%
GEORGIA	21	539.9	2940.8	18.4%
MISSOURI	22	415.0	2291.5	18.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	23	496.5	2842.2	17.5%
VERMONT	24	43.6	252.4	17.3%
KANSAS	25	182.8	1082.5	16.9%
WASHINGTON	26	359.6	2154.4	16.7%
OREGON	27	205.9	1239.2	16.6%
CALIFORNIA	28	2059.5	12800.9	16.1%
NEW JERSEY	29	567.6	3567.7	15.9%
IDAHO	30	61.1	385.9	15.8%
UTAH	31	107.4	731.2	14.7%
VIRGINIA	32	412.2	2835.0	14.5%
OKLAHOMA	33	167.4	1191.5	14.0%
TEXAS	34	976.2	7072.7	13.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	35	84.0	616.2	13.6%
NEBRASKA	36	100.8	743.8	13.6%
NEW YORK	37	1078.9	7992.2	13.5%
COLORADO	38	191.1	1532.7	12.5%
ARIZONA	39	182.8	1521.5	12.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	40	33.2	285.6	11.6%
LOUISIANA	41	184.0	1610.0	11.4%
MARYLAND	42	200.3	2131.0	9.4%
FLORIDA	43	506.3	5403.2	9.4%
MONTANA	44	21.8	291.0	7.5%
NEW MEXICO	45	42.5	573.7	7.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	17.6	263.6	6.7%
ALASKA	47	13.8	227.1	6.1%
WYOMING	48	9.4	191.8	4.9%
NEVADA	49	26.8	629.3	4.3%
HAWAII	50	20.6	534.7	3.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51	15.4	681.5	2.3%

1/ Numbers are in thousands

Nonfarm Employment U.S.–N.M.

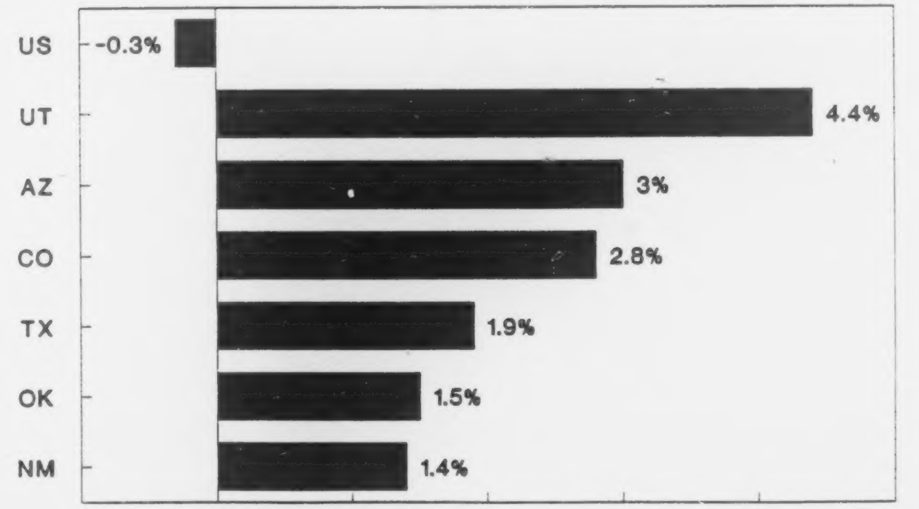
Indexed to 1980 = 100



NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES

FEBRUARY 1990 TO (PREL.) FEBRUARY 1991



MONTHLY NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS - March 1991

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On April 5, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that employment declined in March and unemployment continued its upward trend. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, rose from 6.4 percent in February to 6.8 percent in March (seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate for all workers was 6.4% in the fourth quarter of 1990 and 6.4% in the first quarter of 1991. The number of persons not in the labor force increased from 63.772 million in the fourth quarter of 1990 to 64.099 million in the first quarter of 1991.

Nonfarm employment (jobs), as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 205,000 in March, as the goods-producing sector lost 166,000 jobs and the service-producing sector lost 40,000. Total civilian employment (persons employed), as measured by the survey of households, fell by 164,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The household survey measures the number of persons employed, while the survey of nonfarm businesses measures jobs.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) decreased by one-tenth of a percentage point to 62.0 percent in March. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 125.326 million, and the labor force participation rate, 66.2 percent, were both up over the month, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 528,000 for a 0.4 percent rise. Over the same period, the civilian noninstitutional population increased by 1.714 million or by 0.9 percent. The growth rate of the national labor force is not keeping pace with growth in population, and the growth rate of the labor force has continued to slow in recent months.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 414,000 in March to a seasonally adjusted level of 8.572 million as the civilian worker unemployment rose from 6.5 to 6.8 percent. Since March 1991, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 2.009 million or by 30.6 percent.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for March shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 6.5 percent, for women 20 and older the rate was 5.7 percent, while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was up 1.6 percentage points to 18.6 percent. The brunt of unemployment increases in March was clearly felt by those 16 to 19 years old.

The March unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was down by a half of a point to 12.3 percent while the rate for Hispanics was up four-fifths of a point to 10.3 percent (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites rose by three-tenths of a point to 6.2 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 164,000 in March to 116.754 million, seasonally adjusted, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the relative strength or weakness of the demand for labor, was down by one-tenth of a point to 62.0 percent. Persons employed, as measured by the household survey, fell by 1.481 million over the year or by 1.253 percent. The employment-to-population ratio has fallen by one and three-tenths percentage points over the last year. The civilian labor force (125.326 million) was up by 328,000 or 0.26 percent over last March, while the labor force participation rate (66.2 percent) was up by one-tenth of a point over the month and down by three-tenths of a point over the year.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was up by one-fifth week over the month in March to thirteen weeks - it was 11.9 weeks in March of 1990. The median duration of unemployment was up two-fifths week in March - this measure has increased by one and two-fifths week from March 1990. 2.184 million (25.4 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in March 1991, compared to 1.370 million and 20.7 in March 1990.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 54.9 percent in March, down by half a percentage point from the previous month and up by 8.3 percentage points from last March. Job losers totaled 4.703 million in March 1991, as opposed to 1.080 million job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.090 million) and new entrants (699 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 997,000 in the first quarter of 1991, an increase of 56,000 from the previous quarter and an increase od 210,000 over the past year. This increase in the estimate of discouraged workers is consistent with the pattern of other employment indicators.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 206,000 to 109.316 million in March, following a revised February drop of 290,000. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 806,000 or -0.7 percent since last March, with all of the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was up by 197,000 over the year. Large job losses occurred in manufacturing, construction and trade in March.

The decline in manufacturing employment was 90,000 in March, following a fall of 150,000 in February, continuing a trend which has involved the loss of 843,000 manufacturing jobs since March 1990. The largest losses over the month took place in the durable goods industries (down 64,000 overall), with especially large losses in such basis industries as fabricated metal products (8,000) industrial machinery and equipment (13,000), electronic and other electrical equipment (12,000) and transportation equipment (10,000).

Construction lost 72,000 jobs in March on a seasonally adjusted basis. Construction employment has fallen by 525,000 since March 1990. In the mining sector, there was a 2,000 job loss in March. Oil and gas extraction lost 1,000 jobs.

Service-producing sector employment was down in March, experiencing a seasonally adjusted job loss of 40,000. Retail trade decreased by 50,000 jobs in March, mostly in general merchandise (department and variety stores), automotive dealers & service stations, and eating & drinking places. Retail trade employment has fallen by 243,000 over the last year. Wholesale trade had its sixth straight monthly decrease in March; employment in wholesale trade is down 108,000 since last March. Health services added 38,000 jobs in March. Employment in business services declined for the fifth straight month and has lost 52,000 jobs since last March.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 1.7 percent of the civilian labor force in March, up by a tenth of a point since February. Job losers are now 3.8 percent of the civilian labor force (up by two-tenths of a point from the February level), while unemployed persons 25 years and older were at 5.6 percent (up, by three-tenths of a point from February) of the labor force 25 years of age and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 6.5 percent, up again this month, from 6.4 percent last month and 6.0 percent in January. A variant unemployment rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.3 percent in March, up from 9.1 percent in February and 8.5 percent in January. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 9.8 percent in the first quarter of 1991, up from 8.9 in the fourth quarter and 8.3 percent in the third quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM

(Not seasonally adjusted)

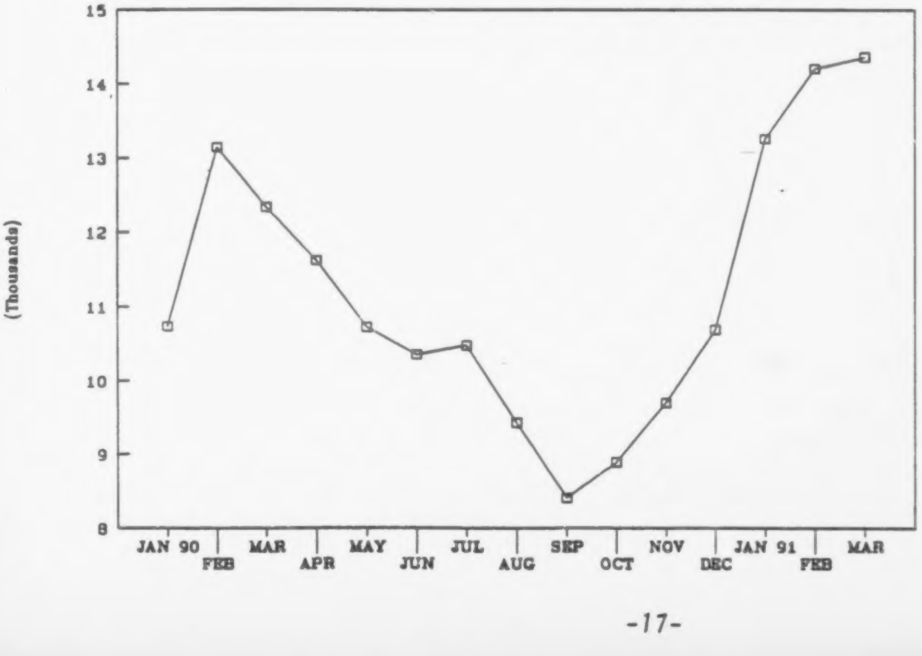
	MAR. 1991	FEB. 1991	MAR. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1991	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,325	6,034	4,595	-709	730
Continued Claims	56,882	57,121	50,361	-239	6,521
#Insured Unemployed *	14,365	14,206	12,335	159	2,030
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.8	2.7	2.5	--	--
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,677	3,450	2,384	-773	293
Final Payments	691	653	643	38	48
Weeks Compensated	45,130	43,763	40,646	1,367	4,484
Net Benefit Payments	$5,796,061	$5,628,569	$5,063,360	$167,492	$732,701
Average Weekly Check	$128.43	$128.61	$124.57	-$0.18	$3.86

*Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Initial claims filed under the State UI program fell by 709 or 12 percent over the month but, when compared to March 1990, unemployment claims are up significantly, increasing 16 percent or 728 workers. The number of insured unemployed, in comparison to March 1990, is also up sharply, rising 16 percent or 2,030 workers but remaining steady compared to levels experience during February 1991. The rate of insured unemployment continued to increase during March rising one-tenth-of-one percent higher than the February 1991 rate of 2.7 percent and three-tenths of a percent higher than March 1990 rate of 2.5 percent.

Net UI benefit payments totalled $5.8 million, an increase of $167,500 or three percent from February 1991 and 14.5 percent or $732,700 higher than March 1990. The average weekly payment remained steady during March, averaging $128.43.

NUMBER OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED BY MONTH

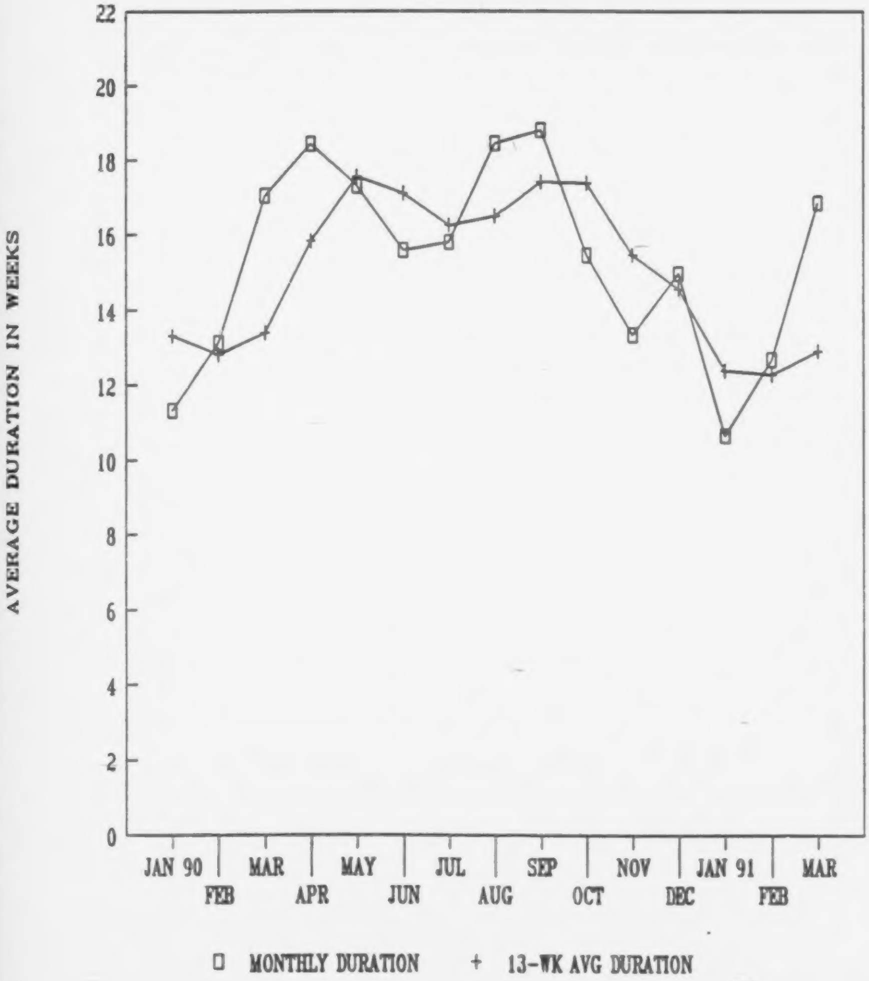


NUMBER OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED BY MONTH

JAN 90	10,733
FEB	13,142
MAR	12,335
APR	11,627
MAY	10,728
JUN	10,353
JUL	10,477
AUG	9,423
SEP	8,408
OCT	8,890
NOV	9,693
DEC	10,688
JAN 91	13,258
FEB	14,206
MAR	14,365

The monthly average duration of insured unemployment, computed by dividing the number of weeks of benefits paid by the number of beneficiaries, rose sharply during March 1991 ending the month at 16.7 weeks compared to 12.7 weeks for the previous month. In comparison to March 1990, however, monthly average duration is down by .3 weeks. The thirteen-week moving average duration rose slightly to 12.9 weeks during the month, an increase of .6 weeks from February 1991 but lower by .5 weeks from March 1990. As a whole, for the first three months of 1990, both the monthly average and the thirteen week average duration are running below the first three months of 1990.

AVG DURATION OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT



AVERAGE DURATION OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (In weeks)

	MONTHLY AVERAGE	13-WEEK AVERAGE
JAN 90	11.3	13.3
FEB	13.1	12.8
MAR	17.0	13.4
APR	18.4	15.8
MAY	17.3	17.6
JUN	15.6	17.1
JUL	15.8	16.3
AUG	18.5	16.5
SEP	18.8	17.4
OCT	15.5	17.4
NOV	13.3	15.5
DEC	15.0	14.6
JAN 91	10.7	12.4
FEB	12.7	12.3
MAR	16.7	12.9

The New Mexico Department of Labor, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, has completed the publication SIGNIFICANT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - A COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON for calendar year 1990. The publication contains county comparative data of covered employment, wages and contributions; average UI tax rates; benefit payment activities; and average duration and exhaustion rates of insured unemployment. Copies are available at no charge by writing to the New Mexico Department of Labor, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, NM 87103 or by calling (505) 841-8664.

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

New Mexico's arts community has received a total of $658,000 in the first two months of 1991 from the **National Endowment of the Arts,** an amount that Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) said reflects its strong commitment to enhancing and promoting the art and culture of the state of New Mexico. Bingaman is a member of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, which has jurisdiction over the Endowment. Projects in Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Taos, Espanola and Angel Fire are included in the total. Six entities in Albuquerque, including the New Mexico Jazz Workshop, the University of New Mexico Museum, the Hispanic Culture Foundation, and Special Arts of New Mexico, Inc. have received grants totalling $80,500. Eleven Santa Fe projects, including the Santa Fe Chamber Music Festival, The Western States Arts Federation and the Santa Fe Opera Association have been awarded a total of $548,250. The Taos Art Association received $6,850 while Joan S. Logge of Espanola was awarded $20,000. The Music at Angel Fire received $3,000.

According to a March 31, 1991 article in the **Santa Fe New Mexican** on bankruptcies in New Mexico, 767 individuals and businesses have filed for bankruptcy in the first two months of 1991, 27 percent more than the 606 filings in January and February of 1990. By late March, 397 bankruptcies had been filed statewide. Bankruptcy court officials had been expecting a 1991 increase of 15 percent over 1990.

Alamogordo Area:

According to an item in New Mexico progress, Holloman Air Force Base in Otero County expects to lose more than 1,000 Air Force personnel and civilian contractor employees due to changes now planned by Air Force organizations. The changes will result from deactivation of the 49th Tactical Fighter Wing of F-15s, partial disbanding of a T-38 training wing, transfer to Holloman of the 37th Tactical Fighter Wing of F-117A Stealth fighters and 18 F-4E fighters.

Albuquerque Area

The **Blue Danube** restaurant, located on Wyoming Blvd. NE in Albuquerque, was closed by its owner in early April. Twenty-three employees were laid off.

Sandia National Laboratories broke ground in late March for an Integrated Materials Research Laboratory that will be used to develop critical materials for national defense and commercial applications. The four-story, 140,000 square-foot building will cost $27.9 million to build. About 280 employees in several locations staffed by Sandia's Solid State Sciences and Materials & Processes units will in the completed building. These units integrate basic research in tailored materials with advanced development of electronic devices, components and sensors.

T.G. & Y. Stores and J.J. Newberry Co., two variety store chains owned by the Riklis Family Corp. in New York City, are closing four of their five Albuquerque stores. The Newberry stores on Wyoming, on Fourth Street and on Coors Blvd. as well as the T.G. & Y. store on Central SW, are scheduled to close in mid-spring, according to a spokesman at McCrory Corp. in Lubbock, Texas. McCrory Corp., which operates both Newberry and T.G. & Y. stores, is a subsidiary of the Riklis Family Corp.

Keller's Farm Stores opened its third Albuquerque store in early April. The new store will be located in Montano Plaza on Coors NW and will employ 12 people. Keller's retails fresh meats, chicken, seafood, gourmet and natural foods. The new outlet joins the two other Keller's stores, one on Eubank near Candelaria and the other at the Corrales Shopping Center.

Wholesale food distributor **Super Valu Stores Inc.** is closing its Albuquerque distribution operation at the end of April, according to an announcement from the Minneapolis-based company. Fifty people employed at the 351,000-square-foot facility at 5600 Second St. NW will receive full pay for sixty days from the end of March. Company officials said that the sales base of the Albuquerque center was not adequate to support a full-time distribution center.

Albuquerque Air Center Inc. broke ground in late March for a $600,000 fixed-base services building at Double Eagle 2 Airport on Albuquerque's West Mesa. The 18,000-square-foot building will include Albuquerque Air Center's 8,000-square-foot corporate offices and hangar service space. The building will employ about 26 people when it opens in June and will fuel and service cross-country aircraft.

Colorado-Denver Delivery closed its Albuquerque operations office in late March, laying off eight full-time employees at the trucking company's terminal on Pan American Freeway NE, according to a company spokesman. Colorado-Denver is the sixth trucking company to close its Albuquerque operation in the last eighteen months.

Twelve full-time and two part-time employees of **The Competitive Edge**, an Albuquerque advertising agency, were laid off in March. Officials of the firm said that the layoffs were part of a reorganization caused by a recent purchase of part of the company. The Competitive Edge now employs about 75 people at its Albuquerque office, and no additional layoffs were anticipated in the near future.

Farmington Area:

The **Revco Discount Drug Center** in Farmington closed its doors in mid-April. Farmington's Revco, which has been in business for 10 years, employed five people. A spokesman noted that the employees were all offered other jobsin the Revco chain. The Farmingtom store is the only one of seventeen New Mexico Revco stores that is closing. The company is not averse to the idea of returning to Farmington in the future.

Occupancy rates at the **Comfort Inn**, Farmington's newest motel, have run from 60 percent to 100 percent since it opened in February. The $2 million inn is owned by Sierra Vista Construction of Pagosa Springs, Colorado.

A new natural gas processing plant near Blanco that removes carbon dioxide from natural gas drilled from coal seams began operating in late March, according to Williams Field Services, the plant's owner. The plant is now removing carbon dioxide from 167 million cubic feet of coal seam gas daily. Natural gas drilled from coal seams contains as much as 10 percent carbon dioxide. By May, the processing plant will be expanded to processing 334 million cubic feet of natural gas daily. Carbon dioxide must be removed from coal seam gas before the gas is accepted for mainline pipeline transport. The natural gas trade group also predicted that stricter clean air laws approved last year by Congress would lead to higher gas demand of as much as 2.5 trillion cubic feet by the year 2005, an increase of about 13 percent.

The number of building permits issued by the city of Farmington in January and February is somewhat less than during the same period last year, according to a report issued by the city's Building Inspection Division. The report said that 130 permits were issued this year, with a total value of $1,051,437. During the same period last year, the city issued 144 permits with a total value of $1,102,660.

Natural gas pipeline capacity will increase significantly as a result of new projects proposed since early 1990, according to the American Gas Association (AGA). If all the proposed projects were to be approved and constructed, new pipelines would stretch 8,730 miles throughout the United States, AGA said in a recently released study. Many of the pipelines would improve regional gas distribution on the east and west coasts of the United States as well as carrying gas out of growing production areas such as the San Juan Basin in northwestern New Mexico.

Las Cruces Area:

The annual report of the Las Cruces-Dona Ana County Economic Development Council states that about $11 million was invested in Dona Ana County in 1990 and about 115 jobs were created or retained as a result of the Development Council's efforts to attract manufacturing. The report also stated that in 1990 the EDC worked with 51 inquiries from companies considering locating in Dona Ana County. Of these, about 30 remained viable possibilities at the end of the year.

Raton Area:

According to an mid-April article in the Raton Range, the York Canyon coal mining complex could see its workforce increase by two-thirds by 1993 if a 15-year contract with a Wisconsin utility is signed. According to a Pittsburg & Midway spokesman quoted in the article, 300 miners could be working at the mine by 1993 if P & M signs the contract to supply Wisconsin Electric with more than 2 million tons of coal beginning in October of 1992. York Canyon, which is expected to become increasingly important to P & M because the mine produces high-BTU, low-sulphur content coal, currently employs about 180 workers. In March, P & M hired 40 workers back to work in its underground mine in preparation for the jobs that the Wisconsin contract would create. A mine spokesman put York's current payroll at over $8 million. With the contract, the York Canyon payroll would rise to about $12 million.

Rio Rancho Area:

A spokesman for the building company **AMREP Southwest Inc.** stated in mid-March that the company's latest venture will be a residential subdivision called

Rockaway Heights, planned for the corner of Rockaway and Northern Boulevards in Rio Rancho. Eighty-eight lots will be built in the subdivision, which will be spread over 33.73 acres. Lots will be 0.2 acres each. The spokesman also remarked that the recent nationwide housing slump has not affected AMREP very much. Construction of the houses by a number of subcontractors should begin by summer and families could be moving into the houses by November. Three and four bedroom homes costing between $60,000 and $70,000 will be built on the lots.

Lectrosnics Inc. is planning to add 10,000 square feet to its 17,500-square-foot Rio Rancho plant. Founded in 1971, Lectrosonics gave up its 17-year residence in a metal building near Coors and I-40 within the Albuquerque city limits and moved to Rio Rancho almost three years ago. Since then, annual sales have doubled to $4 million. The number of employees has grown from 35 to 60. Most of the new workers are from the West Side while some come from as far away as Los Lunas and Belen.

Roswell Area:

Construction of a new cheese plant by the Associated Milk Producers Inc. is scheduled to begin in early June and should be completed by January or February 1992. Construction contracts were awarded to Armstrong Construction Co. of Roswell and C Construction of Albuquerque. The 120,000-square-foot plant will be located on a 240-acre site on Omaha Road, five miles southeast of Roswell and will employ between 80 and 100 people. The plant will be a dairy cooperative, as are AMPI's 22 other plants in the United States. There are 22,000 AMPI members nationwide. Each day, the plant is expected to process about 1.9 million pounds of locally produced milk into granular-style cheddar cheese.

Corrosion Technology Inc., a metal refining company from Wisconsin, has located its first subsidiary plant at the Roswell Industrial Air Center, creating 20 jobs for area residents. Corrosion Technology has already started production at its plant, which is occupying the building formerly used by Thermal King, a refrigeration division of the Westinghouse Appliance Division. The plant, which produces huge containment tanks for the mining and metals industry, is currently using local suppliers for some of its needs.

Santa Fe Area:

A new six-screen movie theater complex is under construction at the Villa Linda Mall. The new theaters at the mall will have seating capacities of 230 to 390. Cinema Six, the current movie-theater complex in the mall, has four theaters seating 99 people and two seating 248.

United Parcel Service (UPS), which for many years has operated from a Siler Road location in Santa Fe, has agreed to purchase eight acres in the Valdes Industrial Park. UPS, which is a private company that delivers packages nationwide, plans to build a 64,000 facility on the site. The new building will be more than three times the size of the UPS office on Siler Road. In recent discussions with city officials, UPS has indicated that it plans to create 100 new jobs in the next three to five years at the new facility.

Hotel Santa Fe, the city of Santa Fe's newest hotel, opened on March 27. Many of the 90 to 100 people who now work at the hotel were hired with the assistance New Mexico Department of Labor, according to Hotel Santa Fe general manager Jim Reed.

Taos Area:

Molycorp, Taos County's largest private employer, is being put up for sale, according to an article form the Taos News. Officials of Unocal, Molycorp's parent company, announced on April 8 that they have retained a broker to find a buyer for the company that owns the Questa molybdenum mine. With more than 200 employees and an $8 million annual payroll, the mine is the centerpiece of Taos County industry. Unocal corporate officials said that Molycorp will be sold with all of its contract obligations, including its labor contract with its Questa miners. Molycorp owns the Questa mine as well as a rare-earth mine in California, refining facilities in Pennsylvania and a share of a Brazilian mining concern. Unocal spokesman said that the oil company wants to consolidate its business in oil, gas and related chemicals. A molybdenum price hovering around $2.50 per pound might also be part of the reason for Unocal's decision to put Molycorp on the market.

The owners of the **Holiday Inn Don Fernando de Taos** have filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. The principals in the DF Limited Partnership that owns the two-year old hotel, announced their bankruptcy filing on March 20. The owners said that the hotel will conduct business as usual and that credit will be paid in full, in spite of the debt reorganization. A$5.8 million foreclosure action filed by Union Labor Life Insurance Company was the primary cause for the bankruptcy filing, according to the partnership spokesman.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
WAGES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES and NEW MEXICO
(Preliminary) 1st Qtr. 1990 and 1st Qtr. 1989

UNITED STATES	1st Qtr 1990	1st Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$2,649,705	$2,521,384	$128,321	5.1%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	8,530	8,336	194	2.3%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	13,436	12,312	1,124	9.1%
MINING	25,392	24,396	996	4.1%
CONSTRUCTION	137,288	132,560	4,728	3.6%
MANUFACTURING	544,828	540,704	4,124	0.8%
NONDURABLE GOODS	206,444	200,592	5,852	2.9%
DURABLE GOODS	338,384	340,112	-1,728	-0.5%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	175,158	165,960	9,198	5.5%
WHOLESALE TRADE	185,688	178,660	7,028	3.9%
RETAIL TRADE	261,600	250,244	11,356	4.5%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	200,408	195,936	4,472	2.3%
SERVICES	608,688	556,320	52,368	9.4%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	488,689	455,956	32,733	7.2%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	97,549	93,276	4,273	4.6%
MILITARY	46,048	44,624	1,424	3.2%
STATE AND LOCAL	345,092	318,056	27,036	8.5%

NEW MEXICO	1st Qtr 1990	1st Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$11,781	$11,170	$611	5.5%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	62	61	1	1.6%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	49	47	2	4.3%
MINING	482	428	54	12.6%
CONSTRUCTION	557	575	-18	-3.1%
MANUFACTURING	960	930	30	3.2%
NONDURABLE GOODS	233	232	1	0.4%
DURABLE GOODS	727	698	29	4.2%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	846	827	19	2.3%
WHOLESALE TRADE	550	526	24	4.6%
RETAIL TRADE	1,292	1,225	67	5.5%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	539	533	6	1.1%
SERVICES	2,894	2,659	235	8.8%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	3,549	3,360	189	5.6%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	877	830	47	5.7%
MILITARY	418	418	0	0.0%
STATE AND LOCAL	2,254	2,112	142	6.7%

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
WAGES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES and NEW MEXICO
(Preliminary) 2nd Qtr. 1990 and 2nd Qtr. 1989

UNITED STATES	2nd Qtr 1990	2nd Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$2,699,643	$2,547,076	$152,567	6.0%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	8,690	8,364	326	3.9%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	13,333	12,780	553	4.3%
MINING	25,976	24,268	1,708	7.0%
CONSTRUCTION	136,676	132,680	3,996	3.0%
MANUFACTURING	554,064	539,968	14,096	2.6%
NONDURABLE GOODS	210,488	201,748	8,740	4.3%
DURABLE GOODS	343,576	338,220	5,356	1.6%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	178,511	168,852	9,659	5.7%
WHOLESALE TRADE	187,268	181,500	5,768	3.2%
RETAIL TRADE	264,608	252,784	11,824	4.7%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	205,380	195,692	9,688	5.0%
SERVICES	626,552	567,832	58,720	10.3%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	498,585	462,356	36,229	7.8%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	99,933	93,660	6,273	6.7%
MILITARY	45,956	44,588	1,368	3.1%
STATE AND LOCAL	352,696	324,108	28,588	8.8%

NEW MEXICO	2nd Qtr 1990	2nd Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$11,995	$11,392	$603	5.3%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	63	61	2	3.3%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	55	49	6	12.2%
MINING	493	438	55	12.6%
CONSTRUCTION	563	561	2	0.4%
MANUFACTURING	982	942	40	4.2%
NONDURABLE GOODS	245	237	8	3.4%
DURABLE GOODS	736	706	30	4.2%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	850	825	25	3.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE	550	525	25	4.8%
RETAIL TRADE	1,334	1,235	99	8.0%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	547	533	14	2.6%
SERVICES	2,939	2,691	248	9.2%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	3,621	3,533	88	2.5%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	899	856	43	5.0%
MILITARY	422	415	7	1.7%
STATE AND LOCAL	2,299	2,262	37	1.6%

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
WAGES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES and NEW MEXICO
(Preliminary) 3rd Qtr. 1990 and 3rd Qtr. 1989

UNITED STATES	3rd Qtr 1990	3rd Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$2,741,670	$2,575,844	$165,826	6.4%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	8,770	8,428	342	4.1%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	13,324	13,104	220	1.7%
MINING	26,828	24,308	2,520	10.4%
CONSTRUCTION	136,636	133,544	3,092	2.3%
MANUFACTURING	559,708	542,780	16,928	3.1%
NONDURABLE GOODS	213,164	203,156	10,008	4.9%
DURABLE GOODS	346,544	339,624	6,920	2.0%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	181,047	167,912	13,135	7.8%
WHOLESALE TRADE	188,024	183,028	4,996	2.7%
RETAIL TRADE	264,792	255,716	9,076	3.5%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	211,036	197,088	13,948	7.1%
SERVICES	646,484	580,312	66,172	11.4%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	505,021	469,624	35,397	7.5%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	99,133	94,124	5,009	5.3%
MILITARY	45,924	44,672	1,252	2.8%
STATE AND LOCAL	359,964	330,828	29,136	8.8%

NEW MEXICO	3rd Qtr 1990	3rd Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$12,394	$11,500	$894	7.8%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	63	61	2	3.3%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	56	52	4	7.7%
MINING	508	452	56	12.4%
CONSTRUCTION	564	552	12	2.2%
MANUFACTURING	1,013	960	53	5.5%
NONDURABLE GOODS	253	238	15	6.3%
DURABLE GOODS	760	722	38	5.3%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	869	823	46	5.6%
WHOLESALE TRADE	553	525	28	5.3%
RETAIL TRADE	1,335	1,254	81	6.5%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	565	531	34	6.4%
SERVICES	3,013	2,730	283	10.4%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	3,855	3,562	293	8.2%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	903	866	37	4.3%
MILITARY	425	413	12	2.9%
STATE AND LOCAL	2,527	2,282	245	10.7%

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
WAGES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES and NEW MEXICO
(Preliminary) 4th Qtr. 1990 and 4th Qtr. 1989

UNITED STATES	4th Qtr 1990	4th Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$2,747,639	$2,606,100	$141,539	5.4%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	8,878	8,488	390	4.6%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	13,020	13,132	-112	-0.9%
MINING	27,376	24,900	2,476	9.9%
CONSTRUCTION	132,828	134,760	-1,932	-1.4%
MANUFACTURING	555,220	542,244	12,976	2.4%
NONDURABLE GOODS	213,484	204,592	8,892	4.3%
DURABLE GOODS	341,736	337,652	4,084	1.2%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	181,411	169,768	11,643	6.9%
WHOLESALE TRADE	187,484	184,912	2,572	1.4%
RETAIL TRADE	262,944	257,696	5,248	2.0%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	211,036	198,588	12,448	6.3%
SERVICES	656,292	594,160	62,132	10.5%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	511,150	477,452	33,698	7.1%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	99,172	94,656	4,516	4.8%
MILITARY	45,290	44,680	610	1.4%
STATE AND LOCAL	366,688	338,116	28,572	8.5%

NEW MEXICO	4th Qtr 1990	4th Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$12,518	$11,627	$891	7.7%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	64	61	3	4.9%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	55	52	3	5.8%
MINING	532	457	75	16.4%
CONSTRUCTION	570	551	19	3.4%
MANUFACTURING	1,013	945	68	7.2%
NONDURABLE GOODS	257	238	19	8.0%
DURABLE GOODS	756	707	49	6.9%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	867	826	41	5.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE	551	531	20	3.8%
RETAIL TRADE	1,334	1,266	68	5.4%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	566	534	32	6.0%
SERVICES	3,059	2,832	227	8.0%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	3,908	3,574	334	9.3%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	932	873	59	6.8%
MILITARY	431	410	21	5.1%
STATE AND LOCAL	2,546	2,291	255	11.1%

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

1. The 1991 *New Mexico Job Hunter's Guide* features 44 pages of updated information about New Mexico's largest employers, the state's regional job markets, industry analysis and cost of living comparisons. Also included are tips on resumes, agencies offering assistance to job seekers and a lot more.

2. The 1991 revision of *New Mexico Labor Market Annual Planning Indicators* contains 43 pages with tables, graphs, pie charts and brief narrative on population, labor force, employment by industry, occupational outlook, income, poverty, and education.

   Examples of the type of information found in this publication include:

   - The city of Rio Rancho grew 226 percent from 1980 to 1990
   - Las Cruces is now the second largest city in New Mexico
   - Minorities are claiming a larger percentage of the population pie
   - Mora County had a 1990 unemployment rate of 23.5 percent
   - Government accounts for 26 percent of employment in New Mexico
   - There is a shortage of physical therapists in New Mexico
   - New Mexico ranked number 43 in 1989 in terms of annual average pay
   - Workers with more education earn more and are less likely to be unemployed
   - Mining employment in New Mexico grew 6.1 percent from 1989 to 1990 after dropping 53 percent from 1981 to 1989

3. The New Mexico State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee has just released its fourth annual *Job for Graduates* report.

   According to this report, there should be significant hiring of New Mexico college graduates during 1991. The 48-page publication presents the survey results of the anticipated 1991 hiring needs for two and four year post-secondary schools graduates as expressed by nearly two hundred major New Mexico employers.

   Despite the national recession, the survey findings indicate significant hiring plans during 1991. Although hundreds of job openings in various college majors and vocational specialties are listed, the occupations which are in particularly high demand are teachers, registered nurses, engineers and therapists. The report details hiring plans for 135 job skills by expected number of openings, salary range eduction level, grade point and experience requirements, recruiting period and personnel recruiter name and address.

4. The New Mexico State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee has released a twelve page booklet entitled *Look to the Future* for initial career planning by middle school students and other users. The booklet, illustrated in a cartoon style Coyote motif, introduces the concepts of setting career goals, future education possibilities, related activities, high school classes, and job skills. A limited number of copies are available at no charge with an evaluation requested.

For free copies of any of the above write:
New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research & Analysis / NM-SOICC
P. O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, NM 87103
(505) 841-8645
or 841-8455

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Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.

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New Mexico Labor Market Review

New Mexico Department of LABOR

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Prepared by
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P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - April 1991

...**New Mexico unemployment rate rose by one-tenth of a point to 7.6 percent this April.** The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.5 percent in April, down from 7.1 percent in March 1991.

...**Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 53,700 in April,** up from 45,800 in April 1990 - a 17.2 percent increase. The rate of increase of unemployment has been falling since earlier this year - the increase was 28.4 percent in January 1991.

...**New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose slightly in April to 579,000,** showing an increase of 1,600 jobs from March. The gain of 1,600 jobs was equally divided between the goods producing and service producing sectors.

...**Nonfarm employment in New Mexico is now up by 4,300 jobs from last year,** a 0.7 percent growth rate. New Mexico's job growth rate has been on the decline since late 1989. The national economy has posted overall nonfarm job losses on an annual basis since February 1991.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Household Data

New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 2
New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics 3
Unemployment Rate Ranking by State 4
Labor Force Estimates by County 5

Establishment Data

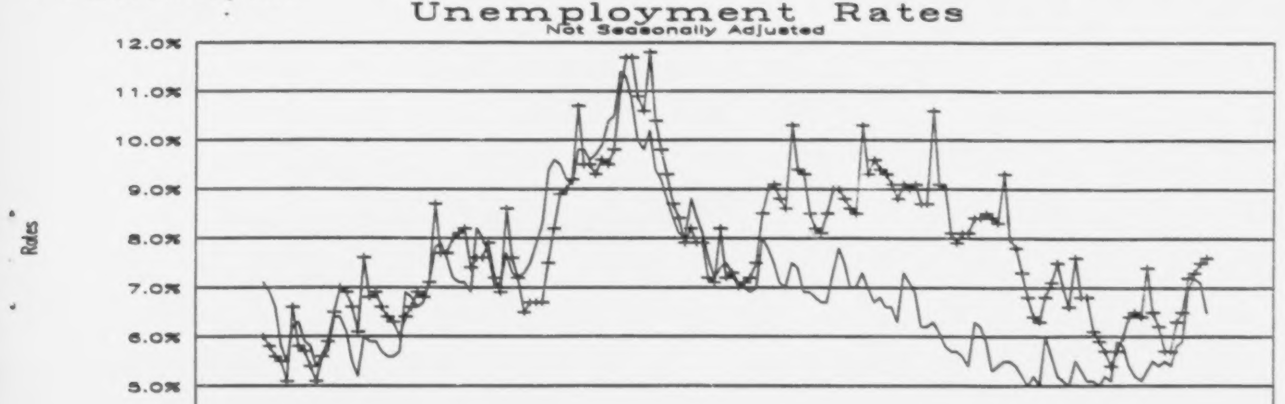
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 7
N.M., Albuq., Santa Fe MSA Tables 8
Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI 11
Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rates 12
Nonfarm Employment Index & Growth Rate 13

Economic News

National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S. 14
Unemployment Compensation Statistics 16
Special Article: N.M. Char. of U.I. 18
Area Economic Activity 24
Special Article: N.M. Personal Income 28
N.M. 1990 CPS Annual Averages 35

Miscellaneous Items

Glossary of Terms 36
New Publications Listing 38
Labor Service Center Directory 39



NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate rose one-tenth of a point to 7.6 percent this April. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.5 percent in April, down from 7.1 percent in March 1991 and contrary to the recent pattern of increases. Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 53,700 in April, up from 45,800 in April 1990 - a 17.2 percent increase. The rate of increase in unemployment has been falling since earlier this year - the increase was 28.4 percent in January 1991. The level of unemployment has been increasing on an over-the-year basis since November 1990 and is now 7,900 higher than one year ago. Looking back over the last decade, New Mexico unemployment rose on an over-the-year basis from March 1980 to July 1981, between January 1982 and September 1983, and from January 1985 to June 1987.

Evidence of increased joblessness is also provided by New Mexico Department of Labor data on unemployment insurance (U.I.) claims. The number of unemployed New Mexicans receiving U.I. benefits rose to 15,065 in April 1991, from 11,480 in April 1990. The proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment insurance has been rising in tandem with the number of unemployed, and is now at 28.1 percent. New Mexicans filing new claims for U.I. in April 1991 numbered 6,168, up from 4,847 in April of 1990. Recent increases in U.I. initial claims have continued into May, indicating that improvement in the unemployment situation is still over the horizon.

New Mexico posted a decline of 5,700 persons employed or -0.9 percent since April 1990, according to the household survey. The national decline in total employment by this measure was -0.6 percentage point, somewhat less severe than in New Mexico. Total employment has been undergoing a downward trend on an over-the-year basis since September 1990. This can be compared to the 1980 contraction, in which household employment fell for seven months on an over-the-year basis, and 1981-82, in which household employment fell for six months.

Each employment slowdown manifests its own mix of problem and strong sectors. 1980 employment estimates were impacted by substantial declines in the construction and trade sectors, while the 1981-82 contraction was led by a decline in all three goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing). The current slowdown is being led by falling employment in construction, transportation, communications & utilities and finance, insurance & real estate, as well as drastic slowing of growth rates for manufacturing, trade and services.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	702,100	702,700	699,900	- 600	+2,200
Employment	648,400	650,000	654,100	-1,600	-5,700
Unemployment	53,700	52,700	45,800	+1,000	+7,900
Rate	7.6%	7.5%	6.5%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate stayed at 5.8 percent in April 1991, identical to March 1991, but up by half of a percentage point from the April 1990 rate. The estimate of unemployed persons in Albuquerque is now 1,300 higher than one year ago, an increase of 9.4 percent. Unemployment statewide rose by 17.2 percent over the same period.

Albuquerque's level of unemployment has now been rising on an over-the year basis for six months. In comparison, unemployment rose for twelve months on an over-the-year basis during the slowdown of 1986-87, and for twenty months during 1982-3. Albuquerque unemployment also showed large over-the-year increases between January 1979 and April 1981, with increases as large as 46 percent in October 1980 and 37 percent in November 1980.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are consistent with the April over-the-year unemployment increase, as the count of recipients in Albuquerque was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 3,300 to 4,365 (+32.3 percent). New U.I. claims in April were up 17 percent or 242 claims over April 1990. The trend of increasing initial claims has continued, although the rate of increase is slowing, into May.

The over-the-year change in Albuquerque total employment was a minus 2,400, a 1 percent decrease. Total employment has been contracting on an over-the-year basis since August 1990. Looking back at employment trends over the last decade, Albuquerque total employment increased except for decreases during all of 1980 and a few isolated months in 1987 and 1988.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	263,400	263,000	264,500	+ 400	-1,100
Employment	248,200	247,800	250,600	+ 400	-2,400
Unemployment	15,200	15,200	13,900	0	+1,300
Rate	5.8%	5.8%	5.3%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,700	650,000	52,700	7.5%
APR.	702,100	648,400	53,700	7.6%
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-600	-1,600	1,000	0.1
YEAR AGO	2,200	-5,700	7,900	1.1
2 YRS. AGO	8,100	3,000	5,100	0.6
3 YRS. AGO	15,300	19,800	-4,000	-0.8
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.1%	-0.2%	1.9%	
YEAR AGO	0.3%	-0.9%	17.2%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.2%	0.5%	10.5%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.3%	3.1%	-6.9%	

UNITED STATES
(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,011	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.	124,727	116,678	8,049	6.5%
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	284	1,039	-755	-0.6
YEAR AGO	911	-681	1,592	1.3
2 YRS. AGO	2,151	331	1,820	1.4
3 YRS. AGO	4,463	2,773	1,690	1.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.2%	0.9%	-8.6%	
YEAR AGO	0.7%	-0.6%	24.7%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.8%	0.3%	29.2%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.7%	2.4%	26.6%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

(PREL.) MARCH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	(PREL.) MARCH 1991	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
MICHIGAN	1	11.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	2	10.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	3	10.3%
MAINE	4	8.9%
MONTANA	5	8.8%
MISSISSIPPI	6	8.7%
RHODE ISLAND	7	8.5%
ALASKA	8	8.4%
ARKANSAS	9	8.0%
CALIFORNIA	10	7.7%
IDAHO	11	7.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	11	7.6%
OHIO	11	7.6%
KENTUCKY	14	7.5%
NEW MEXICO	15	7.4%
ALABAMA	15	7.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	7.4%
INDIANA	18	7.3%
VERMONT	19	7.2%
ILLINIOS	20	7.1%
NEW YORK	20	7.1%
NEW JERSEY	22	7.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	23	6.9%
FLORIDA	23	6.9%
DELAWARE	23	6.9%
WASHINGTON	23	6.9%
MISSOURI	27	6.7%
WISCONSIN	27	6.7%
OKLAHOMA	27	6.7%
TENNESSEE	27	6.7%
COLORADO	31	6.4%
TEXAS	31	6.4%
OREGON	33	6.3%
VIRGINIA	34	6.2%
LOUISIANA	34	6.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34	6.2%
NEVADA	37	6.1%
WYOMING	37	6.1%
MARYLAND	39	6.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	5.7%
CONNECTICUT	40	5.7%
MINNESOTA	40	5.7%
GEORGIA	43	5.6%
IOWA	44	5.5%
ARIZONA	45	4.9%
KANSAS	45	4.9%
UTAH	47	4.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	48	4.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	49	4.3%
NEBRASKA	50	2.8%
HAWAII	51	2.6%

	REVISED MARCH 1990	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
ALASKA	1	8.0%
RHODE ISLAND	2	7.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	3	7.7%
MICHIGAN	4	7.6%
ARKANSAS	5	7.3%
MISSISSIPPI	5	7.3%
ALABAMA	7	6.9%
IDAHO	7	6.9%
WYOMING	9	6.5%
LOUISIANA	10	6.4%
NEW MEXICO	10	6.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12	6.3%
KENTUCKY	12	6.3%
INDIANA	14	6.0%
MISSOURI	15	5.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	15	5.9%
OHIO	15	5.9%
ILLINIOS	15	5.9%
MAINE	19	5.8%
MONTANA	20	5.7%
OREGON	20	5.7%
TEXAS	20	5.7%
OKLAHOMA	23	5.6%
MINNESOTA	24	5.5%
COLORADO	24	5.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	5.5%
NEW YORK	27	5.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	27	5.3%
CONNECTICUT	27	5.3%
CALIFORNIA	27	5.3%
WASHINGTON	31	5.2%
ARIZONA	31	5.2%
UTAH	33	5.1%
TENNESSEE	33	5.1%
WISCONSIN	35	5.0%
FLORIDA	35	5.0%
NEVADA	37	4.9%
NEW JERSEY	37	4.9%
VERMONT	37	4.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	40	4.8%
IOWA	41	4.7%
DELAWARE	41	4.7%
GEORGIA	43	4.6%
KANSAS	44	4.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	44	4.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	46	4.2%
VIRGINIA	47	4.0%
MARYLAND	48	3.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	49	3.6%
HAWAII	50	3.1%
NEBRASKA	51	2.4%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY APRIL 1991				REVISED MARCH 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	702,123	648,417	53,706	7.6%	702,644	649,992	52,652	7.5%	-521	-1,575	1,054	-0.1%	-0.2%	2.0%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	263,371	248,154	15,217	5.8%	262,965	247,782	15,183	5.8%	406	372	34	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,212	54,292	4,920	8.3%	59,307	54,003	5,304	8.9%	-95	289	-384	-0.2%	0.5%	-7.2%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	70,885	67,748	3,137	4.4%	70,622	67,679	2,943	4.2%	263	69	194	0.4%	0.1%	6.6%
Catron	1,287	1,053	234	18.2%	1,288	1,042	246	19.1%	-1	11	-12	-0.1%	1.1%	-4.9%
Chaves	23,534	22,203	1,331	5.7%	23,853	22,353	1,500	6.3%	-319	-150	-169	-1.3%	-0.7%	-11.3%
Cibola	8,830	7,559	1,271	14.4%	8,903	7,679	1,224	13.7%	-73	-120	47	-0.8%	-1.6%	3.8%
Colfax	6,072	5,408	664	10.9%	6,084	5,539	545	9.0%	-12	-131	119	-0.2%	-2.4%	21.8%
Curry	16,244	15,176	1,068	6.6%	16,296	15,212	1,084	6.7%	-52	-36	-16	-0.3%	-0.2%	-1.5%
De Baca	930	842	88	9.5%	954	866	88	9.2%	-24	-24	0	-2.5%	-2.8%	0.0%
Eddy	19,664	18,242	1,422	7.2%	19,617	18,322	1,295	6.6%	47	-80	127	0.2%	-0.4%	9.8%
Grant	10,246	9,405	841	8.2%	10,314	9,439	875	8.5%	-68	-34	-34	-0.7%	-0.4%	-3.9%
Guadalupe	1,697	1,496	201	11.8%	1,712	1,499	213	12.4%	-15	-3	-12	-0.9%	-0.2%	-5.6%
Harding	314	269	45	14.3%	329	279	50	15.2%	-15	-10	-5	-4.6%	-3.6%	-10.0%
Hidalgo	2,616	2,520	96	3.7%	2,638	2,543	95	3.6%	-22	-23	1	-0.8%	-0.9%	1.1%
Lea	21,394	20,252	1,142	5.3%	21,444	20,317	1,127	5.3%	-50	-65	15	-0.2%	-0.3%	1.3%
Lincoln	6,375	5,899	476	7.5%	6,304	5,817	487	7.7%	71	82	-11	1.1%	1.4%	-2.3%
Luna	6,331	4,945	1,386	21.9%	6,306	5,018	1,288	20.4%	25	-73	98	0.4%	-1.5%	7.6%
McKinley	18,128	16,054	2,074	11.4%	18,246	16,214	2,032	11.1%	-118	-160	42	-0.6%	-1.0%	2.1%
Mora	1,353	875	478	35.3%	1,351	896	455	33.7%	2	-21	23	0.1%	-2.3%	5.1%
Otero	18,581	16,875	1,706	9.2%	18,734	17,056	1,678	9.0%	-153	-181	28	-0.8%	-1.1%	1.7%
Quay	4,453	4,111	342	7.7%	4,505	4,160	345	7.7%	-52	-49	-3	-1.2%	-1.2%	-0.9%
Rio Arriba	14,079	11,391	2,688	19.1%	14,020	11,469	2,551	18.2%	59	-78	137	0.4%	-0.7%	5.4%
Roosevelt	7,907	7,570	337	4.3%	7,930	7,609	321	4.0%	-23	-39	16	-0.3%	-0.5%	5.0%
Sandoval	30,358	28,160	2,198	7.2%	30,645	28,409	2,236	7.3%	-287	-249	-38	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.7%
San Juan	35,860	31,733	4,127	11.5%	35,561	31,944	3,617	10.2%	299	-211	510	0.8%	-0.7%	14.1%
San Miguel	9,969	8,824	1,145	11.5%	10,200	8,961	1,239	12.1%	-231	-137	-94	-2.3%	-1.5%	-7.6%
Sierra	2,734	2,540	194	7.1%	2,735	2,541	194	7.1%	-1	-1	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Socorro	6,077	5,640	437	7.2%	6,118	5,631	487	8.0%	-41	9	-50	-0.7%	0.2%	-10.3%
Taos	11,365	9,023	2,342	20.6%	11,241	9,474	1,767	15.7%	124	-451	575	1.1%	-4.8%	32.5%
Torrance	3,872	3,511	361	9.3%	3,860	3,489	371	9.6%	12	22	-10	0.3%	0.6%	-2.7%
Union	1,931	1,835	96	5.0%	1,992	1,856	136	6.8%	-61	-21	-40	-3.1%	-1.1%	-29.4%
Valencia	16,454	14,812	1,642	10.0%	16,570	14,894	1,676	10.1%	-116	-82	-34	-0.7%	-0.6%	-2.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY APRIL 1991				REVISED APRIL 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	702,123	648,417	53,706	7.6%	699,856	654,066	45,790	6.5%	2,267	-5,649	7,916	0.3%	-0.9%	17.3%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	263,371	248,154	15,217	5.8%	264,533	250,646	13,887	5.2%	-1,162	-2,492	1,330	-0.4%	-1.0%	9.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,212	54,292	4,920	8.3%	58,747	54,498	4,249	7.2%	465	-206	671	0.8%	-0.4%	15.8%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	70,885	67,748	3,137	4.4%	69,345	67,036	2,309	3.3%	1,540	712	828	2.2%	1.1%	35.9%
Catron	1,287	1,053	234	18.2%	1,258	1,068	190	15.1%	29	-15	44	2.3%	-1.4%	23.2%
Chaves	23,534	22,203	1,331	5.7%	23,984	22,783	1,201	5.0%	-450	-580	130	-1.9%	-2.5%	10.8%
Cibola	8,830	7,559	1,271	14.4%	8,777	7,756	1,021	11.6%	53	-197	250	0.6%	-2.5%	24.5%
Colfax	6,072	5,408	664	10.9%	6,103	5,608	495	8.1%	-31	-200	169	-0.5%	-3.6%	34.1%
Curry	16,244	15,176	1,068	6.6%	16,577	15,554	1,023	6.2%	-333	-378	45	-2.0%	-2.4%	4.4%
De Baca	930	842	88	9.5%	1,032	957	75	7.3%	-102	-115	13	-9.9%	-12.0%	17.3%
Eddy	19,664	18,242	1,422	7.2%	20,310	18,838	1,472	7.2%	-646	-596	-50	-3.2%	-3.2%	-3.4%
Grant	10,246	9,405	841	8.2%	10,741	9,835	906	8.4%	-495	-430	-65	-4.6%	-4.4%	-7.2%
Guadalupe	1,697	1,496	201	11.8%	1,686	1,490	196	11.6%	11	6	5	0.7%	0.4%	2.6%
Harding	314	269	45	14.3%	418	349	69	16.5%	-104	-80	-24	-24.9%	-22.9%	-34.8%
Hidalgo	2,616	2,520	96	3.7%	2,731	2,571	160	5.9%	-115	-51	-64	-4.2%	-2.0%	-40.0%
Lea	21,394	20,252	1,142	5.3%	21,396	20,183	1,213	5.7%	-2	69	-71	0.0%	0.3%	-5.9%
Lincoln	6,375	5,899	476	7.5%	6,396	6,014	382	6.0%	-21	-115	94	-0.3%	-1.9%	24.6%
Luna	6,331	4,945	1,386	21.9%	6,061	5,161	900	14.8%	270	-216	486	4.5%	-4.2%	54.0%
McKinley	18,128	16,054	2,074	11.4%	18,312	16,716	1,596	8.7%	-184	-662	478	-1.0%	-4.0%	29.9%
Mora	1,353	875	478	35.3%	1,289	965	324	25.1%	64	-90	154	5.0%	-9.3%	47.5%
Otero	18,581	16,875	1,706	9.2%	18,748	17,328	1,420	7.6%	-167	-453	286	-0.9%	-2.6%	20.1%
Quay	4,453	4,111	342	7.7%	4,792	4,456	336	7.0%	-339	-345	6	-7.1%	-7.7%	1.8%
Rio Arriba	14,079	11,391	2,688	19.1%	13,952	11,744	2,208	15.8%	127	-353	480	0.9%	-3.0%	21.7%
Roosevelt	7,907	7,570	337	4.3%	8,072	7,763	309	3.8%	-165	-193	28	-2.0%	-2.5%	9.1%
Sandoval	30,358	28,160	2,198	7.2%	28,640	26,866	1,774	6.2%	1,718	1,294	424	6.0%	4.8%	23.9%
San Juan	35,860	31,733	4,127	11.5%	34,466	31,408	3,058	8.9%	1,394	325	1,069	4.0%	1.0%	35.0%
San Miguel	9,969	8,824	1,145	11.5%	9,988	9,036	952	9.5%	-19	-212	193	-0.2%	-2.3%	20.3%
Sierra	2,734	2,540	194	7.1%	2,851	2,709	142	5.0%	-117	-169	52	-4.1%	-6.2%	36.6%
Socorro	6,077	5,640	437	7.2%	6,156	5,715	441	7.2%	-79	-75	-4	-1.3%	-1.3%	-0.9%
Taos	11,365	9,023	2,342	20.6%	10,487	8,653	1,834	17.5%	878	370	508	8.4%	4.3%	27.7%
Torrance	3,872	3,511	361	9.3%	3,787	3,480	307	8.1%	85	31	54	2.2%	0.9%	17.6%
Union	1,931	1,835	96	5.0%	2,135	2,052	83	3.9%	-204	-217	13	-9.6%	-10.6%	15.7%
Valencia	16,454	14,812	1,642	10.0%	16,086	14,828	1,258	7.8%	368	-16	384	2.3%	-0.1%	30.5%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

New Mexico nonagricultural employment rose slightly in April according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly survey of employers. The gain of 1,600 jobs was equally divided between the goods producing and service producing sectors.

In the goods producing sector, construction gained 1,100 jobs while manufacturing lost 300 as a result of plant closures and decreased economic activity in lumber and wood products. Mining employment was unchanged over the month. In the service producing sector, trade (mostly eating and drinking places) and services (primarily health and business services) added employment, while government and transportation, communication & public utilities (TCPU) contracted slightly, resulting in a net gain of 800 jobs.

Nonfarm employment is now up by 4,300 jobs from last year, a 0.7 percent growth rate. New Mexico's job growth rate has been on the decline since late 1989. A similar trend, except to a greater degree, is apparent at the national level. The national economy has posted overall nonfarm job losses on an annual basis since February 1991.

In New Mexico, mining is reporting moderate over-the-year job gains, primarily due to increased economic activity in oil and gas extraction, and construction is now up by approximately two percent over the year. On the other hand, manufacturing is showing no growth because of plant closures in lumber products, along with layoffs in transportation equipment and textile goods. Employment growth in manufacturing (which had been growing at around 6 percent just two years ago) has been declining since early 1989 and even dipped into the loss column twice in the second half of 1990. Trade and services are continuing to post employment gains on an annual basis; however, their rate of growth also continue to decline. TCPU and finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) are both losing jobs, at annual rates of slightly over one percent each. Government employment is approximately 1,000 below last April, because of the large number of temporary census workers on last year's federal payroll and employment declines at state supported universities.

At the national level, total nonagricultural employment is below year ago levels for the third consecutive month. Although services, government, TCPU, and FIRE gained employment, these gains were not large enough to offset losses in construction, manufacturing, and trade.

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Albuquerque area increased by 1,500 jobs between March and April, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey. The April level of 246,500 jobs equals the level of one year ago. While the over-the-month gain in total payroll jobs was close to the average gain of recent years, the strength came from a surprising source -- construction. The March-April addition of 700 construction jobs has been matched only once (1986) in the past decade, but it must be noted that this strong showing comes on the heels of the weakest February-March performance in recent history. Other areas of strength in April were eating and drinking places and business services, each displaying increases of 400 jobs, and the "all other services" category, adding 200 jobs, mostly seasonal in amusement and recreation services. Manufacturing showed no movement over the month, but April has not been a consistently strong month for manufacturing historically.

The April employment increase, while modest by historical standards, was sufficient to erase the over-the-year deficit that existed last month. In particular, the construction deficit was cut by two-thirds. Were it not for the fact that a year ago there were nearly 500 temporary census takers on the Federal government payroll, this April's level would otherwise represent a small over-the-year gain. In this regard, two major industrial groups appear to be carrying the whole economy. Business services, which includes the rapidly expanding temporary employment industry, and health services together show over-the-year growth sufficient to offset the job losses of all other industrial divisions combined. Within trade, reasonably strong growth in eating and drinking places has been undermined by large declines in general merchandise and food stores, as firms in these industries strive to cut costs in a sternly competitive environment. Manufacturing is slipping marginally compared to year ago levels as a result of recent weakness in nondurable goods. Government over-the-year changes should be negative throughout this summer because of last summer's "census bubble"; but if April's performance is signalling a rebound for construction, that industry could in a few months achieve parity with 1990 in over-the-year comparisons.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM APR 1991	REVISED MAR 1991	REVISED APR 1990	APR CHANGE FROM MAR 1991	APR CHANGE FROM APR 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	579,000	577,400	574,700	1,600	4,300
GOODS PRODUCING	87,600	86,800	86,600	800	1,000
SERVICE PRODUCING	491,400	490,600	488,100	800	3,300
MINING	15,800	15,800	15,400	0	400
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,600	9,600	9,200	0	400
CONSTRUCTION	29,300	28,200	28,700	1,100	600
MANUFACTURING	42,500	42,800	42,500	-300	0
DURABLE GOODS	29,400	29,700	29,200	-300	200
Lumber & Wood Products	2,400	2,600	2,600	-200	-200
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,400	6,500	6,100	-100	300
Transportation Equipment	5,400	5,500	5,600	-100	-200
Other Durable Goods	12,400	12,300	12,100	100	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,100	13,100	13,300	0	-200
Food & Kindred Products	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,600	6,700	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,700	29,000	29,100	-300	-400
TRANSPORTATION	13,900	14,100	14,000	-200	-100
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,800	0	-300
Trucking & Warehousing	7,200	7,200	7,000	0	200
Other Transportation	5,200	5,400	5,200	-200	0
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,800	14,900	15,100	-100	-300
Communication	6,300	6,300	6,400	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,500	8,600	8,700	-100	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	136,400	135,500	134,700	900	1,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,400	24,400	24,300	0	100
Durable Goods	14,200	14,100	14,000	100	200
Nondurable Goods	10,200	10,300	10,300	-100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	112,000	111,100	110,400	900	1,600
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,300	4,100	4,200	200	100
General Merchandise Stores	12,700	12,700	12,500	0	200
Food Stores	15,600	15,600	15,500	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,300	14,200	14,100	100	200
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,200	5,100	0	100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	42,600	42,000	42,000	600	600
Miscellaneous Retail	12,800	12,800	12,500	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	25,800	25,800	26,100	0	-300
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,200	10,600	0	-400
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Real Estate	5,600	5,600	5,600	0	0
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
SERVICES	148,300	147,900	145,000	400	3,300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,800	11,700	11,600	100	200
Personal Services	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
Business Services	22,500	22,100	22,000	400	500
Health Services	35,700	35,300	33,900	400	1,800
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100
Educational Services	6,300	6,300	6,300	0	0
Social Services	9,300	9,300	9,100	0	200
Membership Organizations	10,400	10,400	10,200	0	200
Engineering & Management Services	24,300	24,400	24,300	-100	0
Other Services	17,500	17,900	17,200	-400	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	152,200	152,400	153,200	-200	-1,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	32,400	32,400	33,000	0	-600
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	119,800	120,000	120,200	-200	-400
State Government 2/	53,400	53,500	54,300	-100	-900
Universities	23,700	23,700	25,700	0	-2,000
Local Government	66,400	66,500	65,900	-100	500
Schools	41,400	41,600	40,800	-200	600

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM APR 1991	REVISED MAR 1991	REVISED APR 1990	APR CHANGE FROM MAR 1991	APR CHANGE FROM APR 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	246,500	245,000	246,500	1,500	0
GOODS PRODUCING	33,100	32,400	34,200	700	-1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING	213,400	212,600	212,300	800	1,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	12,500	11,800	13,000	700	-500
MANUFACTURING	20,600	20,600	21,200	0	-600
Durable Goods	14,600	14,600	15,100	0	-500
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,000	6,100	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,800	12,700	0	100
Transportation	7,100	7,100	6,900	0	200
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	60,100	59,700	60,500	400	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,100	14,200	14,300	-100	-200
Durable Goods	9,200	9,200	9,300	0	-100
Nondurable Goods	4,900	5,000	5,000	-100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	46,000	45,500	46,200	500	-200
General Merchandise Stores	4,800	4,800	5,200	0	-400
Food Stores	4,900	4,900	5,200	0	-300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	19,100	18,700	18,600	400	500
Other Retail Trade	12,300	12,200	12,300	100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,800	13,900	14,100	-100	-300
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,600	0	-400
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,700	4,500	-100	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
SERVICES	76,400	75,800	74,500	600	1,900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,700	3,600	3,600	100	100
Personal Services	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Business Services	14,300	13,900	13,400	400	900
Health Services	17,400	17,400	16,400	0	1,000
Social Services	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100
Membership Organizations	3,100	3,100	3,300	0	-200
Engineering & Management Services	16,900	17,000	17,100	-100	-200
Other Services	14,000	13,800	13,900	200	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50,300	50,400	50,500	-100	-200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,800	13,800	14,200	0	-400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,500	36,600	36,300	-100	200
State Government 2/	14,300	14,400	14,000	-100	300
Local Government	22,200	22,200	22,300	0	-100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	APR CHANGE FROM	
LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	APR	MAR	APR	MAR	APR
	1991	1991	1990	1991	1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	44,900	44,700	44,550	200	350
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,550	5,700	0	-150
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,350	39,150	38,850	200	500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,100	2,100	2,200	0	-100
MANUFACTURING	3,450	3,450	3,500	0	-50
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Nondurable Goods	1,950	1,950	2,000	0	-50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,600	1,650	1,650	-50	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,200	9,050	8,950	150	250
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	900	900	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,300	8,150	8,050	150	250
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	1,050	0	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,100	1,100	50	50
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,000	5,900	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,550	1,550	1,650	0	-100
SERVICES	8,200	8,100	7,800	100	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,800	18,800	18,800	0	0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,600	4,600	4,800	0	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,200	14,200	14,000	0	200
State Government	7,800	7,800	7,900	0	-100
Local Government	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	APR CHANGE FROM	
SANTA FE MSA	APR	MAR	APR	MAR	APR
(SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	1991	1991	1990	1991	1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	60,850	60,500	59,600	350	1,250
GOODS PRODUCING	4,750	4,650	4,950	100	-200
SERVICE PRODUCING	56,100	55,850	54,650	250	1,450
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,900	2,800	3,100	100	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,850	1,850	1,850	0	0
Durable Goods	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	650	650	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,900	11,600	11,550	300	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,800	10,500	10,500	300	300
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	4,700	4,400	4,400	300	300
Other Retail Trade	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0
SERVICES	16,500	16,300	15,800	200	700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,200	2,000	2,000	200	200
Health Services	3,900	3,800	3,600	100	300
Other Services	10,400	10,500	10,200	-100	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,400	24,650	24,000	-250	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,600	1,550	1,800	50	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,800	23,100	22,200	-300	600
State Government 3/	18,200	18,500	17,700	-300	500
Local Government	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR 1991	MAR 1991	APR 1990	APR 1991	MAR 1991	APR 1990	APR 1991	MAR 1991	APR 1990
MINING	$578.91	$571.33	$569.16	45.8	45.2	44.5	12.64	12.64	12.79
CONSTRUCTION	$435.76	$429.63	$445.96	39.4	39.2	39.5	11.06	10.96	11.29
MANUFACTURING	$376.51	$373.58	$358.89	39.8	40.3	39.7	9.46	9.27	9.04
Durable Goods	$402.05	$396.20	$367.83	40.9	41.4	40.2	9.83	9.57	9.15
Nondurable Goods	$316.94	$321.68	$339.40	37.2	37.8	38.7	8.52	8.51	8.77
COMMUNICATIONS	$463.94	$498.58	$615.33	35.2	37.8	43.0	13.18	13.19	14.31
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$628.58	$654.86	$645.92	43.5	44.7	44.7	14.45	14.65	14.45
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$221.19	$217.86	$210.22	30.3	30.3	30.6	7.30	7.19	6.87
Wholesale Trade	$352.69	$343.15	$338.01	36.7	36.7	36.7	9.61	9.35	9.21
Retail Trade	$194.30	$192.56	$184.93	29.0	29.0	29.4	6.70	6.64	6.29
BANKING	$263.78	$256.26	$261.35	37.1	36.4	39.3	7.11	7.04	6.65

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	APR 1991	MAR 1991	APR 1990	APR 1991	MAR 1991	APR 1990	APR 1991	MAR 1991	APR 1990
MANUFACTURING	$386.72	$390.17	$351.90	40.2	40.6	39.1	9.62	9.61	9.00
Durable Goods	$430.86	$432.65	$377.91	42.2	42.5	38.8	10.21	10.18	9.74
Nondurable Goods	$298.29	$304.98	$297.31	36.2	36.7	39.8	8.24	8.31	7.47

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

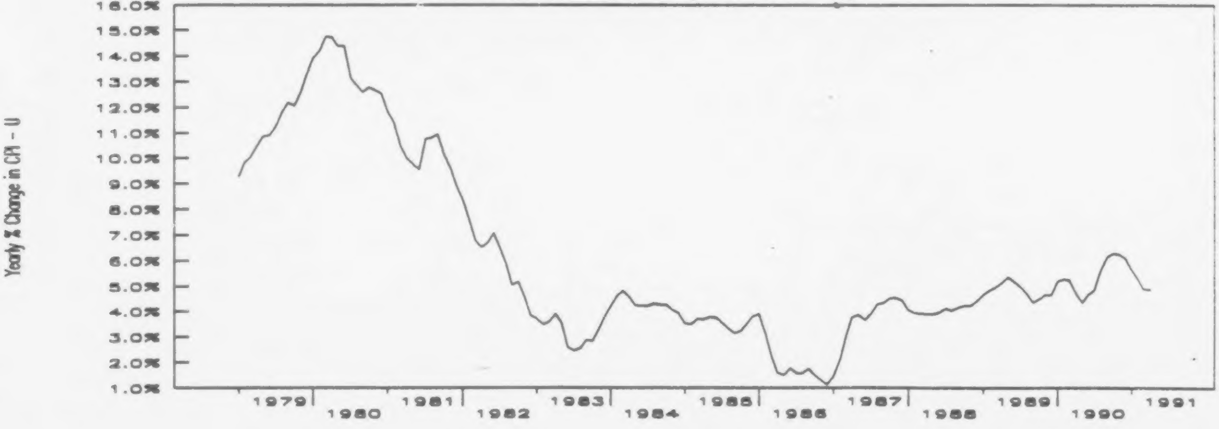
	Apr. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1990	PERCENT CHANGE Mar '91-Apr '91	PERCENT CHANGE Apr '90-Apr '91
CPI-U	135.2	135.0	128.9	0.1%	4.9%
CPI-W	133.3	133.0	127.3	0.2%	4.7%

**CPI-U – All Urban Consumers* **CPI-W – Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI — U)

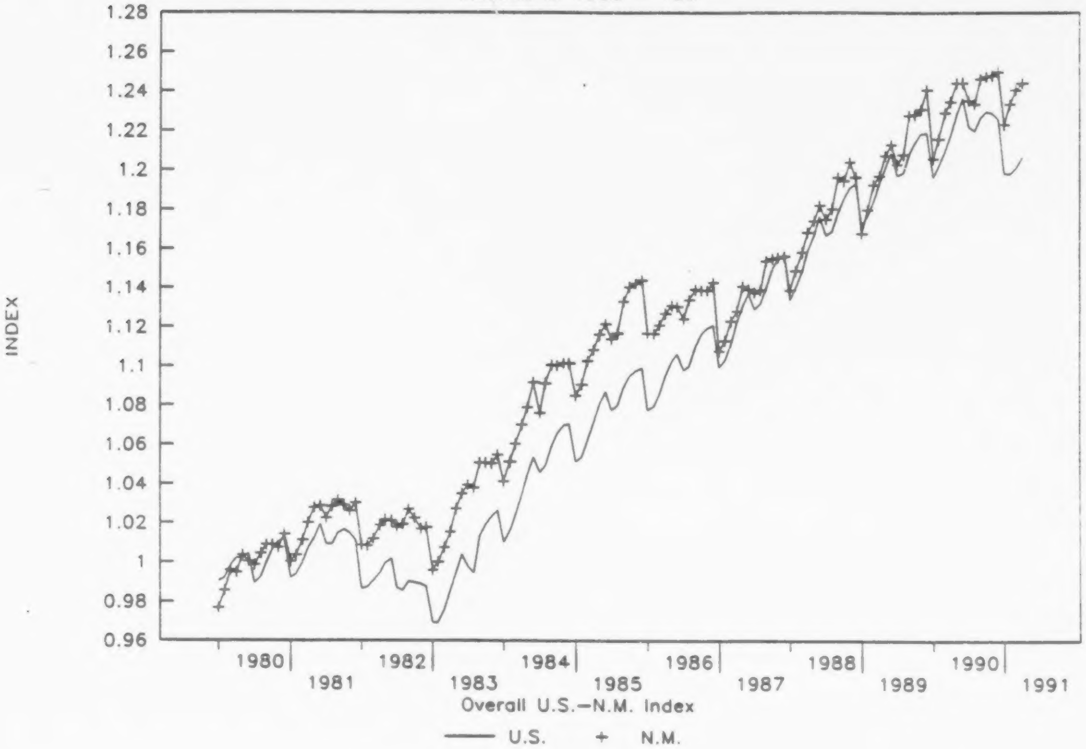


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

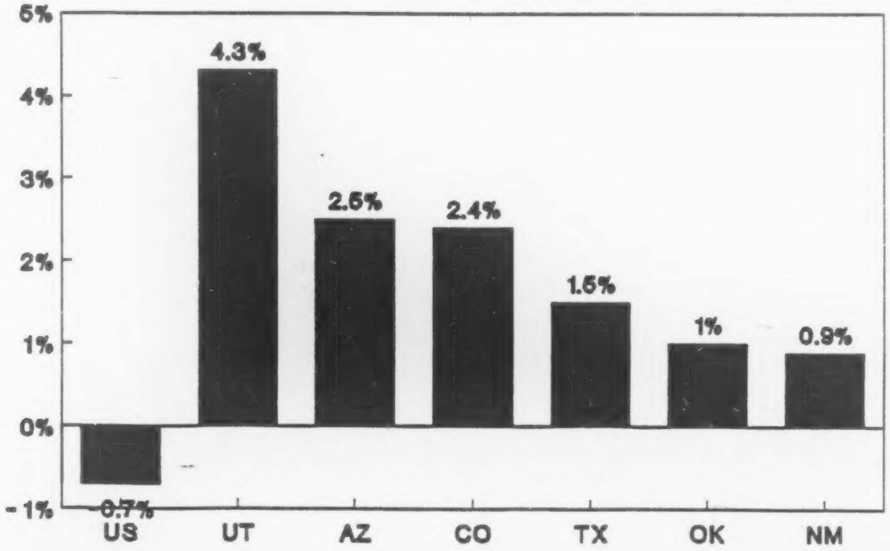
STATE	RANKING	MARCH 1990	(PREL.) MARCH 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEBRASKA	1	716.9	751.0	34.1	4.8%
IDAHO	2	372.8	390.3	17.5	4.7%
UTAH	3	707.5	737.7	30.2	4.3%
NEVADA	4	606.3	631.2	24.9	4.1%
LOUISIANA	5	1,567.2	1,614.4	47.2	3.0%
WASHINGTON	6	2,108.1	2,169.7	61.6	2.9%
ARKANSAS	6	911.7	937.9	26.2	2.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	8	279.9	287.7	7.8	2.8%
ARIZONA	9	1,489.7	1,527.2	37.5	2.5%
COLORADO	10	1,502.6	1,538.5	35.9	2.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	11	259.4	265.2	5.8	2.2%
ALASKA	12	225.6	230.3	4.7	2.1%
HAWAII	13	525.1	535.7	10.6	2.0%
WYOMING	14	190.2	193.9	3.7	1.9%
OREGON	15	1,224.4	1,243.9	19.5	1.6%
TEXAS	16	6,989.5	7,093.4	103.9	1.5%
KENTUCKY	16	1,454.9	1,476.2	21.3	1.5%
IOWA	18	1,203.3	1,220.7	17.4	1.4%
MONTANA	19	288.6	292.3	3.7	1.3%
OKLAHOMA	20	1,183.9	1,195.4	11.5	1.0%
KANSAS	20	1,080.4	1,090.8	10.4	1.0%
ALABAMA	20	1,615.6	1,631.0	15.4	1.0%
NEW MEXICO	23	572.1	577.1	5.0	0.9%
WISCONSIN	24	2,236.0	2,253.4	17.4	0.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	25	1,533.6	1,544.9	11.3	0.7%
MISSISSIPPI	26	928.6	933.5	4.9	0.5%
OHIO	27	4,819.8	4,838.7	18.9	0.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	28	621.0	622.5	1.5	0.2%
ILLINOIS	29	5,228.4	5,235.6	7.2	0.1%
CALIFORNIA	29	12,822.8	12,834.4	11.6	0.1%
MINNESOTA	31	2,086.8	2,087.4	0.6	0.0%
INDIANA	32	2,491.9	2,489.4	−2.5	−0.1%
TENNESSEE	33	2,175.4	2,169.0	−6.4	−0.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	34	5,144.8	5,125.6	−19.2	−0.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	34	688.6	685.9	−2.7	−0.4%
MARYLAND	34	2,160.8	2,151.5	−9.3	−0.4%
FLORIDA	37	5,445.9	5,421.1	−24.8	−0.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	37	3,109.7	3,092.9	−16.8	−0.5%
MISSOURI	39	2,323.3	2,309.6	−13.7	−0.6%
GEORGIA	40	2,978.9	2,946.0	−32.9	−1.1%
DELAWARE	41	345.4	341.4	−4.0	−1.2%
VIRGINIA	42	2,881.9	2,839.3	−42.6	−1.5%
NEW YORK	43	8,185.4	8,027.6	−157.8	−1.9%
CONNECTICUT	44	1,637.6	1,604.8	−32.8	−2.0%
NEW JERSEY	44	3,650.7	3,576.2	−74.5	−2.0%
MICHIGAN	46	3,928.2	3,816.0	−112.2	−2.9%
VERMONT	46	257.6	250.1	−7.5	−2.9%
RHODE ISLAND	48	449.9	436.2	−13.7	−3.0%
MAINE	49	525.2	507.2	−18.0	−3.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	507.2	482.9	−24.3	−4.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	2,989.3	2,842.2	−147.1	−4.9%

1/ Numbers are in thousands



Nonfarm Employment U.S.–N.M.

Indexed to 1980 = 100



NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES

MARCH 1990 TO (PREL.) MARCH 1991

MONTHLY NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

April 1991

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On May 3, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that nonagricultural employment declined in April while the trend toward higher unemployment reversed direction. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, fell from 6.8 percent in March to 6.5 percent in April (seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate, which may be a more reliable indicator currently, for all workers was 5.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990 and 6.4% in the first quarter of 1991. The number of persons not in the labor force had increased from 63.772 million in the fourth quarter of 1990 to 64.099 million in the first quarter of 1991.

Nonfarm employment (jobs), as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 124,000 in April, as the goods-producing sector lost 66,000 jobs and the service-producing sector lost 58,000. Total civilian employment (persons employed), as measured by the survey of households, rose by 644,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The household survey measures the number of persons employed on a place of residence basis, while the survey of nonfarm businesses measures jobs on a place of work basis.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) increased by three-tenths of a percentage point to 62.3 percent in April. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 125.672 million, and the labor force participation rate for the civilian population, 66.4 percent, were both up over the month, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 891,000 for a 0.7 percent rise. Over the same period, the civilian noninstitutional population increased by 1.711 million or by 0.9 percent. The growth rate of the national labor force is not keeping pace with growth in population.

The number of unemployed persons decreased by 298,000 in April to a seasonally adjusted level of 8.274 million as the civilian worker unemployment rate fell from 6.8 to 6.6 percent. Since April 1990, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 1.583 million or by 23.7 percent. Last month the increase over the year was over thirty percent.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for April 1991 shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 6.2 percent, for women 20 and older the rate was 5.5 percent, while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was down 0.6 of a percentage point to 18.1 percent.

The April unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was up by three tenths of a point to 12.6 percent while the rate for Hispanics was down one and three-tenths points to 9.0 percent (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites fell by four-tenths of a point to 5.8 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 644,000 in April to 117.398 million, seasonally adjusted, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the relative strength or weakness of the demand for labor, was up by three-tenths of a point to 62 percent. Persons employed, as measured by the household survey, have fallen by 692,000 over the year or by almost 0.6 percent. The employment-to-population ratio (civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population) has fallen by nine-tenths of a percentage point over the last year. The civilian labor force (125.672 million) was up by 891,000 or 0.7 percent over last April, while the labor force participation rate (66.4 percent) was up by two-tenths of a point over the month but down by one-tenth of a point over the year.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was up by 0.7 week over the month in April to 13.7 weeks - it was 12.1 weeks in April of 1990. The median duration of unemployment was 7.0 week in April - this measure has increased by two full weeks from April 1990. 2.229 million (27.0 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in April 1991, compared to 1.417 million and 21 percent in April 1990.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 54.5 percent in April, down by half a percentage point from the previous month and up by 7.8 percentage points from last April. Job losers totaled 4.528 million in April 1991, as opposed to .987 million job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.053 million) and new entrants (741 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 997,000 in the first quarter of 1991, an increase of 56,000 from the previous quarter and an increase of 210,000 over the past year. This increase in the estimate of discouraged workers is consistent with the pattern of other employment indicators.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 124,000 to 109.162 million in April, following a revised March drop which was 241,000. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 1.015 million or -0.9 percent since last April, with all of the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was up by 76,000 jobs over the year. Large job losses occurred in manufacturing (-863,000), construction (-485,000) and trade (-438,000) since April 1990.

The decline in manufacturing employment slowed to 42,000 in April, following a (revised) fall of 93,000 in March. The largest losses over the month took place in the durable goods industries (down 28,000 overall), with losses in such basic industries as fabricated metal products (4,000) industrial machinery and equipment (15,000), and electronic & other electrical equipment (2,000). The striking thing about these declines was that they were less than the last few months - the rate of job loss in manufacturing is clearly slowing.

Construction lost 21,000 jobs in April on a seasonally adjusted basis, as opposed to a loss of 74,000 in March. Construction employment has fallen by 485,000 since April 1990. In the mining sector, there was a 3,000 job loss in April. Oil and gas extraction lost all of the 3,000 jobs. The mining sector seems to be running out of steam.

Service-producing sector employment was down in April, experiencing a seasonally adjusted job loss of 58,000. Retail trade decreased by 39,000 jobs in April, with declines in automotive dealers & service stations, and food stores. Retail trade employment has fallen by 312,000 over the last year. Wholesale trade had its seventh straight monthly decrease in April; employment in wholesale trade is down 126,000 since last April. Health services added another 42,000 jobs in April. Employment in business services increased by 14,000 jobs over March, reversing a trend that had prevailed since last fall.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 1.8 percent of the civilian labor force in April, up by a tenth of a point since March. Job losers are now 3.6 percent of the civilian labor force (down by two-tenths of a point from the March level), while unemployed persons 25 years and older were at 5.4 percent (down, by two-tenths of a point from March) of the labor force 25 years of age and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 6.3 percent, down this month, from 6.5 percent last month and 6.4 percent in February. A variant unemployment rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.1 percent in April, down from 9.3 percent in March and the same as in February. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 9.8 percent in the first quarter of 1991, up from 8.9 in the fourth quarter and 8.3 percent in the third quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	APR. 1991	MAR. 1991	APR. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 1991	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,572	5,323	4,365	249	1,207
Continued Claims	62,060	56,882	46,286	5,178	15,774
# Insured Unemployed *	13,883	14,365	11,627	−482	2,256
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.6	2.8	2.3		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,676	2,677	2,042	−1	634
Final Payments	880	691	774	189	106
Weeks Compensated	49,940	45,130	37,654	4,810	12,286
Net Benefit Payments	$6,469,584	$5,796,061	$4,693,573	$673,523	$1,776,011
Average Weekly Check	$129.55	$128.43	$124.65	$1.12	$4.90

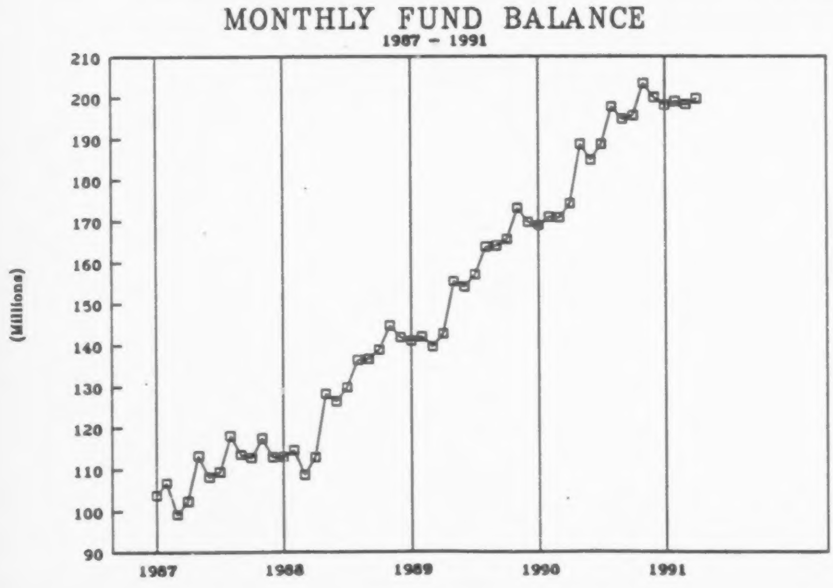
* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Reflecting a seasonal shift in the economy, claims filed under the State UI program rose 4.6 percent or 249 workers from March 1991 levels. In comparison to April 1990, however, claims are up 27.7 percent or 1,207 and, for the first four months of 1991, are running almost 20 percent higher over the same period last year.

During April 1991, the number of insured unemployed per week fell 3.4 percent or 482 individuals, reflecting both an increase in seasonal hirings due to the warmer weather and a rise in the number of benefit exhaustees. As a result, the insured unemployment rate fell to 2.6 percent from 2.8 percent computed for March 1991.

Payments from the New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund totalled approximately $6.5 million during the month, an increase of $670,000 from March 1991 and almost $1.8 million from April 1990. During the four months ending April 1991, over $23.8 million has been paid from the Fund, an increase of $3.7 million or 18.5 percent from the first four months of 1990. As of the end of April 1991, the net balance of the Fund totalled $199.8 million, an increase of $1.5 million from the March 1991 balance and $25.5 million from the end of April 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



APRIL 1991	
Income	$8,576,054
Disbursements	$7,050,263
Cash Reserves	$199,809,684

Many inquiries have been received recently concerning the payment of Extended Benefits in New Mexico. Below is the worksheet used by the Department to determine the payment of EB. When the rate in column 6 equals or exceed 5 percent and the rate in column 9 equals or exceeds 120 percent, Extended Benefits become available for a minimum of thirteen weeks. If, after thirteen weeks, either rate has fallen below their respective threshold, the EB program triggers off. New Mexico has an optional trigger mechanism which allows for the payment of EB if the rate in column 6 equals or exceed six percent; the rate in column 9 does not have to meet the 120 percent minimum. The Extended Benefits program allows for an additional thirteen weeks of benefits to those eligible claimants who have exhausted their 26-week Regular Benefit entitlement. The cost of Extended Benefits is shared on a 50/50 basis between the State and Federal government. The last time New Mexico triggered on EB was in August 1982 just weeks before the effective date of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 which raised the trigger rate from 4 percent to 5 percent. As of May 4, 1991, Extended Benefits were available in Alaska, Rhode Island, Maine, Michigan, Vermont, Massachusetts, Puerto Rico, Oregon, and West Virginia.

Year: 1991 Regular Program – UI Only State: NEW MEXICO

CALCULATION OF EXTENDED BENEFITS "ON" AND "OFF" TRIGGERS

Wk. No.	Week of Unemployment	Number of Insured Unemployed	13-Week Total	13-Week Average	Covered Employment	Rate for Current 13-Week Period	Rate for Corres. 13-Week Period in 2nd Prior Year	Rate for Corres. 13-Week Period in 1st Prior Year	Average Rate for Two Prior Years	Percentage
			Col. 2 + 12 Previous Weeks	Col. 3 / 13	Avg. First Four of Last Six Quarters	(Col. 4 / Col. 5) x 100	Calendar Year 1989	Calendar Year 1990	(Col. 7+ Col. 8) / 2	Col. 6 / Col. 9 x 100
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	01-05	13,099	130,945	10,073	519,166	1.94	2.11	1.92	2.01	96.51
2	01-12	13,258	135,313	10,409	519,166	2.00	2.16	1.95	2.05	97.56
3	01-19	12,857	139,354	10,720	519,166	2.06	2.23	2.02	2.12	97.16
4	01-26	13,719	144,072	11,082	519,166	2.13	2.29	2.07	2.18	97.70
5	02-02	14,035	149,137	11,472	519,166	2.20	2.34	2.14	2.24	98.21
6	02-09	13,762	153,645	11,819	519,166	2.27	2.40	2.18	2.29	99.12
7	02-16	14,206	158,158	12,166	519,166	2.34	2.46	2.24	2.35	99.57
8	02-23	14,006	162,065	12,467	519,166	2.40	2.51	2.27	2.39	100.41
9	03-02	14,379	165,788	12,753	519,166	2.45	2.56	2.32	2.44	100.40
10	03-09	13,695	168,744	12,980	519,166	2.50	2.60	2.35	2.47	101.21
11	03-16	14,365	172,421	13,263	519,166	2.55	2.62	2.38	2.50	102.00
12	03-23	13,519	175,993	13,538	519,166	2.60	2.65	2.41	2.53	102.76
13	03-30	14,592	179,492	13,807	519,166	2.65	2.63	2.43	2.53	104.74
14	04-06	13,288	179,681	13,822	524,606	2.63	2.63	2.39	2.51	104.78
15	04-13	13,883	180,306	13,870	524,606	2.64	2.62	2.40	2.51	105.17
16	04-20	13,213	180,662	13,897	524,606	2.64	2.59	2.37	2.48	106.45
17	04-27	13,701	180,644	13,896	524,606	2.64	2.56	2.36	2.46	107.31
18	05-04	13,152	179,761	13,828	524,606	2.63	2.54	2.31	2.42	108.67
19										

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed:

An Analysis of the April 1991 Data Pattern

Insured unemployment can be defined as those unemployed persons who are receiving unemployment insurance (U.I.) benefits. More specifically, the concept of "insured unemployed" utilized in the tables accompanying this article includes only those New Mexico residents certifying against the New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the week that includes the twelfth of the month. Those New Mexico residents certifying against another state (agent claims) are excluded.

The New Mexico Department of Labor, through its administrative records, obtains an overview of the composition of this segment of the unemployed by sex, ethnicity, duration of unemployment, industry from which the U.I. claim originated, and occupation of the claimant. This information is obtained from all U.I. claimants in the course of filing for U.I. benefits.

The count of insured unemployed has been increasing since the fourth quarter of 1990. Last year in April, the count of insured unemployed was 10,377, and this was declining at a rate of 4.1 percent over the same month one year earlier. (Insured unemployment numbered 10,817 in April 1989.) This year, insured unemployment numbered 12,514 in April, for an increase of 20.6 percent over April 1990.

The insured unemployed (including all resident claims and averaged over the month) represented about 28 percent of total unemployment in April 1991. The ratio of insured unemployment to total estimated unemployment was 22.7 in April 1990 and 22.2 in April 1989, a non-recessionary period. The proportion of the total unemployed receiving unemployment compensation benefits in the state of New Mexico is not significantly different from the proportion in the 1981-82 recession, when the coverage was roughly 30 percent.

The proportion of the insured unemployed who are between the ages of 25 and 44 has risen slightly over the last year, from 64.5 percent to 65.9 percent. This increase in the proportion of prime working-age persons is to be expected at a time in which New Mexico's demand for labor is being adversely affected by a national recession. The proportion of the insured unemployed under the age of 25 fell from 9.9 in 1990 to 9.0 this year.

The level of insured unemployment for men in April 1991 was 24.3 percent higher than in April 1990, while insured unemployment among women has increased by 12.4 percent or by half of the male increase. In 1990, the degree of labor force participation (an index that changes very slowly) among men was 73.9 percent, while that among women was 53.9 percent. The lesser degree of attachment to the labor force indicated by the women's participation ratio may account for the lower level of insured unemployment among women.

The level of insured unemployment for Whites (not Hispanic) has risen by 28.2 percent and that for Hispanics has risen by 9.8 percent. The proportion of White (not Hispanic) to total insured unemployed has risen from 36.6 percent to 38.9 percent in the course of the twelve months between April 1990 and April 1991. During the same twelve month period, Hispanic representation in the insured unemployed has fallen from 51.9 percent in April 1990 to 47.2 percent in April 1991. This drop indicates that Hispanics are more heavily represented in some combination of the age cohorts, industrial classifications and occupational categories that show lesser increases in insured unemployment over April 1991.

The duration of unemployment is a closely watched indicator of the severity of an economic slowdown. The largest increase in the duration of unemployment occurred in those unemployed for between three and four weeks, while the increase for those between 5 and 14 weeks was also dramatic. The largest proportion of the insured unemployed (45 percent) had been unemployed for between 5 and 14 weeks, while those unemployed for 15 weeks or more stood at 24 percent of the total. The percentage unemployed between 1 and 2 weeks was 19 percent and between 3 and 4 weeks was 11 percent. The proportions by duration of unemployment for April 1990 were 20.7 percent for those unemployed for 1-2 weeks, 8.9 percent for those unemployed for 3-4 weeks, 45 percent for those unemployed for between 5-14 weeks and 25 percent for those unemployed for more than 15 weeks. The term structure of the duration of insured unemployment in New Mexico has not been altered by the national recession.

Six of the eight major industrial classifications have seen substantial increases in insured unemployment since last April. The sectors showing increases are manufacturing (up 31.6 percent), "other" (representing agriculture, public administration and those not classifiable by industry) (up 29.9 percent), trade (up 26.5 percent), services (up 18.4 percent), mining (up 18.2 percent), and construction (up 17.2 percent). Insured unemployment in the transportation, communications & public utilities sector was nearly unchanged from last April, while insured unemployment in the finance, insurance & real estate sector declined by 4.2 percent.

The proportion of insured unemployment ranked by industry were: mining (2.8 percent), construction (23.6 percent), manufacturing (14 percent), transportation (3.9 percent), trade (19.3 percent), finance (2.9 percent), services (23.7 percent) and other (9.7 percent). Most of the insured unemployment originated in the construction, services and trade industries in April 1991. The pattern of insured unemployment by industrial classification has remained fairly constant from April of last year.

Viewed from the perspective of occupation of origin for those unemployed and receiving benefits, the largest percentage increases in insured unemployment were in agricultural occupations (up 92 percent), followed by machine trades (up 67.3 percent), sales (up 27.4 percent) and structural occupations (up 22.5 percent). The occupational classifications accounting for the largest proportions of insured unemployment were structural occupations (34.7 percent), professional occupations (14 percent), clerical occupations (13.5 percent) and services (9.4 percent). The pattern of insured unemployment by occupational classification has not changed much over the past year.

It should be noted that the characteristics of the insured unemployed by age, sex, and ethnicity directly depends on the age, sex and ethnicity within the industrial classification and occupational categories. If one or other of the demographic groups is over- or under-represented within the industrial or occupational classifications, this translates into over- or under-representation of that demographic group in overall insured unemployment.

*CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED***

AGE

	APR 91	MAR 91	APR 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	12,514	12,707	10,377	-1.5	20.6
Under 25	1,128	1,175	1,031	-4.0	14.0
25 - 44	8,245	8,436	6,690	-2.3	26.1
45 - 64	3,020	2,960	2,576	2.0	14.9
65+	121	136	80	-11.0	70.0

SEX

SEX	APR 91	MAR 91	APR 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	12,514	12,707	10,377	-1.5	20.6
MALE	8,845	8,855	7,113	-0.1	24.3
FEMALE	3,669	3,852	3,264	-4.8	12.4

RACE/ETHNICITY

	APR 91	MAR 91	APR 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	12,514	12,707	10,377	-1.5	20.6
WHITE (Not Hispanic)	4,870	4,755	3,799	2.4	28.2
HISPANIC	5,912	6,390	5,383	-7.5	9.8
NON-WHITE	1,732	1,562	1,195	10.9	44.9

DURATION

	APR 91	MAR 91	APR 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	12,514	12,707	10,377	-1.5	20.6
1 - 2 WEEKS	2,419	2,104	2,144	15.0	12.8
3 - 4	1,423	1,470	926	-3.2	53.7
5 - 14	5,665	6,262	4,686	-9.5	20.9
15+ WEEKS	3,007	2,871	2,621	4.7	14.7

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED**

INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	APR 91	MAR 91	APR 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	12,514	12,707	10,377	-1.5	20.6
MINING	351	297	297	18.2	18.2
CONSTRUCTION	2,954	3,082	2,521	-4.2	17.2
MANUFACTURING	1,753	1,774	1,332	-1.2	31.6
TRANSPORTATION	493	520	496	-5.2	-0.6
TRADE	2,419	2,627	1,912	-7.9	26.5
FINANCE	361	358	377	0.8	-4.2
SERVICES	2,971	2,856	2,509	4.0	18.4
OTHER*	1,212	1,193	933	1.6	29.9

OCCUPATION

	APR 91	MAR 91	APR 90	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	12,514	12,707	10,377	-1.5	20.6
PROFESSIONAL	1,756	1,745	1,503	0.6	16.8
CLERICAL	1,684	1,745	1,485	-3.5	13.4
SALES	521	509	409	2.4	27.4
SERVICES	1,177	1,175	1,087	0.2	8.3
PROCESSING	212	240	220	-11.7	-3.6
MACHINE TRADE	562	555	336	1.3	67.3
BENCHWORKS	333	394	283	-15.5	17.7
STRUCTURAL	4,339	4,287	3,541	1.2	22.5
MISCELLANEOUS	1,333	1,480	1,202	-9.9	10.9
AGRICULTURAL	597	577	311	3.5	92.0

*Agriculture, Public Administration, and nonclassifiable

**Information includes only those residents certifying against the New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the week which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded those residents certifying against another state (Agent State claims).

SOURCE: Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, Actuarial Research

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED**

AGE

	APR 90	MAR 90	APR 89	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	10,377	11,026	10,817	-5.9	-4.1
Under 25	1,031	1,045	1,091	-1.3	-4.2
25 - 44	6,690	7,235	7,069	-7.5	2.3
45 - 64	2,576	2,666	2,513	-3.4	6.1
65+	80	80	144	0.0	-44.4

SEX

SEX	APR 90	MAR 90	APR 89	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	10,377	11,026	10,817	-5.9	-4.1
MALE	7,113	7,907	7,390	-10.0	-3.7
FEMALE	3,264	3,119	3,427	4.6	-4.8

RACE/ETHNICITY

	APR 90	MAR 90	APR 89	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	10,376	11,026	10,817	-5.9	-4.1
WHITE (Not Hispanic)	3,799	3,972	4,263	-4.4	-10.9
HISPANIC	5,382	5,677	5,305	-5.2	1.5
NON-WHITE	1,195	1,377	1,249	-13.2	-4.3

DURATION

	APR 90	MAR 90	APR 89	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	10,377	11,026	10,817	-5.9	-4.1
1 - 2 WEEKS	2,144	1,900	1,988	12.8	7.8
3 - 4	926	1,369	1,141	-32.4	-18.8
5 - 14	4,686	5,207	4,385	-10.0	6.9
15+ WEEKS	2,621	2,550	3,303	2.8	-20.6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED**

INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	APR 90	MAR 90	APR 89	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	10,377	11,026	10,817	-5.9	-4.1
MINING	297	370	616	-19.7	-51.8
CONSTRUCTION	2,521	2,945	2,889	-14.4	-12.7
MANUFACTURING	1,332	1,237	997	7.7	33.6
TRANSPORTATION	496	486	443	2.1	12.0
TRADE	1,912	2,068	2,265	-7.5	-15.6
FINANCE	377	325	493	16.0	-23.5
SERVICES	2,509	2,564	2,477	-2.1	1.3
OTHER*	933	1,031	637	-9.5	46.5

OCCUPATION

	APR 90	MAR 90	APR 89	% CHANGE PRIOR MONTH	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR
TOTAL	10,377	11,026	10,817	-5.9	-4.1
PROFESSIONAL	1,503	1,524	1,623	-1.4	-7.4
CLERICAL	1,485	1,471	1,487	1.0	-0.1
SALES	409	353	537	15.9	-23.8
SERVICES	1,087	1,093	1,217	-0.5	-10.7
PROCESSING	220	248	198	-11.3	11.1
MACHINE TRADE	336	398	418	-15.6	-19.6
BENCHWORKS	283	259	220	9.3	28.6
STRUCTURAL	3,541	3,986	3,662	-11.2	-3.3
MISCELLANEOUS	1,202	1,317	1,221	-8.7	-1.6
AGRICULTURAL	311	377	234	-17.5	32.9

*Agriculture, Public Administration, and nonclassifiable

**Information includes only those residents certifying against the New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the week which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded those residents certifying against another state (Agent State claims).

SOURCE: Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, Actuarial Research

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

The May 1991 "Monthly Statistical Report" issued by **the Income Support Division of the New Mexico Human Services Department** provides monthly expenditure data on assistance programs administered by the Income Support Division through March 1991. Three of the more important programs administered by the Division are the Food Stamp, AFDC, and General Assistance programs. The number of food stamp cases in New Mexico increased by 2,032 between February and March 1991. Food stamp cases in New Mexico have increased by 11,391 or 20.8 percent since March of last year. Although food stamp cases normally peak in March of each year, the March 1991 caseload of 66,153 was the highest on record. The previous high was 64,646 cases in March of 1980. The upward trend is continuing in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program as well, with growth of 478 cases between February and March 1991. The AFDC caseload has increased by 5,053 or 26.4 percent between March 1990 and March 1991. The additional AFDC cases are distributed fairly evenly throughout the state, although Harding, Los Alamos and Union counties have not experienced AFDC increases. New Mexico has 296 more General Assistance (GA) cases than last year, a 36.7 percent increase. More than half of the additional GA cases are in Bernalillo County. A special table given in the HSD report shows the proportion of food stamp recipients by county, with McKinley, Guadalupe, and Mora having the highest rates of food stamp recipiency and Los Alamos, Santa Fe, and Harding counties the lowest rates. Bernalillo and Sandoval counties also rank low in their proportions. Valencia county ranked near the middle at 14 percent. The authors of the HSD report account for high levels of program participation by referring to a "sluggish economy."

According to the **New Mexico Department of Agriculture,** New Mexico onion growers will plant 6,600 acres in the 1991 season, down 21 percent from the record 8,400 acres planted in 1990.

Despite an increase in contributions from the public, KNME, New Mexico's public television station, has been forced to lay off a number of staff and will produce fewer local programs. On July 1, KNME will lose a general director, a broadcast supervisor, a grants coordinator and an engineer. Three part-time positions will also be cut. The station will air 20 locally-produced "Colores" shows and 30 "At Weeks End" shows, four and six shows less, respectively than in 1991. KNME has been allocated $3.96 billion in state and federal funding in the current fiscal year, which is 6 to 7 percent less than this year when inflation is taken into account. Local funding from viewers has increased, but not enough to cover the lost funding.

A **Department of Defense** plan to scale back the U.S. Army National Guard could result in the loss of 360 full-time and 990 part-time Guard jobs in New Mexico over the next five years, according to New Mexico Guard commander Maj.Gen. Edward Baca. The cuts could also cost the state's economy $18 million a year in salaries and government contracts. The cuts are a part of a nationwide reduction in military personnel in response to shrinking defense budgets and the decline of the Soviet military threat.

U.S. Air Force officials announced in mid-April that bases in New Mexico will lose fewer people due to personnel cuts than the service had earlier projected. In early February, the Air Force announced deep personnel cuts resulting from the easing of tensions with the Soviet Union. The service said that it planned to reduce the size of its active duty fighter wings and cut its total payroll from a peak of 871,000 in 1987 to 658,000 in 1996. When the Pentagon released its 1992 budget request in February, it said it would trim payrolls at Kirtland Air Force Base by 524 military and 237 civilian positions. The updated plan calls for Kirtland to lose 498 military personnel and 97 civilians by 1993. The base would also pick up 11 reservists. The smaller estimated decrease is based on the 1993 arrival of more modern F-16C/D fighters at the base for the New Mexico Air National Guard.

The **New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department** has drafted a "game plan" to collect an extra $10 million in taxes as mandated by the state Legislature for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1991. The department will focus its efforts in three areas: more aggressive collections ($4 million), matches of New Mexico computer tapes with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ($4 million) and audits of gasoline taxes ($2 million). Due to a budget increase of $2 million provided by the Legislature for this purpose, the Department will be able to increase its collections staff by about 50 percent, adding 30 tax collectors to the 55 to 60 already in place.

New Mexico's first **Pace Warehouse** will be a tenant in a 341,000 square-foot shopping center located at Eubank Blvd. and Interstate 40. Pace is a membership store offering general merchandise at wholesale prices. Pace, which is a subsidiary of K-Mart, will be one of three major tenants in the center, to be known as Town Park Plaza. A spokesperson for Cambridge Properties of Concord, Calif., the developer of the project, said that there will be two other major tenants in the center - a grocery store and a department store - but commitments have not yet been finalized. Construction contracts are up for bid and a general contractor will be selected shortly. Construction of the center is to begin as soon as a general contractor is selected, and Pace Warehouse is scheduled to open in November.

The Albuquerque school board cleared the way in late April for a low income housing project to be located near Susie Rayos Marmon Elementary school. In a 5 to 2 vote, the school board granted the city of Albuquerque an option to buy 4.2 acres for $294,000. The parcel, just north of the Marmon elementary school, would contain 25 single-family rental homes the city proposes to build with a federal Housing and Urban Development grant.

According to an article in the May 16 **Albuquerque Journal**, two Albuquerque businesses plan to create more than 80 jobs, mostly for people of low and moderate income, as the result of loans secured through a program offered by the city of Albuquerque's Department of Human Services. Working through the Albuquerque Development Capital program, the two firms (Aero Tech Services Inc. and Fiore Industries) have qualified for guaranteed loans. As a condition of the loan guarantees, the businesses agreed to make 55 of the new jobs available for people with incomes of between $7,000 and $8,000.

Ernst & Young, one of the last three international accounting firms with New Mexico offices, is leaving the state. All but two of the 35 employees in its Albuquerque office will no longer be employed as Ernst & Young. However, about half of the employees are expected to keep their jobs in the Roswell office when that office's managing partner takes over the practice. The Albuquerque office has about 18 employees. According to a spokesperson, Ernst decided to pull out of New Mexico because it was unable to build enough of a client base in Albuquerque's competitive accounting market. Ernst & Young's departure leave two remaining Big Six accounting firms in New Mexico: KPMG Peat Marwick and Arthur Andersen & Co. The three accounting firms survived a shakeout in the 1980's in which several national and regional firms left the Albuquerque market. They included Deloitte, Haskins & Sells, Touche Ross & Co. and Fox & Co. Ernst & Young and its predecessors have been in New Mexico since 1959. The firm has more than 300 offices worldwide, including 110 in the U.S. with 1990 revenues of about $2 billion.

Albuquerque-based **House of Carpets** plans to construct a 50,000 square-foot home and office design center on the northwest corner of Montano Rd. and Interstate 25. The $1 million facility will employ about 50 people and serve as the company's corporate headquarters as well as showroom and warehouse when completed in September. House of Carpets, a family-owned firm now in its 36th year of operation, has two Albuquerque stores plus stores in Clovis, Farmington, Las Cruces, Alamogordo, Roswell and Santa Fe.

Alamogordo Area:

Arctic Traveler, which is located in the Alamogordo Industrial Park, has been awarded a $5.4 million contract to make refrigeration units for the U.S. Army. The three-year contract will enable the company to add 50 employees by January of 1991. Arctic Traveler makes refrigeration and air conditioning units for trucks, buses and other equipment. These products are distributed throughout the U.S. and it has recently begun exporting to Saudi Arabia. The company moved its manufacturing operation from Mississippi to Alamogordo in March, but still maintains a sales and service office in Mississippi.

Albuquerque Area

Los Angeles County (California) manufacturer **Western Bedding Supply Co.** will hire 20 employees when its operation moves to Albuquerque's South Valley later this year. The company, which will bring four managers from California, plans to open in July.

Colorado-Denver Delivery trucking of Denver has withdrawn from Albuquerque and Dallas markets in a move to consolidate operations. Eight employees were laid off in Albuquerque. RAC Transport of **Denver** has purchased Colorado-Denver's New Mexico and Colorado intrastate trucking licenses and expects to expand its operations to Albuquerque.

In Albuquerque, permits for new single-family homes dropped 7 percent between February and March - from 100 permits in February to 93 in March, according to the **City of Albuquerque Code Administration Division**. Compared to March 1990, the number of permits declined 26.2 percent, down 33 percent from last year's 126 permits. For the first quarter of 1991, new permits issued by the city of Albuquerque for single family homes were off 11.3 percent, from 284 permits issued in the first quarter of 1990 to 252 in the same period this year.

The University of New Mexico Mental Health Center will eliminate 36 staff positions and close one of its outpatient clinics because of financial problems. Twenty-four employees, including nurses, social workers, clerical workers and administrators will lose their jobs June 1. Twelve of the thirty-six positions are already vacant. Most of the affected workers will be offered similar positions within the Mental Health Center or elsewhere at the University. According to a spokeswoman, fewer than five people will be left without jobs and those people would most likely be in administrative positions.

Super City, a discount office furniture and supplies chain, is closing its eight stores, including two in Albuquerque. The company's vice president said that a soft economy in the Southwest and increased competition was forcing Super City to close its eight remaining stores.

Ground breaking for the planned **Cottonwood Mall** on Albuquerque's west side has been pushed back, but the developer still anticipates a 1993 opening. A spokesperson for mall developers Melvin Simon and Associates said that the company and several other landholders are working with the city of Albuquerque on the formation of an assessment district to put in roads and other needed infrastructure. The assessment district will provide about $15 to $16 million worth of road and drainage improvements in an area enclosing about 800 acres. The site plan approved in December 1990 is being altered because of the addition of a fifth major department store tenant. Mervyn's, J.C. Penney's, Montgomery Ward and Dillards are currently the major announced tenants. The one-million square-foot mall would be slightly larger than the Coronado Mall in the Northeast Heights and will occupy about 85 acres in the Seven Bar Ranch on the site of the former Alameda Airport.

Carlsbad Area:

The Carlsbad School Board of Administration voted in late April to terminate its 21-year contract with the United Steelworkers of America. The union represents Carlsbad Municipal School District's custodial and maintenance staff. The AFL-CIO-affiliated union represents 36 custodians and 11 maintenance employees in the district. The Steelworkers present three-year contract expires June 30.

Farmington Area:

The Navajo Nation wants to build a major high-voltage power line from the Four Corners area across Arizona to just south of Las Vegas, Nevada and is looking for utility partners for the $370 million venture. Navajo President Peterson Zah announced the project in early April in a letter to power executives in the West and Southwest. A consulting firm working with the Navajo Tribe estimates that the project would create about 400 construction jobs for the 18-month to two year construction period. If the necessary participation from utility companies is forthcoming, construction would begin in 1994.

A Farmington company is planning a 160-acre asbestos waste facility in the San Juan County area. A representative of ICU Inc. said that several companies in the area have been in need of a facility to dump the waste, which is being removed from oil field equipment as well as public buildings. The proposed facility would be located 31 miles south of Bloomfield and eight miles north of NM-44 near Huerfano Mountain.

Hillsboro/Truth or Consequences Area:

Gold Express Corporation of Denver is proceeding with plans to rebuild and reopen the Copper Flat copper, molybdenum, gold and silver mine east of Hillsboro in Sierra County southwest of Truth or Consequences. Site preparation started in late March. About 175 employees will be hired when the mine is fully operational.

Hobbs Area:

Building permits for the city of Hobbs during the month of March 1991 totaled almost three times the amount issued in February 1991, and almost double the amount issued in March 1990. Permits issued in March of this year totaled $366,095. The total in February 1991 was $125,800 and the total in March 1990 was $149,494.

Electro-Wire Truck and Industrial Products Group announced last December that it plans to expand its operations to southeastern New Mexico to better service its contracts with TMC Inc. of Roswell. Electro-Wire manufactures wire harnesses for TMC. Electo-Wire announced in early March that it plans to build a design and fabrication facility for prototype electrical harnesses. Electro-Wire expects to employ

10 to 15 people at first in the prototype facility. Under optimal conditions the facility could employ 80 to 100 people within its first year.

Las Cruces Area:

A $1.7 million **Flying J Travel Plaza**, which will include a 160 seat restaurant, is being constructed on a 22.5 acre-site in Anthony, Texas just south of the New Mexico-Texas border.

According to recent Pentagon statements, **White Sands Missile Range** will lose 128 jobs when the Army move a portion of the range's Atmospheric Science Laboratory to Adelphi, Maryland.

Portales Area:

The owner of the Hillcrest Motel in Portales is building a new $1.2 million, 41-unit **Super 8** motel on U.S. 70 in Portales.

Rio Rancho Area:

Albuquerque International Raceway has closed its office and abandoned the project of developing a 2-mile speedway track on Santa Ana land in Sandoval County. The company spent more than $1.7 million in a three and a half year effort to develop the raceway.

Roswell Area:

Transportation Manufacturing Corp. has extended its layoff date for employees targeted for layoff. The new layoff date will be in early to mid-June. A total of 777 full-time hourly and salaried employees and 112 temporary employees had been scheduled to be laid off by the end of April. The layoffs represent about one-third of the workforce at the Roswell plant.

The Roswell City Council has unanimously approved a lease agreement with LTV Aerospace and Defense Co. Inc of Dallas for possible long-term use of a building at the Roswell Industrial Air Center. LTV Aerospace will use the building for the overhaul and maintenance of large aircraft. LTV could eventually hire more than 1,000 workers, according to a representative of the Roswell Chamber of Commerce, who also said that the city would push to get displaced TMC workers hired by LTV.

Socorro-Magdalena Area:

According to an item in **"New Mexico Progress"**, a group of the nation's top astronomers known as the National Research Council has endorsed a plan to build a proposed $115 million Millimeter Array radio telescope in the vicinity of the Very Large Array radio telescope west of Magdalena. The plan for the telescope was previously endorsed by the National Science Foundation. The National Research Council also endorsed two proposals, each costing more than $30 million, for adding four receiving dishes to the VLA and the other for the replacement and upgrade of VLA equipment.

Santa Fe Area:

Ground was broken in early May for a new 46,000-square-foot, three story office building for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The new building, located on Rodeo Road, is scheduled to be completed by the fall of 1991.

AnnTaylor Inc. opened its women's apparel store in Santa Fe in early May. The 4,100 square-foot store, in the old Sears Building on Lincoln Ave., will employ about 12 people.

Silver City Area:

Copper mining operations in Tyrone, N.M., which had been scheduled to close this spring, will remain in operation for the rest of 1991 if copper prices remain at their current high levels, according to the chief executive of the Phelps Dodge Corp. Although Tyrone has exhausted most of the copper reserves which are economically recoverable, there are additional mining opportunities at Tyrone which will permit the mine to stay open until the end of 1991. In addition, the Phelps Dodge company's solvent extraction-electrowinning plant in Tyrone will continue to produce copper for at least 10 years. The Phelps-Dodge executive also said that Phelps Dodge enjoyed a landmark year in 1990 that included the highest earnings in the company's 157 year history, plus records in nearly every category of performance, including sales, performance and safety.

New Mexico Personal Income in 1970, 1980 and 1990: Comparison of State Per Capita Income and Growth Rates for Total and Per Capita Personal Income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce recently released overall data on state personal income and per capita personal income through 1990. Several sets of ranking by state can be performed utilizing this information which can provide insight into the strengths and weaknesses of the New Mexico economy and its performance in relation to the other states. Tables given provide rankings by per capita personal income, per capita personal income growth rates, and total personal income growth rates. Each set of tables presents a different aspect of New Mexico's relative performance.

The table entitled "Per Capita Personal Income" provides an overview of New Mexico's position compared to the other states in the nation for the years 1970, 1980 and 1990. The per capita personal income ranking table shows that New Mexico's relative position improved by one position between 1970 and 1980, and then fell by 5 positions between 1980 and 1990. Other energy-dependent states such as Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana showed a similar pattern, improving their relative positions in the 1970's, and then declining in the 1980's. Neighboring states such as Arizona and Utah declined in rank both from 1970 to 1980 and from 1980 to 1990, Arizona to 34th and Utah to 48th by the latter year. Colorado showed a tendency similar to New Mexico's, rising in ranking between 1970 and 1980 and then losing rank between 1980 and 1990, to 16th in 1990.

The two companion tables providing state rankings of per capita income growth rates show that New Mexico had the 13th highest growth rate (159.7%) in the 1970's, and then dipping to the 42nd highest (at 74.2%) in the 1980's. Texas went from 6th highest in the 1970's to 45th in the 1980's. Oklahoma, Louisiana and Colorado showed similar patterns. The relatively high per capita income growth rates in the 1970's led to rankings improvements which were reversed by the slow growth of the 1980's.

Personal income growth rates showed a somewhat less volatile pattern, as New Mexico ranked 9th by this measure with growth of 232.6% in the decade of the 70's and 25th in the 80's with growth of 101.4 percent. The pattern of personal income growth rates closely followed that of Texas (from 6th to 24th) while other adjoining states showed much more drastic variations.

The table accompanying the decade comparisons provides a breakout of personal income by place of residence for 1969, 1979 and 1989. This data is the most recent personal income breakout available. This table shows New Mexico outperforming the country as a whole in personal income growth between 1969 and 1979, and lagging behind the U.S. percentage growth rate in 1979-1989. For both the United States and New Mexico, the fastest growing component of personal income between 1969 and 1979 was transfer payments, followed by dividends,interest & rent and net earnings. Between 1979 and 1989, the fastest growing component was dividends, interest & rent, followed by transfer payments and net earnings.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
1970, 1980 and 1990

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest, 1970, 1980 and 1990

STATE	1970	RANKING	1980	RANKING	1990	RANKING
ALABAMA	$2,945	48	$7,704	47	$14,826	44
ALASKA	5,073	1	13,835	1	21,761	6
ARIZONA	3,789	26	9,172	32	16,297	34
ARKANSAS	2,827	49	7,465	49	14,218	47
CALIFORNIA	4,746	7	11,603	3	20,795	7
COLORADO	4,025	17	10,598	13	18,794	16
CONNECTICUT	5,037	2	12,112	2	25,358	1
DELAWARE	4,587	8	10,249	14	20,039	11
FLORIDA	3,943	19	9,764	24	18,586	19
GEORGIA	3,377	37	8,348	38	16,944	30
HAWAII	4,944	3	10,617	11	20,254	10
IDAHO	3,467	34	8,569	36	15,160	40
ILLINOIS	4,563	9	10,837	7	20,303	9
INDIANA	3,771	27	9,245	31	16,864	31
IOWA	3,804	24	9,537	26	17,249	26
KANSAS	3,770	28	9,941	17	17,986	21
KENTUCKY	3,141	43	8,022	43	14,929	43
LOUISIANA	3,071	46	8,682	34	14,391	45
MAINE	3,405	36	8,218	39	17,200	28
MARYLAND	4,475	11	10,790	8	21,864	5
MASSACHUSETTS	4,514	10	10,612	12	22,642	3
MICHIGAN	4,133	13	10,165	15	18,346	20
MINNESOTA	3,995	18	10,062	16	18,731	17
MISSISSIPPI	2,597	50	6,926	50	12,735	50
MISSOURI	3,809	23	9,298	29	17,497	23
MONTANA	3,528	33	8,924	33	15,110	41
NEBRASKA	3,759	29	9,274	30	17,221	27
NEVADA	4,878	4	11,421	5	19,416	13
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,890	20	9,788	23	20,789	8
NEW JERSEY	4,805	6	11,573	4	24,968	2
NEW MEXICO	3,145	42	8,169	41	14,228	46
NEW YORK	4,855	5	10,721	10	21,975	4
NORTH CAROLINA	3,236	39	7,999	44	16,203	35
NORTH DAKOTA	3,129	44	8,538	37	15,255	39
OHIO	4,033	16	9,723	25	17,473	24
OKLAHOMA	3,436	35	9,393	28	15,444	38
OREGON	3,889	21	9,866	19	17,156	29
PENNSYLVANIA	4,042	15	9,891	18	18,672	18
RHODE ISLAND	4,050	14	9,518	27	18,841	15
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,004	47	7,589	48	15,099	42
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,200	40	8,217	40	15,872	36
TENNESSEE	3,151	41	8,030	42	15,798	37
TEXAS	3,629	31	9,798	22	16,759	32
UTAH	3,297	38	7,952	45	14,083	48
VERMONT	3,604	32	8,577	35	17,436	25
VIRGINIA	3,743	30	9,827	21	19,746	12
WASHINGTON	4,165	12	10,725	9	18,858	14
WEST VIRGINIA	3,078	45	7,915	46	13,747	49
WISCONSIN	3,889	22	9,845	20	17,503	22
WYOMING	$3,797	25	$11,339	6	$16,398	33

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest, Growth Rates 1970 – 1980

				1970 – 1980	
STATE	RANKING	1970	1980	CHANGE	% CHANGE
WYOMING	1	$3,797	$11,339	$7,542	198.6%
LOUISIANA	2	3,071	8,682	5,611	182.7%
OKLAHOMA	3	3,436	9,393	5,957	173.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	4	3,129	8,538	5,409	172.9%
ALASKA	5	5,073	13,835	8,762	172.7%
TEXAS	6	3,629	9,798	6,169	170.0%
MISSISSIPPI	7	2,597	6,926	4,329	166.7%
ARKANSAS	8	2,827	7,465	4,638	164.1%
KANSAS	9	3,770	9,941	6,171	163.7%
COLORADO	10	4,025	10,598	6,573	163.3%
VIRGINIA	11	3,743	9,827	6,084	162.5%
ALABAMA	12	2,945	7,704	4,759	161.6%
NEW MEXICO	13	3,145	8,169	5,024	159.7%
WASHINGTON	14	4,165	10,725	6,560	157.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	15	3,078	7,915	4,837	157.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	3,200	8,217	5,017	156.8%
KENTUCKY	17	3,141	8,022	4,881	155.4%
TENNESSEE	18	3,151	8,030	4,879	154.8%
OREGON	19	3,889	9,866	5,977	153.7%
WISCONSIN	20	3,889	9,845	5,956	153.1%
MONTANA	21	3,528	8,924	5,396	152.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	22	3,004	7,589	4,585	152.6%
MINNESOTA	23	3,995	10,062	6,067	151.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	3,890	9,788	5,898	151.6%
IOWA	25	3,804	9,537	5,733	150.7%
FLORIDA	26	3,943	9,764	5,821	147.6%
GEORGIA	27	3,377	8,348	4,971	147.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	28	3,236	7,999	4,763	147.2%
IDAHO	29	3,467	8,569	5,102	147.2%
NEBRASKA	30	3,759	9,274	5,515	146.7%
MICHIGAN	31	4,133	10,165	6,032	145.9%
INDIANA	32	3,771	9,245	5,474	145.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	33	4,042	9,891	5,849	144.7%
CALIFORNIA	34	4,746	11,603	6,857	144.5%
MISSOURI	35	3,809	9,298	5,489	144.1%
ARIZONA	36	3,789	9,172	5,383	142.1%
MAINE	37	3,405	8,218	4,813	141.4%
UTAH	38	3,297	7,952	4,655	141.2%
MARYLAND	39	4,475	10,790	6,315	141.1%
OHIO	40	4,033	9,723	5,690	141.1%
NEW JERSEY	41	4,805	11,573	6,768	140.9%
CONNECTICUT	42	5,037	12,112	7,075	140.5%
VERMONT	43	3,604	8,577	4,973	138.0%
ILLINOIS	44	4,563	10,837	6,274	137.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	45	4,514	10,612	6,098	135.1%
RHODE ISLAND	46	4,050	9,518	5,468	135.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	47	5,250	12,322	7,072	134.7%
NEVADA	48	4,878	11,421	6,543	134.1%
DELAWARE	49	4,587	10,249	5,662	123.4%
NEW YORK	50	4,855	10,721	5,866	120.8%
HAWAII	51	$4,944	$10,617	$5,673	114.7%

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest, Growth Rates 1980 – 1990

				1980 – 1990	
STATE	RANKING	1980	1990	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEW JERSEY	1	$11,573	$24,968	$13,395	115.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	2	10,612	22,642	12,030	113.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	9,788	20,789	11,001	112.4%
CONNECTICUT	4	12,112	25,358	13,246	109.4%
MAINE	5	8,218	17,200	8,982	109.3%
NEW YORK	6	10,721	21,975	11,254	105.0%
VERMONT	7	8,577	17,436	8,859	103.3%
GEORGIA	8	8,348	16,944	8,596	103.0%
MARYLAND	9	10,790	21,864	11,074	102.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	7,999	16,203	8,204	102.6%
VIRGINIA	11	9,827	19,746	9,919	100.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	7,589	15,099	7,510	99.0%
RHODE ISLAND	13	9,518	18,841	9,323	98.0%
TENNESSEE	14	8,030	15,798	7,768	96.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	15	12,322	24,181	11,859	96.2%
DELAWARE	16	10,249	20,039	9,790	95.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	17	8,217	15,872	7,655	93.2%
ALABAMA	18	7,704	14,826	7,122	92.4%
HAWAII	19	10,617	20,254	9,637	90.8%
ARKANSAS	20	7,465	14,218	6,753	90.5%
FLORIDA	21	9,764	18,586	8,822	90.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	22	9,891	18,672	8,781	88.8%
MISSOURI	23	9,298	17,497	8,199	88.2%
ILLINOIS	24	10,837	20,303	9,466	87.3%
MINNESOTA	25	10,062	18,731	8,669	86.2%
KENTUCKY	26	8,022	14,929	6,907	86.1%
NEBRASKA	27	9,274	17,221	7,947	85.7%
MISSISSIPPI	28	6,926	12,735	5,809	83.9%
INDIANA	29	9,245	16,864	7,619	82.4%
KANSAS	30	9,941	17,986	8,045	80.9%
IOWA	31	9,537	17,249	7,712	80.9%
MICHIGAN	32	10,165	18,346	8,181	80.5%
OHIO	33	9,723	17,473	7,750	79.7%
CALIFORNIA	34	11,603	20,795	9,192	79.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	35	8,538	15,255	6,717	78.7%
WISCONSIN	36	9,845	17,503	7,658	77.8%
ARIZONA	37	9,172	16,297	7,125	77.7%
COLORADO	38	10,598	18,794	8,196	77.3%
UTAH	39	7,952	14,083	6,131	77.1%
IDAHO	40	8,569	15,160	6,591	76.9%
WASHINGTON	41	10,725	18,858	8,133	75.8%
NEW MEXICO	42	8,169	14,228	6,059	74.2%
OREGON	43	9,866	17,156	7,290	73.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	44	7,915	13,747	5,832	73.7%
TEXAS	45	9,798	16,759	6,961	71.0%
NEVADA	46	11,421	19,416	7,995	70.0%
MONTANA	47	8,924	15,110	6,186	69.3%
LOUISIANA	48	8,682	14,391	5,709	65.8%
OKLAHOMA	49	9,393	15,444	6,051	64.4%
ALASKA	50	13,835	21,761	7,926	57.3%
WYOMING	51	$11,339	$16,398	$5,059	44.6%

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest, Growth Rates 1970 - 1980

STATE	RANKING	1970 1/	1980 1/	1970 – 1980 CHANGE	1970 – 1980 % CHANGE
WYOMING	1	$1,267	$5,382	$4,115	324.8%
NEVADA	2	2,406	9,250	6,844	284.5%
ARIZONA	3	6,801	25,091	18,290	268.9%
ALASKA	4	1,544	5,599	4,055	262.6%
FLORIDA	5	26,990	96,078	69,088	256.0%
TEXAS	6	40,775	140,499	99,724	244.6%
COLORADO	7	8,951	30,836	21,885	244.5%
UTAH	8	3,513	11,710	8,197	233.3%
NEW MEXICO	9	3,218	10,704	7,486	232.6%
LOUISIANA	10	11,209	36,697	25,488	227.4%
IDAHO	11	2,486	8,129	5,643	227.0%
OKLAHOMA	12	8,819	28,585	19,766	224.1%
OREGON	13	8,169	26,063	17,894	219.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	2,886	9,047	6,161	213.5%
ARKANSAS	15	5,456	17,097	11,641	213.4%
WASHINGTON	16	14,234	44,562	30,328	213.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	17	7,806	23,790	15,984	204.8%
MISSISSIPPI	18	5,768	17,500	11,732	203.4%
VIRGINIA	19	17,440	52,754	35,314	202.5%
TENNESSEE	20	12,405	36,958	24,553	197.9%
ALABAMA	21	10,159	30,063	19,904	195.9%
GEORGIA	22	15,551	45,805	30,254	194.5%
CALIFORNIA	23	95,039	276,107	181,068	190.5%
KENTUCKY	24	10,148	29,401	19,253	189.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	25	1,937	5,590	3,653	188.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	26	5,375	15,459	10,084	187.6%
MONTANA	27	2,459	7,040	4,581	186.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	28	16,503	47,180	30,677	185.9%
KANSAS	29	8,473	23,565	15,092	178.1%
VERMONT	30	1,609	4,396	2,787	173.2%
MAINE	31	3,394	9,266	5,872	173.0%
HAWAII	32	3,772	10,279	6,507	172.5%
MINNESOTA	33	15,243	41,103	25,860	169.7%
WISCONSIN	34	17,211	46,405	29,194	169.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	35	2,133	5,680	3,547	166.3%
NEBRASKA	36	5,593	14,589	8,996	160.8%
MARYLAND	37	17,624	45,606	27,982	158.8%
INDIANA	38	19,623	50,778	31,155	158.8%
IOWA	39	10,761	27,811	17,050	158.4%
MISSOURI	40	17,843	45,779	27,936	156.6%
MICHIGAN	41	36,765	94,080	57,315	155.9%
NEW JERSEY	42	34,549	85,367	50,818	147.1%
CONNECTICUT	43	15,306	37,692	22,386	146.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	44	47,741	117,431	69,690	146.0%
ILLINOIS	45	50,760	123,993	73,233	144.3%
OHIO	46	43,024	105,035	62,011	144.1%
DELAWARE	47	2,525	6,098	3,573	141.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	48	25,749	60,945	35,196	136.7%
RHODE ISLAND	49	3,850	9,029	5,179	134.5%
NEW YORK	50	88,708	188,321	99,613	112.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51	$3,964	$7,856	$3,892	98.2%

1/ In millions of dollars

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH RATES
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest, Growth Rates 1980 - 1990

				1970 – 1980	
STATE	RANKING	1980 1/	1990 1/	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	$9,047	$23,060	$14,013	154.9%
NEVADA	2	9,250	23,335	14,085	152.3%
FLORIDA	3	96,078	240,459	144,381	150.3%
GEORGIA	4	45,805	109,765	63,960	139.6%
ARIZONA	5	25,091	59,732	34,641	138.1%
VIRGINIA	6	52,754	122,178	69,424	131.6%
MARYLAND	7	45,606	104,543	58,937	129.2%
MAINE	8	9,266	21,120	11,854	127.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	9	47,180	107,403	60,223	127.6%
NEW JERSEY	10	85,367	193,008	107,641	126.1%
CALIFORNIA	11	276,107	618,850	342,743	124.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	12	60,945	136,226	75,281	123.5%
VERMONT	13	4,396	9,812	5,416	123.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	23,790	52,646	28,856	121.3%
CONNECTICUT	15	37,692	83,355	45,663	121.1%
DELAWARE	16	6,098	13,349	7,251	118.9%
HAWAII	17	10,279	22,446	12,167	118.4%
ALASKA	18	5,599	11,969	6,370	113.8%
NEW YORK	19	188,321	395,336	207,015	109.9%
RHODE ISLAND	20	9,029	18,906	9,877	109.4%
TENNESSEE	21	36,958	77,052	40,094	108.5%
UTAH	22	11,710	24,263	12,553	107.2%
WASHINGTON	23	44,562	91,774	47,212	105.9%
TEXAS	24	140,499	284,678	144,179	102.6%
NEW MEXICO	25	10,704	21,556	10,852	101.4%
COLORADO	26	30,836	61,916	31,080	100.8%
MINNESOTA	27	41,103	81,948	40,845	99.4%
ALABAMA	28	30,063	59,907	29,844	99.3%
MISSOURI	29	45,779	89,535	43,756	95.6%
ARKANSAS	30	17,097	33,423	16,326	95.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	31	5,680	11,047	5,367	94.5%
KANSAS	32	23,565	44,562	20,997	89.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	33	117,431	221,850	104,419	88.9%
IDAHO	34	8,129	15,262	7,133	87.7%
MISSISSIPPI	35	17,500	32,770	15,270	87.3%
ILLINOIS	36	123,993	232,071	108,078	87.2%
KENTUCKY	37	29,401	55,019	25,618	87.1%
OREGON	38	26,063	48,762	22,699	87.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	39	7,856	14,675	6,819	86.8%
NEBRASKA	40	14,589	27,182	12,593	86.3%
WISCONSIN	41	46,405	85,620	39,215	84.5%
INDIANA	42	50,778	93,494	42,716	84.1%
MICHIGAN	43	94,080	170,534	76,454	81.3%
OHIO	44	105,035	189,537	84,502	80.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	5,590	9,745	4,155	74.3%
IOWA	46	27,811	47,897	20,086	72.2%
MONTANA	47	7,040	12,074	5,034	71.5%
OKLAHOMA	48	28,585	48,581	19,996	70.0%
LOUISIANA	49	36,697	60,730	24,033	65.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	50	15,459	24,655	9,196	59.5%
WYOMING	51	$5,382	$7,438	$2,056	38.2%

1/ In millions of dollars
Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE : UNITED STATES and NEW MEXICO
1969, 1979 and 1989

United States	1969	1979	1989	Absolute Change '69 - '79	Absolute Change '79 - '89	Percent Change '69 - '79	Percent Change '79 - '89
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (Millions)	$766,522	$2,028,510	$4,367,401	$1,261,988	$2,338,891	164.6%	115.3%
Nonfarm Personal Income	748,367	1,990,580	4,316,147	$1,242,213	$2,325,567	166.0%	116.8%
Farm Income	18,155	37,930	51,254	$19,775	$13,324	108.9%	35.1%
Population (Millions)	201.298	224.564	248.257	23.266	23.693	11.6%	10.6%
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME	$3,808	$9,033	$17,592	$5,225	$8,559	137.2%	94.8%
Derivation of Personal Income							
Total Earnings by Place of Work	$619,556	$1,559,953	$3,177,124	$940,397	$1,617,171	151.8%	103.7%
Less: Pers. Cont. for Soc. Ins.	26,013	80,662	212,117	$54,649	$131,455	210.1%	163.0%
Plus: Residence Adjustment	-176	-427	-587	-$251	-$160	142.6%	37.5%
Equals: Net Earnings By Res.	593,367	1,478,864	2,964,420	$885,497	$1,485,556	149.2%	100.5%
Plus: Dividends, Interest, Rent	101,703	275,214	765,847	$173,511	$490,633	170.6%	178.3%
Plus: Transfer Payments	71,452	274,432	637,134	$202,980	$362,702	284.1%	132.2%
Total Personal Income	$766,522	$2,028,510	$4,367,401	$1,261,988	$2,338,891	164.6%	115.3%

New Mexico	1969	1979	1989	Absolute Change '69 - '79	Absolute Change '79 - '89	Percent Change '69 - '79	Percent Change '79 - '89
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (Thousands)	$2,919,999	$9,553,541	$20,165,315	$6,633,542	$10,611,774	227.2%	111.1%
Nonfarm Personal Income	2,803,845	9,281,814	19,844,149	$6,477,969	$10,562,335	231.0%	113.8%
Farm Income	116,154	271,727	321,166	$155,573	$49,439	133.9%	18.2%
Population (Millions)	1.011	1.281	1.525	0.270	0.244	26.7%	19.0%
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME	$2,888	$7,461	$13,221	$4,573	$5,760	158.3%	77.2%
Derivation of Personal Income							
Total Earnings by Place of Work	$2,391,454	$7,430,562	$14,136,245	$5,039,108	$6,705,683	210.7%	90.2%
Less: Pers. Cont. for Soc. Ins.	97,169	378,255	983,251	$281,086	$604,996	289.3%	159.9%
Plus: Residence Adjustment	-20,665	-7,341	17,917	$13,324	$25,258	-64.5%	-344.1%
Equals: Net Earnings By Res.	2,273,620	7,044,966	13,170,911	$4,771,346	$6,125,945	209.9%	87.0%
Plus: Dividends, Interest, Rent	333,322	1,133,183	3,509,448	$799,861	$2,376,265	240.0%	209.7%
Plus: Transfer Payments	313,057	1,375,392	3,484,956	$1,062,335	$2,109,564	339.3%	153.4%
Total Personal Income	$2,919,999	$9,553,541	$20,165,315	$6,633,542	$10,611,774	227.2%	111.1%

NEW MEXICO
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES

			CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			
SELECTED CATEGORIES	POPULATION	PARTICIPATION RATE 1/	TOTAL	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 2/
Total, 16 years and older	1,108,000	63.2%	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
Men	527,000	73.3%	386,000	361,000	25,000	6.5%
Women	580,000	54.1%	314,000	295,000	19,000	6.0%
Both sexes, 16-19 years	85,000	48.6%	41,000	34,000	7,000	17.6%
White	986,000	63.5%	626,000	591,000	35,000	5.6%
Men	473,000	73.9%	350,000	331,000	19,000	5.5%
Women	513,000	53.9%	276,000	261,000	16,000	5.7%
Both sexes, 16-19 years	70,000	51.1%	36,000	30,000	6,000	17.0%
Black	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Hispanic Origin 4/	360,000	60.6%	218,000	200,000	18,000	8.3%
Men	172,000	70.2%	121,000	110,000	11,000	8.8%
Women	188,000	51.8%	97,000	90,000	8,000	7.7%
Both sexes, 16-19 years	29,000	43.5%	13,000	10,000	3,000	22.0%
Total By Age						
16 to 19 years	85,000	48.6%	41,000	34,000	7,000	17.6%
20 to 24 years	100,000	72.5%	72,000	65,000	8,000	10.7%
25 to 34 years	256,000	79.4%	204,000	189,000	14,000	7.0%
35 to 44 years	221,000	82.7%	183,000	175,000	8,000	4.4%
45 to 54 years	158,000	75.9%	120,000	115,000	5,000	4.3%
55 to 64 years	125,000	47.8%	60,000	59,000	1,000	2.0%
65 years and over	162,000	12.4%	20,000	20,000	3/	1.9%

1/ Participation rates are calculated from unrounded population and labor force estimates.
2/ Unemployment rates are calculated from unrounded labor force and unemployment estimates.
3/ Data did not meet reliability criterion due to small sample size.
4/ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, the majority are in the White category.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Publication

Current wage information for the Albuquerque area is available now from the New Mexico Department of Labor. The thirteenth annual Albuquerque small employer wage survey was conducted by the DOL during April and May 1991. This survey, the Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey, is one of a series of New Mexico wage surveys that cover different areas of the state and can be obtained at no cost from the DOL.

Survey questionnaires were mailed to companies in Bernalillo County and in Rio Rancho employing between twenty to one hundred workers. For a few industries, employers with as few as ten workers were surveyed. The employers' response to the survey was excellent. Usable replies were received from 43.6% (639 of 1467) of the companies sampled in the survey. Of the 137 occupations surveyed, 127 occupations met the minimum criterion of three firms reporting to permit publication.

In response to numerous requests by employers for wage information, several new occupations were added to the 1991 survey. Among the new occupations surveyed are counselors, child care workers, teachers and several others in the child care and social services area.

As an aid to employers, the 1991 survey report also lists the median wage paid by employers for each occupation reported. This median wage is the wage recorded at the midpoint of the sample, half of the employers paid more than the median wage and half paid less. This year's report also includes an example of the methods used in computing the survey results.

Among the highlights of this year's report is the listing of the top ten occupations based on average wage:

Lawyer	$31.37
Physicist	$29.21
Electrical Engineer	$27.44
Mechanical Engineer	$23.23
General Manager	$20.43
Geologist/Geophysicist	$19.61
Civil Engineer	$19.24
Physician Assistant	$19.10
Computer Systems Analyst	$18.86
Architect	$18.26

If you would like a copy of the Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey please contact:

New Mexico Department of Labor
Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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New Mexico Department of Labor
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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.

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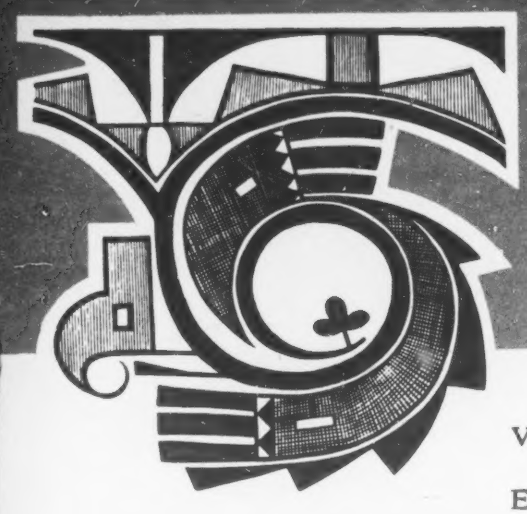

New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Prepared by
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P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - May 1991

...**New Mexico unemployment rate fell one-tenth of a point to 7.6 percent this May,** up from 6.4 percent one year ago.

...**The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.6 percent in May,** up from 5.1 percent in May 1990.

...**Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 54,100 in May,** up from 45,100 in May 1990 - a 20 percent increase.

...**New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose modestly in May to 584,100,** showing an increase of 4,600 jobs from April.

...**Nonfarm employment in New Mexico is now up by 5,100 jobs from one year ago,** a 0.9 percent growth rate. However, this is considerably below the three percent job growth that prevailed one year ago.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Household Data

New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 2
New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics 3
Unemployment Rate Ranking by State 4
Labor Force Estimates by County 5

Establishment Data

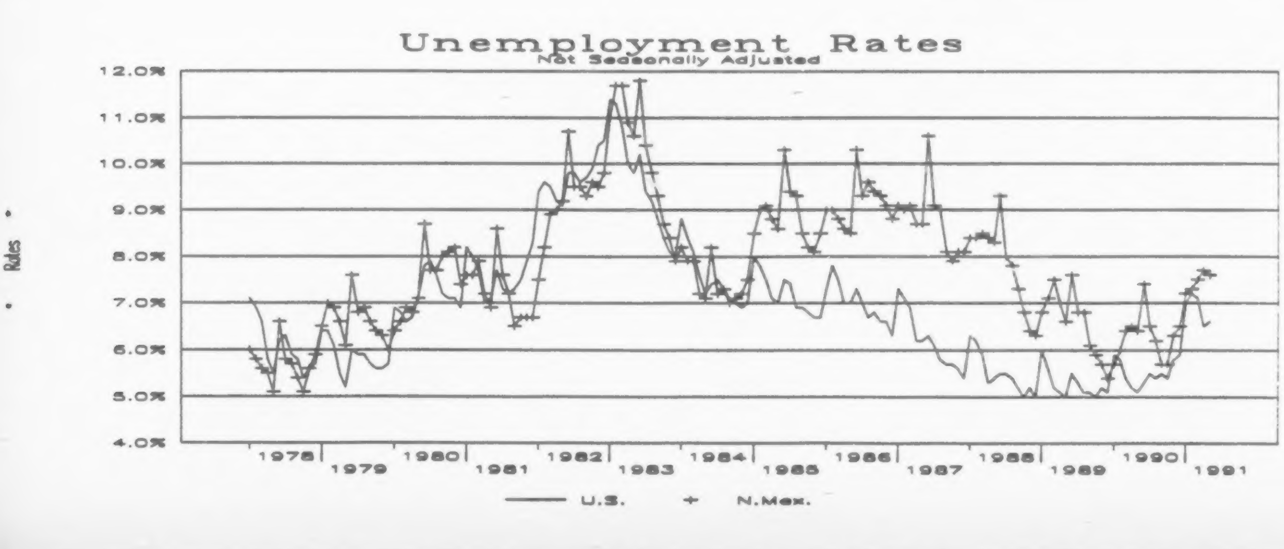
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 7
N.M., Albuq., Santa Fe MSA Tables 8
Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI 11
Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rates 12
Nonfarm Empl. Index & Growth Rate Chart 13

Economic News

National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S. 14
Unemployment Compensation Statistics 16
Area Economic Activity 17
New Mexico Occupational Job Needs 20
New Mexico Quality Control Annual Report 21
Special Article: TAA in New Mexico 22

Miscellaneous Items

Glossary of Terms 23
Labor Service Center Directory 25



Unemployment Rates
Not Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate fell one-tenth of a point to 7.6 percent this May, up from 6.4 percent one year ago. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.6 percent in May, up from 5.1 percent in May 1990. The level of unemployment in New Mexico has been increasing on an over-the-year basis since November 1990. Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 54,100 in May, up from 45,100 in May 1990 - a 20 percent increase. The table on the facing page, which provides comparisons of resident employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates for New Mexico and the U.S., shows that while New Mexico unemployment has risen as compared to May of 1990 and 1989, the level of unemployment is still lower than that of May 1988. U.S. unemployment this May was higher than the May level in each of the last three years.

Evidence of increased joblessness over last May is also provided by N.M. Department of Labor data on unemployment insurance (U.I.) claims. Unemployed New Mexicans receiving U.I. benefits were to 12,674 in May 1991, up from 10,727 in May 1990. The insured unemployed made up 23.4 percent of total unemployment in May. New claims for U.I. have continued to rise, and were 5,738 in May 1991, up from 5,572 in April 1991 and 4,759 in May 1990.

New Mexico has posted a minimal decline of only 500 persons employed or -0.1 percent since May 1990. The national decline in total employment was -1.4 percentage points, much more severe than New Mexico's. The level of total employment in New Mexico is currently 1.1 percent higher than in May of 1989 and 4.4 percent higher than in May of 1988, according to the table on the facing page. Nationally, total employment was down from both May of 1990 and May of 1989, but posted an increase over 1988.

The trend in total employment, which is measured on a residency basis, is mirrored in the nonfarm jobs figures, measured on a place-of-work basis by industry. The May 1990 to May 1991 U.S. pattern of job change by industry shows that nonfarm jobs were down in seven out of eight sectors, with only services moving up. In New Mexico over the same period, jobs in four out of eight sectors (mining, construction, trade and services) were increasing. A ranking of states by nonagricultural employment growth rate shows that New Mexico (with a 0.7 percent over-the-year change) ranked 21st out of the fifty states and the District of Columbia in April 1991. New Mexico's employment trend is showing broad-based, if modest, strength in the face of the national recession.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	May. 1991	Apr. 1991	May. 1990	Apr. 1991	May. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	712,400	703,100	703,900	+9,300	+8,500
Employment	658,300	649,000	658,800	+9,300	- 500
Unemployment	54,100	54,100	45,100	0	+9,000
Rate	7.6%	7.7%	6.4%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate rose by two-tenths of a point to 6.0 percent in May 1991, up nine-tenths of a percentage point from the May 1990 rate. Unemployed persons in Albuquerque now number 2,700 more than one year ago, an increase of 20 percent. Albuquerque's level of unemployment has been rising on an over-the year basis for eight months. In comparison, unemployment rose for twelve months on an over-the-year basis during the slowdown of 1986-87, and for twenty months during 1982-3. The rate of increase of unemployment in the Albuquerque MSA between May of 1990 and May of 1991 was close to the state rate, while Santa Fe MSA unemployment increased by 49 percent and Las Cruces MSA by 25 percent over the year. Unemployment levels over the year rose in Sandoval (+28.9 percent) and Valencia (+13 percent) counties, which adjoin the Albuquerque MSA.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are consistent with the May over-the-year unemployment increase, as the count of recipients in Albuquerque was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 3,460 to 4,000 (+15.6 percent). New U.I. claims in May were up 12 percent or 184 claims over May 1990.

The over-the-year change in Albuquerque total employment showed an increase for the first time in almost a year, a positive 1,900, for a 0.8 percent gain. Total employment in Albuquerque had been contracting on an over-the-year basis since August 1990. The Albuquerque industrial sectors showing over-the year increases were transportation, communications & utilities, and the services sector. The labor force in Albuquerque is increasing at a 1.7 percent rate, compared to a -0.3 percent rate of decline in April.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	May. 1991	Apr. 1991	May. 1990	Apr. 1991	May. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	270,000	263,600	265,400	+6,400	+4,600
Employment	253,800	248,300	251,900	+5,500	+1,900
Unemployment	16,200	15,300	13,500	+ 900	+2,700
Rate	6.0%	5.8%	5.1%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,700	650,000	52,700	7.5%
APR.	703,100	649,000	54,100	7.7%
MAY.	712,400	658,300	54,100	7.6%
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	9,300	9,300	0	-0.1
YEAR AGO	8,500	-500	9,000	1.2
2 YRS. AGO	15,100	7,200	7,900	1.0
3 YRS. AGO	25,300	28,000	-2,700	-0.7
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%	
YEAR AGO	1.2%	-0.1%	20.0%	
2 YRS. AGO	2.2%	1.1%	17.1%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.7%	4.4%	-4.8%	

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,011	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.	124,727	116,678	8,049	6.5%
MAY.	124,857	116,624	8,233	6.6%
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	130	-54	184	0.1
YEAR AGO	217	-1,653	1,870	1.5
2 YRS. AGO	1,661	-415	2,077	1.6
3 YRS. AGO	4,082	2,402	1,680	1.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.1%	0.0%	2.3%	
YEAR AGO	0.2%	-1.4%	29.4%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.3%	-0.4%	33.7%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.4%	2.1%	25.6%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

(PREL.) APRIL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	(PREL.) APRIL 1991	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
MICHIGAN	1	9.7%
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.7%
MAINE	3	8.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	4	8.3%
RHODE ISLAND	5	8.2%
MISSISSIPPI	6	7.9%
NEW MEXICO	7	7.6%
ARKANSAS	8	7.5%
DELAWARE	9	7.4%
VERMONT	9	7.4%
CALIFORNIA	9	7.4%
NEW YORK	12	7.3%
ALABAMA	12	7.3%
KENTUCKY	12	7.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	7.1%
OHIO	15	7.1%
ALASKA	17	7.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	17	7.0%
TEXAS	19	6.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	20	6.8%
MONTANA	21	6.7%
FLORIDA	22	6.6%
IDAHO	22	6.6%
ILLINIOS	24	6.5%
WASHINGTON	25	6.3%
LOUISIANA	25	6.3%
OKLAHOMA	27	6.2%
NEW JERSEY	28	6.1%
MISSOURI	29	6.0%
NEVADA	30	5.9%
INDIANA	30	5.9%
OREGON	30	5.9%
WISCONSIN	33	5.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34	5.7%
TENNESSEE	34	5.7%
MARYLAND	36	5.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	36	5.6%
VIRGINIA	38	5.4%
COLORADO	38	5.4%
WYOMING	40	5.3%
GEORGIA	41	5.2%
CONNECTICUT	41	5.2%
MINNESOTA	43	5.0%
KANSAS	44	4.7%
IOWA	44	4.7%
UTAH	46	4.6%
ARIZONA	47	4.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	3.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.4%
NEBRASKA	50	2.4%
HAWAII	51	2.3%

	REVISED APRIL 1990	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
ALASKA	1	8.0%
RHODE ISLAND	2	7.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	3	7.1%
MICHIGAN	4	7.0%
MISSISSIPPI	5	6.6%
IDAHO	6	6.5%
NEW MEXICO	6	6.5%
ARKANSAS	8	6.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	8	6.3%
KENTUCKY	10	6.2%
ILLINIOS	10	6.2%
ALABAMA	10	6.2%
TEXAS	13	6.0%
OHIO	14	5.6%
WYOMING	14	5.6%
LOUISIANA	14	5.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	17	5.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	17	5.5%
MINNESOTA	17	5.5%
FLORIDA	17	5.5%
COLORADO	21	5.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	21	5.4%
MONTANA	23	5.3%
OKLAHOMA	23	5.3%
CALIFORNIA	23	5.3%
INDIANA	23	5.3%
ARIZONA	23	5.3%
CONNECTICUT	28	5.2%
OREGON	29	5.1%
UTAH	30	5.0%
TENNESSEE	31	4.9%
NEVADA	32	4.8%
NEW YORK	32	4.8%
MAINE	32	4.8%
MISSOURI	35	4.7%
WASHINGTON	35	4.7%
WISCONSIN	37	4.6%
GEORGIA	38	4.5%
VERMONT	38	4.5%
NEW JERSEY	40	4.4%
DELAWARE	41	4.3%
IOWA	42	4.1%
KANSAS	42	4.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	44	4.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	45	3.9%
VIRGINIA	46	3.6%
MARYLAND	46	3.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	46	3.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	46	3.6%
HAWAII	50	2.6%
NEBRASKA	51	2.1%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY MAY 1991				REVISED APRIL 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	712,374	658,252	54,122	7.6%	703,134	649,002	54,132	7.7%	9,240	9,250	-10	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	270,056	253,815	16,241	6.0%	263,641	248,318	15,323	5.8%	6,415	5,497	918	2.4%	2.2%	6.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,808	54,859	4,949	8.3%	59,499	54,409	5,090	8.6%	309	450	-141	0.5%	0.8%	-2.8%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	71,835	68,381	3,454	4.8%	70,877	67,788	3,089	4.4%	958	593	365	1.4%	0.9%	11.8%
Catron	1,163	1,081	82	7.1%	1,302	1,054	248	19.0%	-139	27	-166	-10.7%	2.6%	-66.9%
Chaves	24,164	22,190	1,974	8.2%	23,527	22,184	1,343	5.7%	637	6	631	2.7%	0.0%	47.0%
Cibola	8,753	7,726	1,027	11.7%	8,837	7,566	1,271	14.4%	-84	160	-244	-1.0%	2.1%	-19.2%
Colfax	5,919	5,474	445	7.5%	6,082	5,423	659	10.8%	-163	51	-214	-2.7%	0.9%	-32.5%
Curry	16,629	15,310	1,319	7.9%	16,272	15,191	1,081	6.6%	357	119	238	2.2%	0.8%	22.0%
De Baca	945	853	92	9.7%	961	843	118	12.3%	-16	10	-26	-1.7%	1.2%	-22.0%
Eddy	19,958	18,365	1,593	8.0%	19,712	18,260	1,452	7.4%	246	105	141	1.2%	0.6%	9.7%
Grant	10,398	9,527	871	8.4%	10,280	9,422	858	8.3%	118	105	13	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%
Guadalupe	1,631	1,507	124	7.6%	1,701	1,497	204	12.0%	-70	10	-80	-4.1%	0.7%	-39.2%
Harding	289	273	16	5.5%	315	269	46	14.6%	-26	4	-30	-8.3%	1.5%	-65.2%
Hidalgo	2,649	2,536	113	4.3%	2,617	2,522	95	3.6%	32	14	18	1.2%	0.6%	18.9%
Lea	21,940	20,411	1,529	7.0%	21,423	20,273	1,150	5.4%	517	138	379	2.4%	0.7%	33.0%
Lincoln	6,715	6,296	419	6.2%	6,379	5,911	468	7.3%	336	385	-49	5.3%	6.5%	-10.5%
Luna	6,200	5,068	1,132	18.3%	6,381	4,950	1,431	22.4%	-181	118	-299	-2.8%	2.4%	-20.9%
McKinley	18,344	16,443	1,901	10.4%	18,129	16,070	2,059	11.4%	215	373	-158	1.2%	2.3%	-7.7%
Mora	1,239	870	369	29.8%	1,358	876	482	35.5%	-119	-6	-113	-8.8%	-0.7%	-23.4%
Otero	18,766	17,097	1,669	8.9%	18,616	16,893	1,723	9.3%	150	204	-54	0.8%	1.2%	-3.1%
Quay	4,420	4,146	274	6.2%	4,472	4,115	357	8.0%	-52	31	-83	-1.2%	0.8%	-23.2%
Rio Arriba	13,637	11,568	2,069	15.2%	14,063	11,403	2,660	18.9%	-426	165	-591	-3.0%	1.4%	-22.2%
Roosevelt	7,915	7,357	558	7.0%	7,907	7,578	329	4.2%	8	-221	229	0.1%	-2.9%	69.6%
Sandoval	31,007	28,769	2,238	7.2%	30,371	28,189	2,182	7.2%	636	580	56	2.1%	2.1%	2.6%
San Juan	36,171	32,048	4,123	11.4%	35,921	31,765	4,156	11.6%	250	283	-33	0.7%	0.9%	-0.8%
San Miguel	9,790	8,795	995	10.2%	9,972	8,833	1,139	11.4%	-182	-38	-144	-1.8%	-0.4%	-12.6%
Sierra	2,728	2,525	203	7.4%	2,738	2,543	195	7.1%	-10	-18	8	-0.4%	-0.7%	4.1%
Socorro	6,155	5,750	405	6.6%	6,084	5,646	438	7.2%	71	104	-33	1.2%	1.8%	-7.5%
Taos	10,808	8,839	1,969	18.2%	11,395	9,032	2,363	20.7%	-587	-193	-394	-5.2%	-2.1%	-16.7%
Torrance	3,940	3,643	297	7.5%	3,874	3,515	359	9.3%	66	128	-62	1.7%	3.6%	-17.3%
Union	1,973	1,807	166	8.4%	1,934	1,837	97	5.0%	39	-30	69	2.0%	-1.6%	71.1%
Valencia	16,429	14,923	1,506	9.2%	16,494	14,827	1,667	10.1%	-65	96	-161	-0.4%	0.6%	-9.7%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY MAY 1991				REVISED MAY 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	712,374	658,252	54,122	7.6%	703,895	658,820	45,075	6.4%	8,479	-568	9,047	1.2%	-0.1%	20.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	270,056	253,815	16,241	6.0%	265,356	251,905	13,451	5.1%	4,700	1,910	2,790	1.8%	0.8%	20.7%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,808	54,859	4,949	8.3%	59,241	55,291	3,950	6.7%	567	-432	999	1.0%	-0.8%	25.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	71,835	68,381	3,454	4.8%	69,786	67,468	2,318	3.3%	2,049	913	1,136	2.9%	1.4%	49.0%
Catron	1,163	1,081	82	7.1%	1,317	1,195	122	9.3%	-154	-114	-40	-11.7%	-9.5%	-32.8%
Chaves	24,164	22,190	1,974	8.2%	23,950	22,601	1,349	5.6%	214	-411	625	0.9%	-1.8%	46.3%
Cibola	8,753	7,726	1,027	11.7%	8,711	7,732	979	11.2%	42	-6	48	0.5%	-0.1%	4.9%
Colfax	5,919	5,474	445	7.5%	6,047	5,599	448	7.4%	-128	-125	-3	-2.1%	-2.2%	-0.7%
Curry	16,629	15,310	1,319	7.9%	16,602	15,517	1,085	6.5%	27	-207	234	0.2%	-1.3%	21.6%
De Baca	945	853	92	9.7%	1,061	984	77	7.3%	-116	-131	15	-10.9%	-13.3%	19.5%
Eddy	19,958	18,365	1,593	8.0%	20,181	18,744	1,437	7.1%	-223	-379	156	-1.1%	-2.0%	10.9%
Grant	10,398	9,527	871	8.4%	10,573	9,700	873	8.3%	-175	-173	-2	-1.7%	-1.8%	-0.2%
Guadalupe	1,631	1,507	124	7.6%	1,762	1,577	185	10.5%	-131	-70	-61	-7.4%	-4.4%	-33.0%
Harding	289	273	16	5.5%	411	360	51	12.4%	-122	-87	-35	-29.7%	-24.2%	-68.6%
Hidalgo	2,649	2,536	113	4.3%	2,802	2,639	163	5.8%	-153	-103	-50	-5.5%	-3.9%	-30.7%
Lea	21,940	20,411	1,529	7.0%	21,400	20,193	1,207	5.6%	540	218	322	2.5%	1.1%	26.7%
Lincoln	6,715	6,296	419	6.2%	6,806	6,438	368	5.4%	-91	-142	51	-1.3%	-2.2%	13.9%
Luna	6,200	5,068	1,132	18.3%	6,187	5,318	869	14.0%	13	-250	263	0.2%	-4.7%	30.3%
McKinley	18,344	16,443	1,901	10.4%	18,458	16,773	1,685	9.1%	-114	-330	216	-0.6%	-2.0%	12.8%
Mora	1,239	870	369	29.8%	1,286	999	287	22.3%	-47	-129	82	-3.7%	-12.9%	28.6%
Otero	18,766	17,097	1,669	8.9%	18,747	17,418	1,329	7.1%	19	-321	340	0.1%	-1.8%	25.6%
Quay	4,420	4,146	274	6.2%	4,810	4,486	324	6.7%	-390	-340	-50	-8.1%	-7.6%	-15.4%
Rio Arriba	13,637	11,568	2,069	15.2%	13,807	11,994	1,813	13.1%	-170	-426	256	-1.2%	-3.6%	14.1%
Roosevelt	7,915	7,357	558	7.0%	8,014	7,566	448	5.6%	-99	-209	110	-1.2%	-2.8%	24.6%
Sandoval	31,007	28,769	2,238	7.2%	29,147	27,411	1,736	6.0%	1,860	1,358	502	6.4%	5.0%	28.9%
San Juan	36,171	32,048	4,123	11.4%	34,974	31,612	3,362	9.6%	1,197	436	761	3.4%	1.4%	22.6%
San Miguel	9,790	8,795	995	10.2%	9,882	8,985	897	9.1%	-92	-190	98	-0.9%	-2.1%	10.9%
Sierra	2,728	2,525	203	7.4%	2,917	2,752	165	5.7%	-189	-227	38	-6.5%	-8.2%	23.0%
Socorro	6,155	5,750	405	6.6%	6,286	5,818	468	7.4%	-131	-68	-63	-2.1%	-1.2%	-13.5%
Taos	10,808	8,839	1,969	18.2%	10,693	8,774	1,919	17.9%	115	65	50	1.1%	0.7%	2.6%
Torrance	3,940	3,643	297	7.5%	3,874	3,587	287	7.4%	66	56	10	1.7%	1.6%	3.5%
Union	1,973	1,807	166	8.4%	2,152	2,062	90	4.2%	-179	-255	76	-8.3%	-12.4%	84.4%
Valencia	16,429	14,923	1,506	9.2%	16,655	15,322	1,333	8.0%	-226	-399	173	-1.4%	-2.6%	13.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

Nonagricultural employment in New Mexico rose modestly in May according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly survey of employers.

In the goods producing sector, mining, construction, and manufacturing added a total of 1,100 jobs during the month. In the mining industry, oil & gas extraction was up rather strongly while food processing accounted for most of the additional manufacturing jobs. Construction usually adds jobs in the spring, and this May's increase of 700 was about normal. In the service producing sector, restaurants and lodging places, general merchandise stores, as well as federal and local government, saw seasonal job increases during the month.

Nonfarm employment in May was up by 5,100 jobs from one year ago, a 0.9 percent growth rate which is similar to rates of annual growth in the first four months of this year. However, this is considerably below the three percent job growth that prevailed one year ago.

Construction employment is now 600 higher than one year ago. Mining is also up from last year, largely as a result of increased activity in oil and gas extraction. Manufacturing is now down by 200 jobs from its 1990 level as wood products and transportation equipment are posting employment reductions. Trade and services gained employment with eating & drinking places, health, business, and education services, and hotels all showing moderate growth. Employment in government is down slightly primarily because of the decennial census activity [illegible] was underway this time last year. Transportation & public utilities (TCPU) and finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) continue to post moderate job losses.

New Mexico's employment situation, with only slow job growth overall, continues to compare favorably with the nation as whole. At the national level in May, total nonagricultural employment decreased, on an annual basis, for the fourth consecutive month. All major groups, with the exception of services, posted employment losses.

* * *

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

The Albuquerque area added 2,000 nonagricultural payroll jobs in May, according to preliminary estimates developed from the monthly survey of area employers. The increase, which occurred entirely within the private sector, is slightly greater than normal for this time of year. One reason for this increase is that services showed a slightly greater than average increase. Solid gains in business services, health services, and "all other" services combined to boost the industry total by 600 jobs over the month. Within the "all other" category, a seasonal increase in amusement and recreation provided the major share of the movement. Another reason for the increase is government, with state government education showing a less than normal decline for the April-May period and federal government turning in a larger than average gain. The largest contributor to the monthly rise was trade, with a fairly normal accrual of 900 jobs; eating & drinking places accounted for nearly half of these. Construction also behaved normally this month, contributing 400 new jobs, following a revised March-April gain of 500. Once again, manufacturing showed no over-the-month movement.

Albuquerque's total nonagricultural employment, at 248,500, now stands just above the level of a year ago, as job gains in service producing industries barely exceed job losses in goods producing industries. However, the large employment loss shown for federal government is artificial; a year ago, nine hundred temporary census enumerators were on the federal payroll. If the effects of this anomaly were eliminated, comparable year-to-year employment would show a gain of 1,000 jobs (+ 0.4%). Eating and drinking places, health services, business services, and state government continue to provide strong over-the-year growth that offsets declining employment in other industries. Construction and manufacturing are below year ago levels for the fifteenth and fourteenth consecutive months respectively. Other major job losers over the past twelve months are food stores, general merchandise stores, depository institutions (banks and savings & loan companies), and engineering and management services.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAY 1991	REVISED APR 1991	REVISED MAY 1990	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1991	MAY CHANGE FROM MAY 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	584,100	579,500	579,000	4,600	5,100
GOODS PRODUCING	88,700	87,600	87,600	1,100	1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING	495,400	491,900	491,400	3,500	4,000
MINING	16,000	15,800	15,300	200	700
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,800	9,600	9,100	200	700
CONSTRUCTION	29,900	29,200	29,300	700	600
MANUFACTURING	42,800	42,600	43,000	200	-200
DURABLE GOODS	29,600	29,500	29,500	100	100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,400	2,400	2,700	0	-300
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,500	6,500	6,200	0	300
Transportation Equipment	5,400	5,400	5,600	0	-200
Other Durable Goods	12,500	12,400	12,200	100	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,200	13,100	13,500	100	-300
Food & Kindred Products	4,000	3,900	4,000	100	0
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,600	6,800	0	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,700	28,700	28,900	0	-200
TRANSPORTATION	14,000	13,900	13,900	100	100
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,700	0	-200
Trucking & Warehousing	7,200	7,100	7,000	100	200
Other Transportation	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,700	14,800	15,000	-100	-300
Communication	6,300	6,300	6,400	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,400	8,500	8,600	-100	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	138,200	136,500	136,500	1,700	1,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,600	24,400	24,400	200	200
Durable Goods	14,300	14,200	14,100	100	200
Nondurable Goods	10,300	10,200	10,300	100	0
RETAIL TRADE	113,600	112,100	112,100	1,500	1,500
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,400	4,300	4,400	100	0
General Merchandise Stores	13,000	12,700	12,700	300	300
Food Stores	15,600	15,600	15,900	0	-300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,400	14,300	14,100	100	300
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,200	5,100	0	100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,600	4,500	4,500	100	100
Eating & Drinking Places	43,600	42,700	42,700	900	900
Miscellaneous Retail	12,800	12,800	12,700	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	25,900	25,800	26,200	100	-300
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,200	10,600	100	-300
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Real Estate	5,700	5,600	5,600	100	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,800	2,900	3,000	-100	-200
SERVICES	149,100	148,300	145,500	800	3,600
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,200	11,800	12,000	400	200
Personal Services	5,500	5,700	5,400	-200	100
Business Services	22,700	22,500	22,300	200	400
Health Services	35,900	35,700	34,100	200	1,800
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100
Educational Services	6,500	6,300	6,200	200	300
Social Services	9,400	9,200	9,200	200	200
Membership Organizations	10,600	10,400	10,400	200	200
Engineering & Management Services	24,400	24,300	24,300	100	100
Other Services	17,100	17,600	16,900	-500	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	153,500	152,600	154,300	900	-800
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	33,000	32,600	34,100	400	-1,100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	120,500	120,000	120,200	500	300
State Government 2/	53,600	53,600	54,000	0	-400
Universities	23,900	23,900	25,000	0	-1,100
Local Government	66,900	66,400	66,200	500	700
Schools	41,600	41,400	40,800	200	800

1/ Estimates include all full–time and part–time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	MAY CHANGE FROM	
ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAY 1990	APR 1991	MAY 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	248,500	246,500	248,400	2,000	100
GOODS PRODUCING	33,300	32,900	34,600	400	-1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	215,200	213,600	213,800	1,600	1,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	12,700	12,300	13,300	400	-600
MANUFACTURING	20,600	20,600	21,300	0	-700
Durable Goods	14,600	14,600	15,200	0	-600
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,000	6,100	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,900	12,800	12,700	100	200
Transportation	7,200	7,100	6,900	100	300
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,100	60,200	61,200	900	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,300	14,100	14,400	200	-100
Durable Goods	9,300	9,200	9,400	100	-100
Nondurable Goods	5,000	4,900	5,000	100	0
RETAIL TRADE	46,800	46,100	46,800	700	0
General Merchandise Stores	4,900	4,800	5,200	100	-300
Food Stores	4,900	4,900	5,300	0	-400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	19,600	19,200	18,900	400	700
Other Retail Trade	12,500	12,300	12,500	200	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,800	13,800	14,000	0	-200
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,500	0	-300
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
SERVICES	77,000	76,400	75,300	600	1,700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,700	3,700	100	100
Personal Services	2,800	3,000	2,700	-200	100
Business Services	14,500	14,300	13,900	200	600
Health Services	17,600	17,400	16,500	200	1,100
Social Services	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100
Membership Organizations	3,200	3,100	3,300	100	-100
Engineering & Management Services	16,900	16,900	17,200	0	-300
Other Services	14,200	14,000	14,100	200	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50,400	50,400	50,600	0	-200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,000	13,900	14,900	100	-900
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,400	36,500	35,700	-100	700
State Government 2/	14,200	14,300	13,300	-100	900
Local Government	22,200	22,200	22,400	0	-200

1/ Estimates include all full–time and part–time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM MAY 1991	REVISED APR 1991	REVISED MAY 1990	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1991	MAY CHANGE FROM MAY 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	44,750	44,900	44,850	-150	-100
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,550	5,950	0	-400
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,200	39,350	38,900	-150	300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,100	2,100	2,300	0	-200
MANUFACTURING	3,450	3,450	3,650	0	-200
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,550	0	-50
Nondurable Goods	1,950	1,950	2,100	0	-150
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,600	1,600	1,650	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,200	9,200	9,150	0	50
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	900	900	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,300	8,300	8,250	0	50
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	1,100	0	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,250	0	-100
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,100	5,900	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,550	1,600	50	0
SERVICES	8,200	8,200	7,700	0	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,600	18,800	18,800	-200	-200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,600	4,600	4,900	0	-300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,000	14,200	13,900	-200	100
State Government	7,600	7,800	7,700	-200	-100
Local Government	6,400	6,400	6,200	0	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM MAY 1991	REVISED APR 1991	REVISED MAY 1990	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1991	MAY CHANGE FROM MAY 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	61,200	60,800	60,300	400	900
GOODS PRODUCING	4,950	4,750	5,100	200	-150
SERVICE PRODUCING	56,250	56,050	55,200	200	1,050
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,000	2,900	3,200	100	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,950	1,850	1,900	100	50
Durable Goods	1,250	1,200	1,250	50	0
Nondurable Goods	700	650	650	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,050	0	-50
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	600	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	12,250	12,000	11,750	250	500
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	11,150	10,900	10,700	250	450
General Merchandise Stores	950	1,000	1,000	-50	-50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,900	4,700	4,500	200	400
Other Retail Trade	5,300	5,200	5,200	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0
SERVICES	16,200	16,300	15,900	-100	300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,200	2,100	2,100	100	100
Health Services	3,800	3,900	3,700	-100	100
Other Services	10,200	10,300	10,100	-100	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,500	24,450	24,200	50	300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,700	1,650	1,900	50	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,800	22,800	22,300	0	500
State Government 3/	18,100	18,200	17,800	-100	300
Local Government	4,700	4,600	4,500	100	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAY 1990	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAY 1990	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAY 1990
MINING	$587.61	$582.86	$570.22	45.8	45.5	45.4	12.83	12.81	12.56
CONSTRUCTION	$441.40	$432.38	$456.12	40.2	39.2	40.4	10.98	11.03	11.29
MANUFACTURING	$363.72	$371.15	$366.62	38.9	39.4	40.6	9.35	9.42	9.03
Durable Goods	$383.33	$396.73	$382.05	39.6	40.4	41.8	9.68	9.82	9.14
Nondurable Goods	$320.52	$312.38	$329.50	37.4	37.1	37.7	8.57	8.42	8.74
COMMUNICATIONS	$432.60	$436.31	$624.09	35.9	35.3	43.4	12.05	12.36	14.38
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$603.96	$628.58	$626.18	42.0	43.5	44.6	14.38	14.45	14.04
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$222.27	$219.25	$212.10	30.7	30.2	30.3	7.24	7.26	7.00
Wholesale Trade	$347.97	$346.75	$340.03	36.9	36.5	36.8	9.43	9.50	9.24
Retail Trade	$196.69	$193.34	$187.40	29.4	28.9	29.1	6.69	6.69	6.44
BANKING	$254.80	$261.22	$254.41	36.4	37.0	38.2	7.00	7.06	6.66

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAY 1990	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAY 1990	MAY 1991	APR 1991	MAY 1990
MANUFACTURING	$390.17	$386.32	$363.10	40.6	40.2	40.3	9.61	9.61	9.01
Durable Goods	$435.12	$432.18	$397.58	42.0	42.0	41.2	10.36	10.29	9.65
Nondurable Goods	$301.64	$295.00	$289.55	37.8	36.6	38.3	7.98	8.06	7.56

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

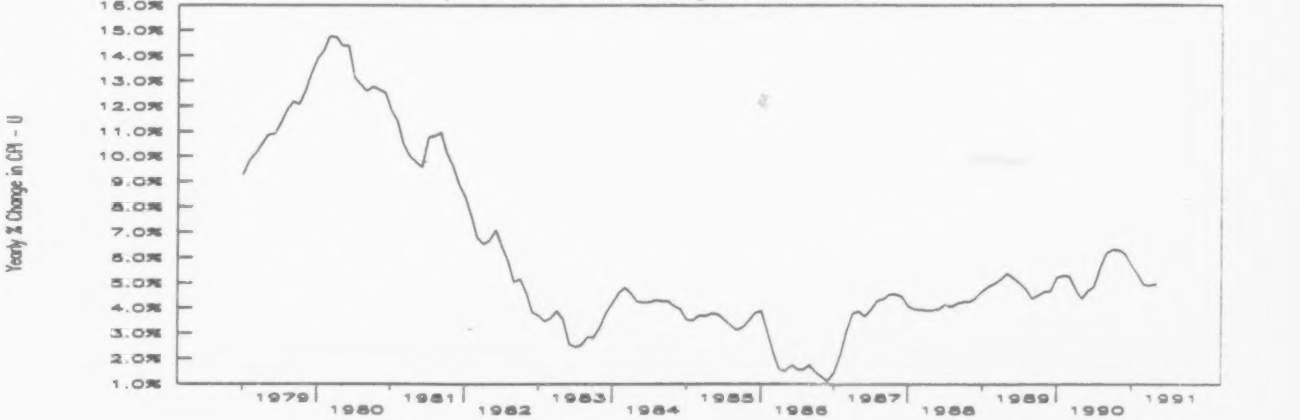
				PERCENT CHANGE	
	May 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1990	Apr '91-May '91	May '90-May '91
CPI-U	135.6	135.2	129.2	0.3%	5.0%
CPI-W	133.8	133.3	127.5	0.4%	4.9%

**CPI-U – All Urban Consumers *CPI-W – Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI – U)

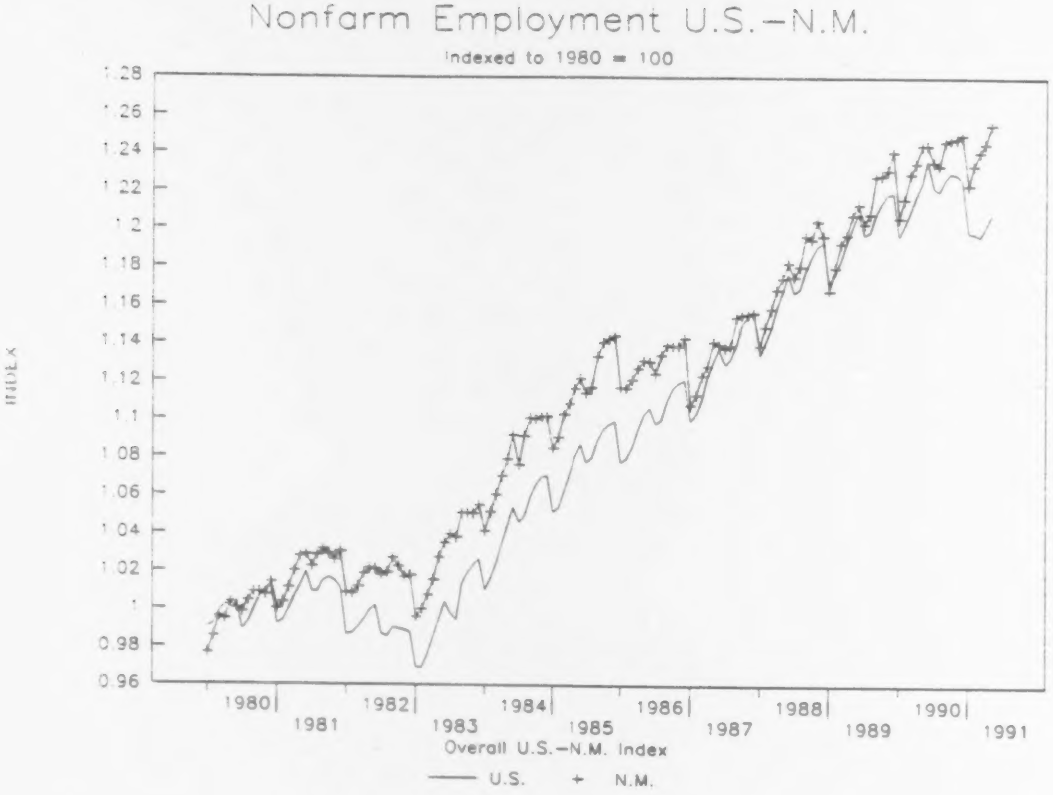


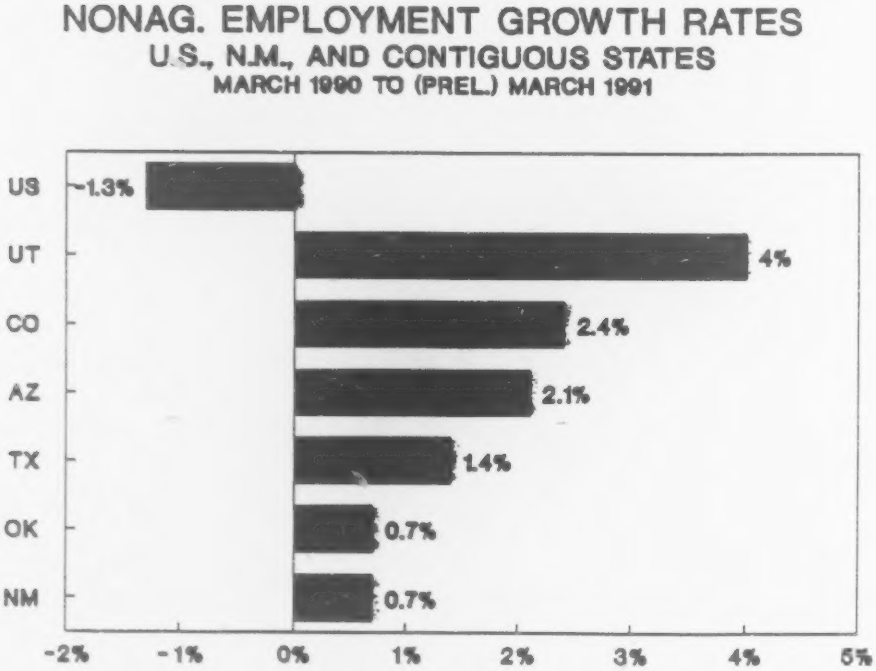
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	APRIL 1990	(PREL.) APRIL 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEBRASKA	1	726.1	760.3	34.2	4.7%
UTAH	2	715.6	744.3	28.7	4.0%
IDAHO	3	378.8	393.6	14.8	3.9%
NEVADA	4	611.9	633.3	21.4	3.5%
ARKANSAS	5	918.0	946.4	28.4	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	5	284.7	293.5	8.8	3.1%
WASHINGTON	7	2,127.1	2,182.8	55.7	2.6%
LOUISIANA	7	1,580.9	1,622.2	41.3	2.6%
COLORADO	9	1,503.8	1,540.3	36.5	2.4%
ARIZONA	10	1,494.9	1,526.0	31.1	2.1%
ALASKA	11	232.7	237.0	4.3	1.8%
HAWAII	12	526.0	534.9	8.9	1.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	264.1	268.3	4.2	1.6%
KENTUCKY	14	1,462.2	1,484.1	21.9	1.5%
TEXAS	15	7,018.3	7,114.5	96.2	1.4%
WYOMING	16	194.3	196.9	2.6	1.3%
IOWA	17	1,221.5	1,236.7	15.2	1.2%
KANSAS	18	1,087.1	1,099.6	12.5	1.1%
OREGON	19	1,238.8	1,250.0	11.2	0.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	1,547.1	1,559.0	11.9	0.8%
NEW MEXICO	21	574.7	579.0	4.3	0.7%
OKLAHOMA	21	1,186.5	1,195.0	8.5	0.7%
OHIO	23	4,859.9	4,890.2	30.3	0.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	24	625.6	628.9	3.3	0.5%
WISCONSIN	24	2,263.1	2,275.0	11.9	0.5%
MONTANA	24	294.2	295.7	1.5	0.5%
MISSISSIPPI	27	935.9	939.8	3.9	0.4%
ALABAMA	28	1,635.2	1,639.5	4.3	0.3%
ILLINOIS	29	5,255.7	5,267.4	11.7	0.2%
MINNESOTA	30	2,109.7	2,110.0	0.3	0.0%
CALIFORNIA	31	12,842.7	12,832.7	-10.0	-0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	31	684.7	683.8	-0.9	-0.1%
FLORIDA	33	5,414.2	5,402.7	-11.5	-0.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	34	5,165.9	5,140.4	-25.5	-0.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	34	3,122.6	3,106.3	-16.3	-0.5%
INDIANA	36	2,517.9	2,503.8	-14.1	-0.6%
MARYLAND	36	2,174.6	2,160.7	-13.9	-0.6%
TENNESSEE	38	2,191.9	2,175.1	-16.8	-0.8%
GEORGIA	38	2,979.5	2,954.5	-25.0	-0.8%
MISSOURI	40	2,345.6	2,322.1	-23.5	-1.0%
VIRGINIA	41	2,889.6	2,858.7	-30.9	-1.1%
NEW YORK	42	8,193.5	8,050.5	-143.0	-1.7%
CONNECTICUT	43	1,635.5	1,606.6	-28.9	-1.8%
NEW JERSEY	44	3,647.5	3,577.9	-69.6	-1.9%
MICHIGAN	45	3,944.6	3,843.0	-101.6	-2.6%
DELAWARE	46	346.9	336.6	-10.3	-3.0%
RHODE ISLAND	47	450.6	436.6	-14.0	-3.1%
VERMONT	48	255.2	247.0	-8.2	-3.2%
MAINE	49	530.6	505.7	-24.9	-4.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	505.7	481.0	-24.7	-4.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	2,990.9	2,842.3	-148.6	-5.0%

1/ Numbers are in thousands


Nonfarm Employment U.S.–N.M.
Indexed to 1980 = 100
INDEX
1.28
1.26
1.24
1.22
1.2
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.1
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1
0.98
0.96
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
Overall U.S.–N.M. Index
U.S.
N.M.


NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES
MARCH 1990 TO (PREL.) MARCH 1991
US
-1.3%
UT
4%
CO
2.4%
AZ
2.1%
TX
1.4%
OK
0.7%
NM
0.7%
-2%
-1%
0%
1%
2%
3%
4%
5%

MONTHLY NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

May 1991

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On June 7, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that nonagricultural employment held steady in May, after declining markedly during the first four months of the year. The trend toward higher unemployment resumed its upward course, after having dropped in April. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, rose from 6.5 percent in April to 6.8 percent in May (seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate for all workers was 5.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990 and 6.4 percent in the first quarter of 1991. The number of persons not in the labor force had increased from 63.772 million in the fourth quarter of 1990 to 64.099 million in the first quarter of 1991.

Nonfarm employment (jobs), as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, rose by 59,000 in May, as the goods-producing sector gained 19,000 jobs and the service-producing sector gained 40,000. Total civilian employment (persons employed), as measured by the survey of households, fell by 807,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The household survey estimates the persons employed on a place of residence basis, while the survey of nonfarm businesses estimates jobs on a place of work basis.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) decreased by five-tenths of a percentage point to 61.8 percent in May. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 125.232 million, and the labor force participation rate for the civilian population, 66.1 percent, were both down over the month, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 293,000 for a minimal 0.2 percent rise. Over the same period, the civilian noninstitutional population increased by 1.694 million or by 0.9 percent. The growth rate of the national labor force is not keeping pace with growth in population.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 366,000 in May to a seasonally adjusted level of 8.640 million as the civilian worker unemployment rate rose from 6.6 to 6.9 percent. The increase in unemployment in May more than offset the April decline. Since May 1990, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 1.978 million or by 29.7 percent.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for May 1991 shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 6.5 percent, for women 20 and older the rate was 5.8 percent, while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was up by a percentage point to 19.1 percent.

The May unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was up by four tenths of a point to 13.0 percent while the rate for Hispanics was up seven-tenths points to 9.7 percent (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites rose by three-tenths of a point to 6.1 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 807,000 in May to 116.591 million, seasonally adjusted, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the relative strength or weakness of the demand for labor, was down by half of a point to 61.5 percent. Persons employed, as measured by the household survey, have fallen by 1,867,000 over the year or by almost 1.6 percent. The employment-to-population ratio (civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population) has fallen by one and one-half percentage points over the last year. The civilian labor force (125.232 million) was up by 293,000 or 0.24 percent over last May, while the labor force participation rate (66.1 percent) was up down three-tenths of a point over the month and down by four-tenths of a point over the year.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was down by 0.8 week over the month in May to 12.9 weeks -

it was 11.6 weeks in May of 1990. The median duration of unemployment was 6.5 week in May - this measure has increased by one and one-fifth weeks from May 1990. 2.234 million (or 26.0 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in May 1991, compared to 1.404 million and 21 percent in May 1990.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 53.6 percent in May, down by nine-tenths of a percentage point from the previous month but up by 6.2 percentage points from last May. Job losers totaled 4.657 million in May 1991, as opposed to 1.053 million job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.202 million) and new entrants (779 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 997,000 in the first quarter of 1991, an increase of 56,000 from the previous quarter and an increase of 210,000 over the past year. This increase in the estimate of discouraged workers remains consistent with the pattern of other employment indicators.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment held steady at 108.781 million in May, following a revised April drop of 180,000. Employment declines averaged 240,000 over the first quarter of 1991. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 1.523 million or -1.38 percent since last May, with all of the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was down, by 110,000 jobs over the year. Large job losses occurred in manufacturing (-814,000), construction (-507,000) and trade (-522,000) since May 1990. The decline in manufacturing employment reversed in May, increasing 12,000, following a (revised) fall of 44,000 in April. The over-the-month movements in the durable goods industries (up 4,000 overall), with relatively slight changes in such basic industries as fabricated metal products (2,000) industrial machinery and equipment (-10,000), and electronic & other electrical equipment (-2,000), and transportation equipment (+15,000).

Construction gained 13,000 jobs in May on a seasonally adjusted basis, as opposed to a loss of 37,000 in April. Construction employment has fallen by 507,000 or by about a tenth of its jobs since May 1990. In the mining sector, there was a 6,000 job loss in May. Oil and gas extraction accounted for 3,000 of the mining job decline.

Service-producing sector employment was up by 40,000 in May, reversing the trend of the last three months. Retail trade decreased by 13,000 jobs in May, with declines in food stores and general merchandise. Retail trade employment has fallen by 389,000 over the last year. Wholesale trade had its eighth straight monthly decrease in May; employment in wholesale trade is down 133,000 since last May. Health services added another 31,000 jobs in May. Employment in business services increased by 14,000 jobs over April. Transportation also showed a small increase.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 1.8 percent of the civilian labor force in May, the same as in April. Job losers are now 3.7 percent of the civilian labor force (up by one-tenth of a point from the April level), while unemployed persons 25 years and older were at 5.5 percent (up, by one-tenth of a point from April) of the labor force 25 years of age and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 6.5 percent, up this month, from 6.3 percent last month and 6.5 percent in March. A variant unemployment rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.2 percent in May, up from 9.1 percent in April. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 9.8 percent in the first quarter of 1991, up from 8.9 in the fourth quarter and 8.3 percent in the third quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

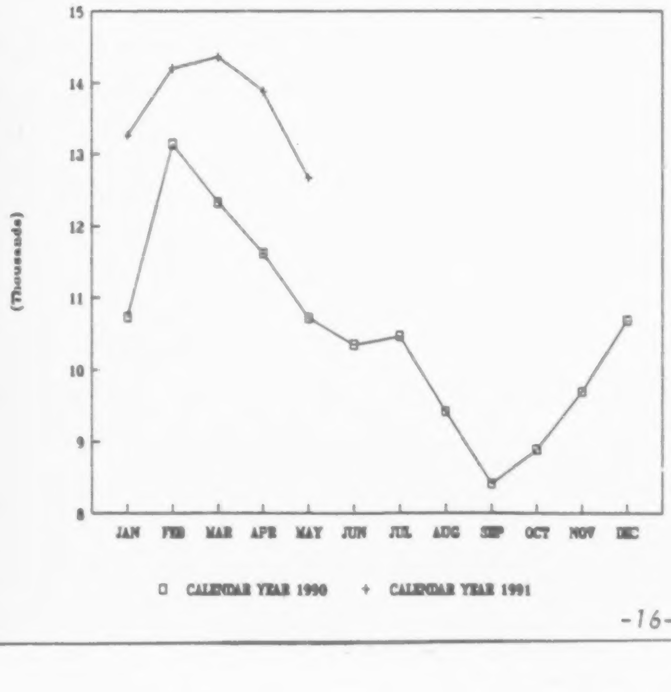
	MAY 1991	APR. 1991	MAY 1990	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 1991	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,738	5,572	4,759	166	979
Continued Claims	57,978	62,060	49,261	-4,082	8,717
# Insured Unemployed *	12,674	13,883	10,727	-1,209	1,947
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.4	2.6	2.1		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,592	2,676	2,328	-84	264
Final Payments	917	880	909	37	8
Weeks Compensated	47,136	49,940	40,324	-2,804	6,812
Net Benefit Payments	$6,150,589	$6,469,584	$5,073,157	-318,995	$1,077,432
Average Weekly Check	$130.49	$129.55	$125.81	$0.94	$4.68

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Initial claims filed under the State UI program rose by 166 during May 1991, an over-the-month increase of almost 3 percent and an over-the-year increase of 20.5 percent. The number of insured unemployed per week, however, fell 8.7 percent or 1,209 claimants leading to a two-tenths-of-one-percent decline in the insured unemployment rate. In comparison to May 1990, however, the number of insured unemployed per week is up 18.2 percent or 1,947 workers and the insured unemployment rate is three-tenths-of-one-percent higher.

During May 1991, Unemployment Insurance benefit payments totalled $6.1 million, a decline of 5 percent or $319,000 from the prior month. On the other hand, benefit payments are up 21 percent or $1.1 million from May 1990 totals. The average weekly check rose almost one dollar from the prior month and almost five dollars from the prior year.

NUMBER OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED PER WEEK



	1990	1991
JAN	10,733	13,258
FEB	13,142	14,206
MAR	12,335	14,365
APR	11,627	13,883
MAY	10,727	12,674
JUN	10,353	
JUL	10,477	
AUG	9,423	
SEP	8,408	
OCT	8,890	
NOV	9,693	
DEC	10,688	

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

Two national laboratories located in New Mexico and a private company are working together to develop and produce high-temperature superconducting wire designed to carry more electrical current than possible today, according to an article in New Mexico Technology Enterprise Forum, a publication of the New Mexico Economic Development Department. **Los Alamos National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratories** and **Nuclear Metals Inc.** of Concord, Mass., entered into the partnership, and work is under way to produce wire from a ceramic powder composed of yttrium, barium, and copper oxide. The powder is produced by co-precipitation, a process patented by Sandia National Laboratories.

Shoney's Restaurants, a national restaurant chain, plans to open the first of as many as a dozen New Mexico restaurants in August. The restaurant will be built on a one and one-half acre site on the southeast corner of Louisiana and Menaul Blvds. NE in Albuquerque. A Shoney's restaurant is a 190 seat restaurant typically employing between 80 and 100 employees. New Mexico will be the 40th state in the Shoney's chain, which is headquartered in Nashville, Tennessee. Shoney's has about 800 locations nationwide.

Alamogordo Area:

By 1993, the projected net decrease in personnel strength at **Holloman Air Force Base** near Alamogordo will be 445 positions (348 military and 97 civilian). By mid-1993, Holloman will have 5,329 military personnel and 1,047 civilians employed. Almost $97 million for construction projects has been released by the Department of Defense. Most of the work is connected with moving the 37th Tactical Fighter Wing to Holloman.

Albuquerque Area

A new **Sandia National laboratories** research center will look for structural flaws in aging airplanes without ripping them apart, according to the Federal Aviation Administration. Sandia is to be given funds in July for the project, which was established as the nation's airliner fleet ages beyond its designed life span. Congress has allocated $3.4 million for the work, and the contract between the FAA and the Department of Energy, which funds Sandia, should be signed by late July.

The **University of New Mexico's Business Center** in Albuquerque has been awarded $425,000 by the Department of Commerce for a technology commercialization center. The funding, awarded by the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, will be used to rehabilitate an existing building on the UNM Albuquerque campus to house the center.

A $27.9 million **Integrated Materials Research Laboratory (IMRL)** will be built at Sandia National Laboratories to help develop new critical materials for military and industrial applications. The 140,000-square-foot building will house the advanced materials research and development functions of Sandia's Solid State Sciences and Materials and Process Sciences Directorates. Construction began in March, with completion scheduled for December 1992. The IMRL is being built on a site outside of Sandia's main secure technical area in Albuquerque to enable easier access to cooperating researchers from private industry and universities. The four-story building will house laboratories and offices for about 280 Sandia employees now working in widely scattered locations. The new building will house research and development in semiconductors, superconductors, ceramics, altered metals, dielectric metals, microsensors, optical devices and surface and interface physics and chemistry.

According to a May 18 article in the "Albuquerque Tribune", the **Martin Marietta** plant in Albuquerque has received a U.S. Postal Service contract worth $36.9 million. The company also announced that it plans to add 200 jobs over the next eighteen months. The Postal Service contract involves modifying mail-sorting machines to improve their efficiency. A company spokesman said that the additional 200 jobs amount to a 66 percent increase from its current workforce of 300 employees. The company's current payroll is an estimated $45 million.

Honeywell has announced that it will lay off about ten percent of the 2,500 workers in the company's Defense Avionics Division by the end of 1991. The Defense Avionics Division has employees in Albuquerque and Phoenix. Honeywell has not determined how many of these jobs will be lost at the Albuquerque facility (where 2,300 are employed) and how many will be lost in Phoenix (with 200 employees). Honeywell's defense avionics plant in Albuquerque manufactures electronic command and control systems for military aircraft.

Tecomet, a wholly owned subsidiary of Therma Electron Corp., has acquired Seeley Enterprises Inc. of Albuquerque. Seeley manufactures components with aircraft engine and aerospace applications, primarily for commercial airlines. Tecomet will keep Seeley's 140 full-time employees at the company's plant in north Albuquerque.

Construction has begun on a new Northeast Medical Center for **FHP Medical Care** at the corner of Montgomery Blvd. and General Chennault NE. in Albuquerque which will replace FHP of New Mexico's facility presently located at 7510 Montgomery NE. The center is scheduled to open later this year and will be the health-maintenance organization's fourth and largest center in Albuquerque. The center will include a clinic, pharmacy, optical boutique, 24 examination rooms, a laboratory and X-ray services.

New Mexico's banks earned $14 million in the first three months of 1991, down 22 percent from the $18 million in profits reported in the first quarter of 1990, according to figures released by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. in mid-June. New Mexico was one of 31 states reporting lower banking profits in the first quarter of 1991 compared to the first quarter of 1990.

Presbyterian Health Care Services has begun construction on a 12,000-square-foot family health care facility at 5550 Wyoming Blvd. NE in Albuquerque. The center, which will be the third such facility in the Albuquerque area, is scheduled to open in the fall of this year. Three additional centers are in the planning stages for Rio Rancho and the far Northeast Heights in Albuquerque.

Kraft Foodservice Inc. announced in early June that it plans to open a distribution center in Albuquerque this fall to provide food and equipment to food-service operators throughout new Mexico and southern Colorado. The distribution center is expected to employ up to 50 people when it becomes fully operational at the end of 1991. The workers will include warehouse workers, truck drivers, clerical and office staff. The distribution center will be located in a 120,000-square-foot building at Second Street and Montano Road NW.

The $5.5 million fourth phase of the **La Vida Llena LifeCare Retirement Community** is under construction near Montgomery and Morris in northeast Albuquerque. The project includes 14 town homes and a commons complex.

The **Beach** water park in Albuquerque opened in mid-May under new management. The managers say that they have hired 120 employees and spent more than $200,000 to open the park with most of the expenditure going to renovate or replace old equipment.

Bergen Brunswig Drug Co. announced in mid-May that it will build a 51,500-square-foot distribution center in the New Mexico Business Tech Center in Rio Rancho. Construction is expected to begin immediately. Company officials said that the center will employ 40 to 50 employees initially, with up to 100 employees when fully operational in 1992. The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bergen Brunswig Corp., one of the country's largest distributors of pharmaceutical products. The California-based company has a smaller facility already operating in Albuquerque.

RB Furniture's Albuquerque business will close later this summer due to the cost and time involved in shipping furniture from the company's Arizona warehouse, according to a spokesman for RB. RB Furniture has been in Albuquerque for eleven years. The local store's dozen employees have been offered jobs by some of the Irvine, California-based company's 50 other locations in five other states. The Albuquerque store is the furthest location of the eight regional stores served by the company's Phoenix warehouse, making shipping too costly and time consuming.

According to an article in the **New Mexico Daily Lobo** dated June 6, 1991, US West has given a $280,000 grant to two University of New Mexico-sponsored community programs that aid low income and minority children and families. The grant, which will be distributed over a three-year period, will be used to expand two UNM Maternity and Infant Care programs.

Four Albuquerque properties owned by the **Resolution Trust Corp.** sold in the first week of June. The properties and prices were: Menaul Auto Center, for $718,000; Atrium North office building, $395,000; Plaza San Luis office building, $201,000; and an office building at 730 San Mateo SE for $70,000.

KLUZ-Channel 41, New Mexico's largest Spanish-language television station, laid off nine full-time and nine part-time employees in early June. The employees affected will receive severance pay, and the company will pay their insurance premiums through the end of July. The station's staff will now consist of twenty-nine full-time and two part-time employees.

Clovis Area:

The U.S. Senate Appropriations committee has approved funding for the construction of 350 additional housing units at Cannon Air Force Base. The base is expected to receive an additional 1,100 military personnel and increased aircraft by 1993.

Cuba Area:

The **Duke City Lumber Co.** sawmill in Cuba reopened at the end of May, six weeks after tight supplies of logs forced its closure and the layoff of nearly fifty workers. Returning workers told reporters that no one found better full-time work in the area.

Grants Area:

Chevron Resources Co.'s Mount Taylor Mine is being purchased by General Atomics, a San Diego company. The Mount Taylor Mine was New Mexico's last active conventional uranium operation when it was closed in 1990. The purchasing company has no immediate plans to reopen the mine. A General Atomics spokesman stated that the company plans to hold the mine in a standby position until the uranium market improves. New Mexico had 55 producing uranium mines with 7,000 employees in the late 1970's. The mines began closing as uranium prices fell.

Las Cruces Area:

According to an article in the **Sunday Albuquerque Journal** of June 9, 1991, officials at the New Mexico State University (NMSU) Agriculture Department concur with the results of a federal study that states that increased demand for qualified agriculture graduates is expected to continue through 1995. According to NMSU's director of agricultural information, job opportunities are at an all-time high, but qualified graduates are in short supply. A study conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture found that nearly 48,000 agricultural job opportunities are expected yearly through 1995, but also found that agricultural schools will turn out only 43,500 graduates a year. The number of NMSU agricultural majors bottomed out in 1988 with only 897 majors, while most recent figures show a 21 percent increase, with 1,087 students majoring in an agricultural field. Most of the increase is due to increases in the "non-traditional" hospitality and tourism major within the overall agricultural field. NMSU graduated 168 agricultural students this spring.

Los Alamos Area:

Los Alamos National Laboratory has entered into a contract making the Laboratory one of three institutions participating in the new national High Magnetic Field laboratory. A consortium consisting of Los Alamos, Florida State University and the University of Florida was selected by the national Science Foundation to operate the new laboratory. Los Alamos will be responsible for research in pulsed fields - high intensity magnetic fields that last for only a fraction of a second. The Florida universities will concentrate on sustained intense fields. Strong magnetic fields have several important applications, the most familiar being magnetic resonance imaging, the basis for the "CAT scan" technique used for examining the interior of the human body without surgery.

Lovington Area:

An **ALCO Discount Store** will be opening soon in Lovington, according to an announcement made by the Duckwall-ALCO Company of Abilene, Kansas. The store will be located in the former Bargain Time building. Remodeling of the 40,000-square-foot building is now underway. A tentative opening date in early August has been set, but the date depends on the progress of the remodeling. The store will employ about 40 people.

Mora County Area:

The **Mora National Fish Hatchery and Technology Center** will be funded and managed entirely by the federal government, without state support as originally planned. The U.S. Congress has contributed $4 million to conduct a feasibility study and acquire land and water rights. Plans call for the hatchery to help the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service meet fish-stocking needs in the Southwest and also allow research into recycling water in fish production.

Portales Area:

Building permits in Portales dropped both by number and value in April 1991, compared to figures in April 1990. In April 1990, 37 permits were issued for work valued at $475,770. In April 1991, 31 permits with a total value of $243,106 were issued.

Giant Industries Inc. announced in mid-June that it has bought an ethanol processing plant in Portales. A Giant spokesperson said that the plant was purchased from a group that had foreclosed on the facility. The plant has the capacity to produce 13.5 million gallons of ethanol and 44,000 tons of protein enriched cattle feed annually, along with beverage quality carbon dioxide as a by-product. The plant ranks 11th nationally in total ethanol capacity and is the largest plant in the southwest. The plant will provide Giant with a secure source of oxygenates to manufacture reformulated gasolines mandated by the 1990 Clean Air Act. Giant Industries is primarily a refiner and marketer of petroleum products, supported by crude oil and natural gas exploration and production.

Roswell Area:

The conversion of **First Interstate Bank-Roswell** into **United New Mexico Bank at Roswell** will be complete by June 24, according to United New Mexico bank officials. Twenty-four First Interstate employees in Roswell have accepted jobs at United New Mexico Bank. Eight First Interstate employees will lose their jobs by the time the consolidation is complete. Statewide, United New Mexico will take on 228 First Interstate employees. More than 160 employees have left First Interstate since the acquisition was announced late last year. On May 15, United became the owner of three First Interstate banks in Roswell, Albuquerque and Hobbs. The bank in Hobbs and its branch in Lovington were subsequently sold so that United New Mexico would not exceed federal market share guidelines.

Transportation Manufacturing Corp. in Roswell has laid off almost 800 workers by early June. The bus manufacturer had announced earlier this year that it would lay off 800 employees from its work force of 2,263. About 110 temporary employees were also released.

Santa Fe Area:

Vivigen Inc., one of the nation's largest genetic testing laboratories, reported first-quarter earnings of $440,000, a 54 percent increase over the first quarter of 1990. Vivigen experienced a slow 1990 that resulted in a 28 percent earnings drop from 1989.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	CLERK, GENERAL
NURSE, REGISTERED	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
PLUMBER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL COUNSELOR	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
BILINGUAL TEACHER	HOME HEALTH AIDE
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
LIBRARIAN	NURSE PRACTITIONER
PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELOR	PHYSICIAN
READING TEACHER	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	REGISTERED NURSE
THERAPIST (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	SOCIAL WORKER
	THERAPIST (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	ASSEMBLER
BOOKKEEPER	CARPENTER
COLLECTOR	CASHIER
DENTAL HYGENIST	CLERK, GENERAL
ENGINEER, DISTRIBUTION	CONSTRUCTION LABORER
ENGINEER, ELECTRICAL	COUNTER ATTENDANT
ENGINEER, ELECTRONIC	CUSTODIAN
ENGINEER, PROCESS	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST	OFFICE MANAGER
LEGAL SECRETARY	POLICE CADET
LINE MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN	RECEPTIONIST
NURSE, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	SALES CLERK
NURSE, PSYCHIATRIC	SALESPERSON, ADVERTISING
RESPIRATORY THERAPIST	SECRETARY
SALES AGENT (INSURANCE)	STOCKER
SOCIAL WORKER	TEACHER (ART, BUSINESS, HOME ECONOMICS, SOCIAL STUDIES)
TAX ACCOUNT AUDITOR	
WAITER/WAITRESS, COCKTAIL	WAITER/WAITRESS

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	CLERK
CLEANER/HOUSEKEEPER	CONSTRUCTION LABORER
ELECTRICAL TECHNICIAN	COOK
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	COURTESY CLERK
PLUMBER	
WELDER	

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTO MECHANIC	COMMERCIAL CLEANER
COOK	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	COUNTER ATTENDANT
NURSE, REGISTERED	SALES CLERK
PLASTERER	SECRETARY
UPHOLSTERER	

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
YARD WORKER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CLERK, GENERAL
SURVEY WORKER	CASHIER–CHECKER
CLERK, GENERAL	SECRETARY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	CASHIER II
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTIT.	CARPENTER
PARIMUTUEL–TICKET CASHIER	OPERATING ENGINEER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
JANITOR	MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1985–1995: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDES	SALESPERSONS, RETAIL
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	GENERAL MANAGERS
ELEC. SEMICONDUCTOR PROC.	CASHIERS
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVERS
ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLERS	SECRETARIES
FINANCIAL SERVICE SALES	GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS
LEGAL SECRETARIES	JANITORS AND CLEANERS
CHEMICAL PLANT OPERATORS	WAITERS AND WAITRESSES
ARCHITECTS	BOOKKEEPING AND ACCTG CLERKS
NURSING AIDES	TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 1995," NMDOL, August 1988.

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) PROGRAM
QUALITY CONTROL ANNUAL REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 1990

The New Mexico Department of Labor administers the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Quality Control Program which reviews the accuracy and integrity of UI benefit payments. This is accomplished through an audit of randomly selected UI payments. All aspects of a claimant's eligibility to receive UI benefits are reviewed.

The data for calendar year 1990 is presented below. The overpayment rate dropped from 10.2% in 1989 to 9.2% in 1990. This reveals that for the second consecutive year the overpayment rate has improved. This downward trend reflects the commitment of the Department to reduce overpayments. The majority of UI benefits overpayments are attributed to the claimant's failure to engage in an active search for employment and not reporting earnings while receiving UI benefits.

Totals Dollars Paid in Population	$53,139,24
Sample Size	400

	Percentage of Dollars	95% Confidence Interval (+/-)
Proper Payments	90.8%	2.8%
Overpayments	9.2%	2.8%
	100.0%	
Underpayments	0.8%	0.6%

Claimants failing to conduct required work search were given formal warnings and no overpayment was established. The proper payment rate would be lower and the overpayment rate would be higher if these cases were counted as erroneous payments.

Supplemental Data
Calendar Year 1990

Responsibility for Overpayments (Percent of Dollars Overpaid)

Claimant Only	58.1%
Agency Only	18.9%
Claimant + Agency	15.7%
Claimant + Employer	6.3%
1 Employer Only	0.8%
Employer + Agency	0.2%

Cause for Overpayments (Percent of Dollars Overpaid)

Work Search Issues	41.2%
Separation Issues	27.1%
Benefit Year Earnings Issues	19.8%
Base Period Wage Issues	7.7%
Eligibility Issues Excluding Work Search	4.1%
Other Issues	0.1%

Trade Adjustment Assistance in New Mexico

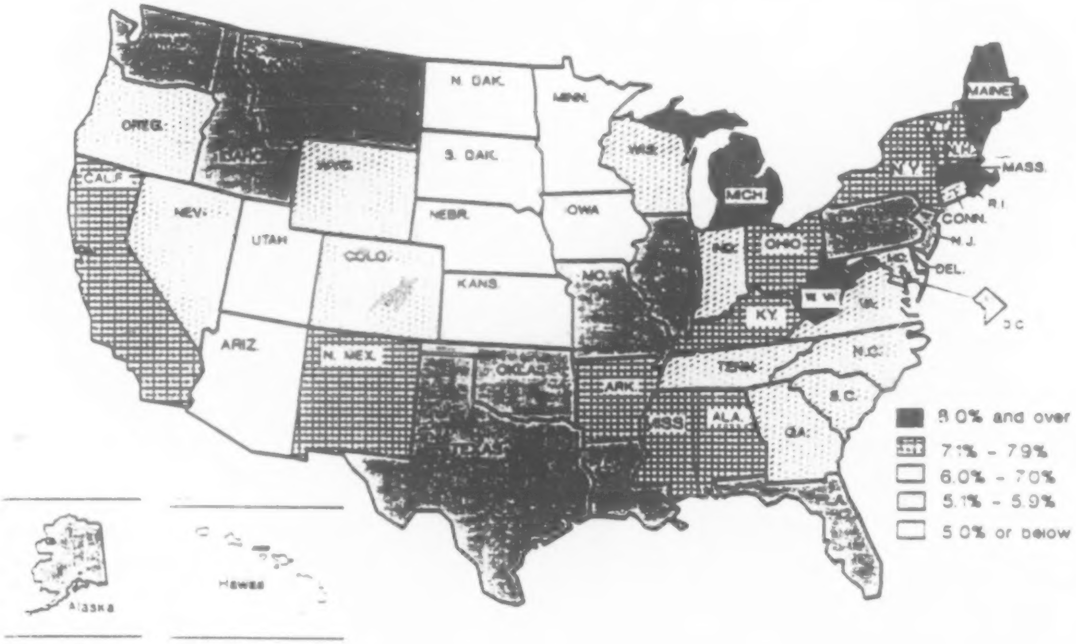
The Trade Act of 1974, as amended in 1981, established a training and benefits program whereby workers whose employment is adversely affected by increases in imports can apply for federal help. Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA). TAA is a group of training and reemployment services that help displaced workers prepare for and obtain suitable employment. In addition to TAA services, those individuals who have exhausted their entitlement to unemployment insurance benefits may be eligible for 26 weeks of Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA). TRA benefits are available if the claimant is enrolled in an approved training program and the person's last employer has been certified by the Labor Department.

During 1990, New Mexican workers eligible under the Trade Act program came primarily from the oil & gas, heavy construction, and semiconductor manufacturing industries located in Lea, San Juan, and Bernalillo counties. The occupations of these workers included rotary drillers, casers, road roller operators, electronic technicians, wafer fabrication operators, electronic supervisors, and engineers.

As knowledge of the Trade Act program spreads, more displaced workers are applying for assistance. In 1990, for example, 140 applicants were enrolled in training programs compared to 73 applicants in 1989. Furthermore, TRA benefits were paid to 51 individuals and totaled $184,000 in 1990 compared to 58 claimants and $175,700 paid in 1989. Ideally, TRA monetary and training benefits will enable the unemployed to acquire new marketable skills. For information on TAA or TRA contact your local State Employment Service Office, as given on the last page of the Labor Market Review.

Unemployment rates by state, April 1991

(U.S. average = 6.5 percent)



OREG.
CALIF.
NEV.
IDAHO
UTAH
ARIZ.
WYO.
COLO.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
WIS.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S.C.
N.C.
VA.
W. VA.
PA.
N.Y.
MAINE
N.H.
MASS.
R.I.
CONN.
N.J.
MD.
DEL.
D.C.
Alaska
Hawaii
8.0% and over
7.1% - 7.9%
6.0% - 7.0%
5.1% - 5.9%
5.0% or below

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian
Labor = Employed + Unemployed
Force

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	JEANNE MONTES (acting)	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
RIO RANCHO SATELLITE OFFICE		891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVENUE	RIO RANCHO	87124
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	DEE McANINCH	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	JOE R. MARTINEZ	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	DON SHAVER	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
ROSWELL	FEBE CATANO	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	GARRY ENOX	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.

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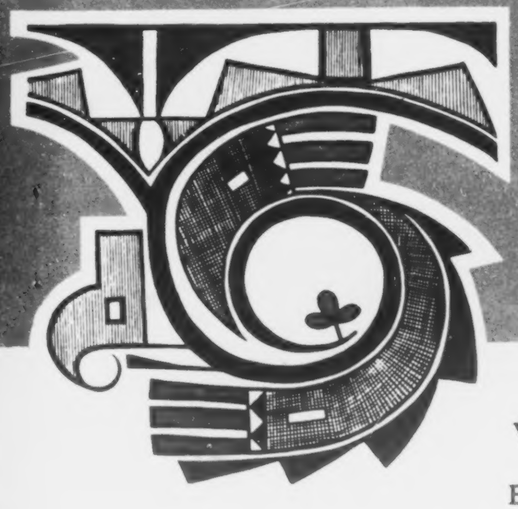


New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 20, No. 6, July 31, 1991
Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - June 1991

...**New Mexico unemployment rate rose nine-tenths of a point to 8.5 percent** this June, up from 7.4 percent one year ago. A May-to-June increase in unemployment is typical for the state.

...**The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.9 percent in June,** up from 5.3 percent in June 1990.

...**Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 61,200 in June,** up from - 52,800 in June 1990 - a 16 percent increase. Unemployment is up by 30 percent in the U.S. over the same period.

...**Nonfarm employment in New Mexico is now up by 3,700 jobs from one year ago,** a 0.6 percent growth rate.

...**For the fifth consecutive month, U.S. nonagricultural employment** is below the level of the previous year, as the situation deteriorated further in June.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Household Data

New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 2
New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics 3
Employment to Population Ratio By State 4
Labor Force Participation Rate By State 5
Unemployment Rate Ranking by State 8
Labor Force Estimates by County 9

Establishment Data

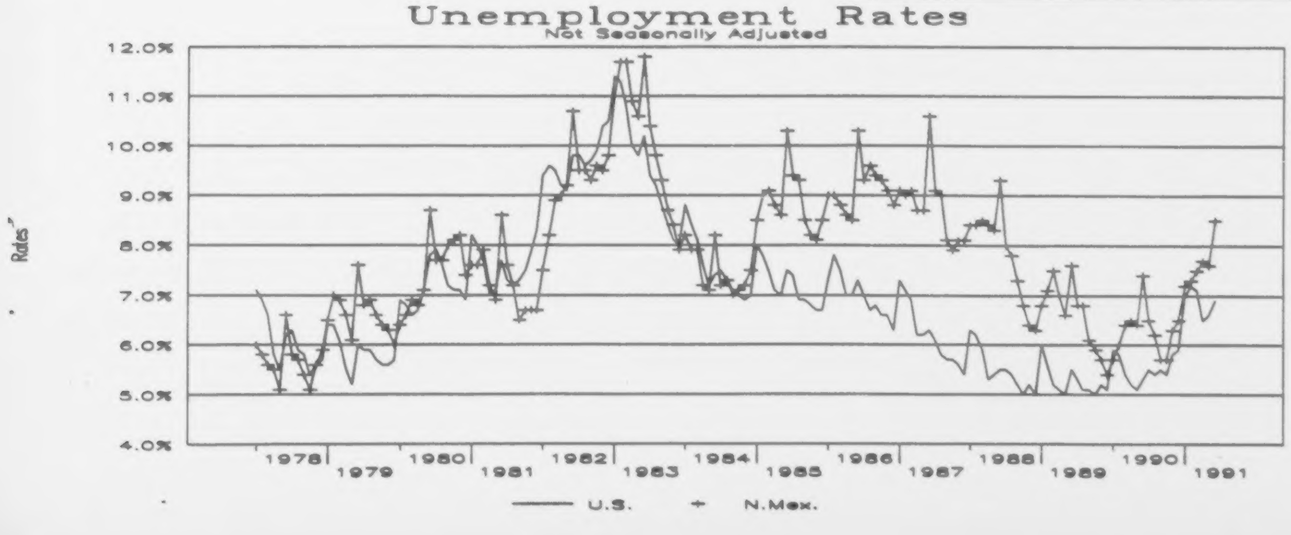
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 11
N.M., Albuq., Santa Fe MSA Tables 12
Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI 15
Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rates 16
Graph: Nonfarm Empl. Index & Growth Rates .. 17

Economic News

National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S. 18
Unemployment Compensation Statistics 20
Area Economic Activity 22
New Mexico Occupational Job Needs 25

Miscellaneous Items

Glossary of Terms 26
Graph: N.M. Unemployment Rates 28
Labor Service Center Directory 29



NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate rose nine-tenths of a point to 8.5 percent this June, up from 7.6 percent in May and 7.4 percent in June 1990. A May-to-June increase in unemployment is typical for the state, and this year's increase of 11 percent is less than in most recent years. The May-to-June unemployment increase has ranged from 12.7 percent in 1988 to 21.4 percent in 1987. The seasonal unemployment increase is due mainly to students entering the labor force, as well as summer layoffs in education, including school-bus drivers. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.9 percent in June, up from 5.3 percent in June 1990. The unemployment rate is a "lagging" economic indicator and typically improves after the onset of an economic recovery. Unemployment in New Mexico has been up on an over-the-year basis since November 1990. Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 61,200 in June, up from 52,800 in June 1990 - a 16 percent increase. New Mexico posted a increase of 3,500 persons employed or 0.5 percent since June 1990, while the national decline in total employment was -1.1 percentage point.

Evidence of increased joblessness over last June is also provided by N.M. Department of Labor data on unemployment insurance (U.I.) claims. Unemployed New Mexicans receiving U.I. benefits were 13,547 in June 1991, up from 10,353 in June 1990. The insured unemployed made up 22 percent of total unemployment in June, down from 23 percent in May. New claims for U.I. have continued to rise, and were 5,429 in June 1991, up from 5,738 in May 1991 and 4,882 in June 1990.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released its annual "Geographic Profiles" publication for 1990. This report provides a complete employment picture, including annual average total employment and unemployment data, for all states drawn from the Current Population Survey. Two important measures of employment activity available in this report are the employment-to-population ratio and labor force participation rate by state. These measures shift slowly, and therefore comparisons are given for 1985 and 1990. State rankings for these measures are provided on pages 4 and 5 of this issue, and show that New Mexico's employment-to-population ratio improved slightly between 1985 and 1990, from 57.1 percent to 59.2 percent, although the state ranking fell by three places, from 42 to 45. New Mexico's labor force participation rate also rose slightly, while the state ranking remained constant at 42. The employment-to-population ratio and the labor force participation rate for 16 to 19 year-olds ranked by state are given on pages 6 and 7. Both measures for this important population group fell both in percentage and ranking between 1985 and 1990.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	May 1991	June 1990
Civilian Labor Force	722,700	712,700	710,800	+10,000	+11,900
Employment	661,500	658,400	658,000	+3,100	+3,500
Unemployment	61,200	54,300	52,800	+6,900	+8,400
Rate	8.5%	7.6%	7.4%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY) LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate rose by one-half of a point to 6.5 percent in June 1991, up four-tenths of a percentage point from the June 1990 rate. Unemployed persons in Albuquerque now number 1,300 more than one year ago, an increase of eight percent. Unemployment in Albuquerque has now been higher on an over-the year basis for nine consecutive months. In comparison, unemployment rose for twelve months on an over-the-year basis during the slowdown of 1986-87, and for twenty months during 1982-3. The unemployment rate increase in the Albuquerque MSA since June of 1990 (8.2%) was well below that of the state, and also below the Santa Fe MSA (23.7%) and Las Cruces MSA (12.3%) percentage increases. Unemployment levels over the year rose in Sandoval (+22 percent) and Valencia (+16 percent) counties, which adjoin the Albuquerque MSA.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are consistent with the total employment estimates, as the count of U.I. recipients in Albuquerque was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 3,000 to 3,535 (+17.9 percent). New U.I. claims in June were down 7.6 percent or 144 claims over June 1990.

The over-the-year change in Albuquerque total employment was positive in June, for a rise of 600 or 0.2 percent. Total employment in Albuquerque had been contracting on an over-the-year basis between August 1990 and April 1991. Albuquerque industrial sectors showing over-the-year growth were the services sector (+1,900), notably business and health services, and government (+400). Decreases in other sectors largely offset government and services increases in the nonagricultural series.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	May 1991	June 1990
Civilian Labor Force	269,600	268,500	267,700	+1,100	+1,900
Employment	252,000	252,500	251,400	-,500	+,600
Unemployment	17,600	16,000	16,300	+1,600	+1,300
Rate	6.5%	6.0%	6.1%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,700	650,000	52,700	7.5%
APR.	703,100	649,000	54,100	7.7%
MAY.	712,700	658,400	54,300	7.6%
JUN.	722,700	661,500	61,200	8.5%
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	10,000	3,100	6,900	0.9
YEAR AGO	11,900	3,500	8,400	1.1
2 YRS. AGO	14,800	7,600	7,200	0.9
3 YRS. AGO	20,500	24,700	-4,200	-0.8
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	1.4%	0.5%	12.7%	
YEAR AGO	1.7%	0.5%	15.9%	
2 YRS. AGO	2.1%	1.2%	13.3%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.9%	3.9%	-6.4%	

UNITED STATES
(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,011	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.	124,727	116,678	8,049	6.5%
MAY.	124,857	116,624	8,233	6.6%
JUN.	127,054	118,280	8,774	6.9%
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	2,197	1,656	541	0.3
YEAR AGO	747	-1,325	2,072	1.6
2 YRS. AGO	1,485	-439	1,924	1.4
3 YRS. AGO	4,026	2,071	1,955	1.4
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	1.8%	1.4%	6.6%	
YEAR AGO	0.6%	-1.1%	30.9%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.2%	-0.4%	28.1%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.3%	1.8%	28.7%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	69.9%
MINNESOTA	2	69.5%
NEBRASKA	3	68.6%
ALASKA	4	67.8%
WYOMING	4	67.8%
CONNECTICUT	6	67.6%
NEVADA	7	67.5%
UTAH	7	67.5%
COLORADO	9	67.4%
VERMONT	10	67.3%
MARYLAND	11	67.1%
WISCONSIN	11	67.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	13	66.8%
KANSAS	13	66.8%
IOWA	15	66.4%
VIRGINIA	15	66.4%
DELAWARE	17	66.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	18	66.1%
WASHINGTON	19	65.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	20	65.3%
HAWAII	21	65.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	22	64.4%
MAINE	23	64.1%
OREGON	23	64.1%
TEXAS	25	64.0%
GEORGIA	26	63.9%
ILLINIOS	27	63.8%
NEW JERSEY	27	63.8%
IDAHO	29	63.6%
MONTANA	30	63.4%
MISSOURI	31	63.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	32	63.2%
INDIANA	32	63.2%
CALIFORNIA	34	63.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	35	63.0%
RHODE ISLAND	36	62.4%
OHIO	37	61.9%
ARIZONA	38	61.4%
OKLAHOMA	39	60.8%
MICHIGAN	40	60.5%
TENNESSEE	41	60.1%
NEW YORK	42	59.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	59.5%
KENTUCKY	44	59.4%
NEW MEXICO	45	59.2%
FLORIDA	45	59.2%
ARKANSAS	47	58.8%
MISSISSIPPI	48	57.6%
ALABAMA	49	57.1%
LOUISIANA	50	55.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	49.7%

STATE	1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	68.3%
COLORADO	2	67.9%
MINNESOTA	3	67.0%
NEVADA	4	66.1%
CONNECTICUT	5	65.9%
ALASKA	5	65.9%
VERMONT	7	65.8%
KANSAS	8	65.5%
NEBRASKA	9	65.0%
WYOMING	9	65.0%
UTAH	11	64.7%
MARYLAND	12	64.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	12	64.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	12	64.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	15	64.5%
VIRGINIA	16	64.0%
TEXAS	17	63.9%
RHODE ISLAND	18	63.6%
DELAWARE	18	63.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	20	63.2%
MONTANA	21	62.0%
HAWAII	22	61.8%
NEW JERSEY	23	61.7%
GEORGIA	23	61.7%
WISCONSIN	25	61.6%
INDIANA	26	61.4%
IDAHO	27	61.3%
CALIFORNIA	27	61.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	27	61.3%
MISSOURI	30	61.1%
IOWA	31	60.5%
OKLAHOMA	32	60.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	33	59.9%
MAINE	34	59.7%
ILLINIOS	34	59.7%
OREGON	36	59.3%
WASHINGTON	37	58.9%
ARIZONA	38	58.7%
OHIO	39	58.0%
TENNESSEE	40	57.7%
MICHIGAN	40	57.7%
NEW MEXICO	42	57.1%
NEW YORK	43	56.8%
FLORIDA	44	56.4%
KENTUCKY	45	55.9%
ALABAMA	46	55.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	47	55.2%
ARKANSAS	48	55.0%
LOUISIANA	48	55.0%
MISSISSIPPI	50	54.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	45.4%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	74.0%
MINNESOTA	2	73.0%
ALASKA	3	72.8%
WYOMING	4	71.7%
CONNECTICUT	5	71.2%
NEVADA	6	71.0%
COLORADO	7	70.9%
VERMONT	8	70.8%
UTAH	9	70.5%
MARYLAND	10	70.4%
NEBRASKA	11	70.1%
WISCONSIN	11	70.1%
KANSAS	13	69.9%
DELAWARE	13	69.9%
VIRGINIA	15	69.4%
IOWA	16	69.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	69.3%
WASHINGTON	18	68.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	19	68.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	20	68.5%
TEXAS	21	68.2%
ILLINIOS	22	68.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	22	68.0%
OREGON	24	67.9%
MAINE	25	67.6%
GEORGIA	26	67.5%
IDAHO	26	67.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	28	67.4%
MONTANA	29	67.3%
MISSOURI	30	67.2%
NEW JERSEY	30	67.2%
HAWAII	32	67.1%
CALIFORNIA	33	66.9%
RHODE ISLAND	33	66.9%
INDIANA	35	66.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	66.3%
OHIO	37	65.6%
MICHIGAN	38	65.4%
ARIZONA	39	64.8%
OKLAHOMA	40	64.4%
TENNESSEE	41	63.4%
NEW MEXICO	42	63.2%
ARKANSAS	43	63.1%
KENTUCKY	44	63.0%
FLORIDA	45	62.9%
NEW YORK	46	62.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	46	62.8%
MISSISSIPPI	48	62.3%
ALABAMA	49	61.3%
LOUISIANA	50	59.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	54.3%

	1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
ALASKA	1	73.0%
COLORADO	2	72.1%
NEVADA	3	71.8%
MINNESOTA	4	71.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	71.0%
WYOMING	6	70.0%
CONNECTICUT	7	69.3%
VERMONT	8	69.2%
KANSAS	9	69.0%
UTAH	10	68.7%
NEBRASKA	10	68.7%
TEXAS	10	68.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	68.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	67.9%
VIRGINIA	15	67.8%
MARYLAND	16	67.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	17	67.3%
DELAWARE	18	67.2%
MONTANA	19	67.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	20	67.0%
RHODE ISLAND	21	66.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	22	66.8%
INDIANA	23	66.7%
IDAHO	24	66.6%
WISCONSIN	25	66.4%
CALIFORNIA	26	66.1%
GEORGIA	27	66.0%
IOWA	28	65.7%
ILLINIOS	29	65.6%
HAWAII	30	65.5%
NEW JERSEY	31	65.4%
MISSOURI	32	65.3%
OKLAHOMA	33	65.0%
OREGON	33	65.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	35	64.3%
WASHINGTON	36	64.2%
MICHIGAN	37	64.1%
OHIO	38	63.6%
MAINE	39	63.1%
TENNESSEE	40	62.7%
ARIZONA	40	62.7%
NEW MEXICO	42	62.6%
LOUISIANA	43	62.1%
KENTUCKY	44	61.8%
NEW YORK	45	60.7%
ALABAMA	45	60.7%
MISSISSIPPI	47	60.4%
ARKANSAS	48	60.2%
FLORIDA	49	60.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	49	60.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	52.2%

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO BY STATE 16 – 19 YEARS (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
WISCONSIN	1	62.1%
MINNESOTA	2	61.1%
UTAH	3	60.0%
NEBRASKA	4	59.1%
WASHINGTON	5	58.7%
RHODE ISLAND	6	58.1%
KANSAS	7	56.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	7	56.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9	55.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	10	55.2%
MISSOURI	11	54.5%
IOWA	12	54.3%
COLORADO	13	54.2%
DELAWARE	14	54.1%
IDAHO	15	53.0%
INDIANA	16	52.5%
VERMONT	17	52.1%
MONTANA	18	50.9%
OREGON	19	50.8%
NEVADA	20	50.3%
MAINE	21	50.2%
CONNECTICUT	22	49.8%
WYOMING	23	49.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	24	48.6%
MICHIGAN	24	48.6%
OHIO	26	48.2%
ARKANSAS	27	47.8%
ARIZONA	28	47.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	29	47.1%
GEORGIA	30	46.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	31	46.5%
ILLINIOS	31	46.5%
MARYLAND	31	46.5%
FLORIDA	34	45.0%
OKLAHOMA	35	43.8%
KENTUCKY	36	43.7%
ALASKA	37	43.3%
TENNESSEE	38	41.8%
VIRGINIA	39	41.5%
CALIFORNIA	40	41.4%
HAWAII	41	40.6%
NEW JERSEY	42	40.3%
NEW MEXICO	43	40.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	44	39.8%
TEXAS	45	38.9%
ALABAMA	46	37.8%
NEW YORK	47	37.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	34.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	49	32.3%
LOUISIANA	50	32.1%
MISSISSIPPI	51	30.3%

	1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
MINNESOTA	1	61.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2	60.4%
UTAH	3	60.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	58.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	5	56.7%
IDAHO	6	56.1%
WISCONSIN	7	55.9%
NEBRASKA	8	55.3%
KANSAS	9	54.4%
RHODE ISLAND	10	53.3%
CONNECTICUT	11	52.2%
DELAWARE	12	51.7%
IOWA	13	50.3%
VERMONT	14	49.9%
MAINE	14	49.9%
COLORADO	16	49.7%
MISSOURI	17	48.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	18	48.7%
NEVADA	19	48.6%
ARIZONA	20	48.5%
INDIANA	21	48.3%
MICHIGAN	22	47.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	23	47.3%
WYOMING	24	47.0%
FLORIDA	25	46.8%
MARYLAND	25	46.8%
WASHINGTON	27	46.3%
VIRGINIA	28	46.2%
OHIO	29	45.9%
MONTANA	30	45.6%
OREGON	31	45.1%
TEXAS	32	44.7%
ILLINIOS	33	44.3%
NEW JERSEY	34	44.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	35	43.6%
CALIFORNIA	36	41.0%
GEORGIA	36	41.0%
ALASKA	38	40.1%
NEW MEXICO	39	39.5%
OKLAHOMA	39	39.5%
HAWAII	41	38.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	42	38.8%
ALABAMA	43	38.7%
TENNESSEE	44	38.3%
KENTUCKY	45	36.3%
ARKANSAS	46	36.2%
NEW YORK	47	33.7%
LOUISIANA	48	32.8%
MISSISSIPPI	49	31.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	30.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	25.8%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY STATE 16 – 19 YEARS (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
WISCONSIN	1	70.2%
RHODE ISLAND	2	67.8%
UTAH	3	67.5%
WASHINGTON	4	67.4%
MINNESOTA	5	67.2%
KANSAS	6	63.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7	63.6%
MISSOURI	8	63.3%
IOWA	9	62.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	10	62.5%
NEBRASKA	10	62.5%
INDIANA	12	62.3%
IDAHO	13	61.9%
COLORADO	14	61.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	61.7%
DELAWARE	16	61.5%
WYOMING	17	61.0%
VERMONT	17	61.0%
MONTANA	19	59.1%
ARKANSAS	19	59.1%
OREGON	21	58.9%
MICHIGAN	22	58.8%
NEVADA	23	58.7%
MAINE	24	58.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	25	57.6%
OHIO	26	57.0%
CONNECTICUT	26	57.0%
ARIZONA	28	56.7%
MARYLAND	29	55.8%
ILLINIOS	30	55.1%
OKLAHOMA	31	54.5%
FLORIDA	31	54.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	31	54.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	34	54.3%
GEORGIA	35	54.0%
KENTUCKY	36	52.5%
VIRGINIA	37	51.8%
ALASKA	38	51.7%
TEXAS	39	49.4%
CALIFORNIA	40	49.1%
TENNESSEE	41	48.8%
NEW MEXICO	42	48.6%
NEW JERSEY	43	47.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	43	47.2%
HAWAII	45	47.0%
ALABAMA	46	45.4%
NEW YORK	47	43.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	42.3%
MISSISSIPPI	49	40.7%
LOUISIANA	50	40.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	39.4%

	1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
UTAH	1	70.5%
MINNESOTA	2	70.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	67.4%
IDAHO	4	65.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	5	65.5%
NEBRASKA	6	65.4%
WISCONSIN	7	65.3%
RHODE ISLAND	8	63.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	9	62.6%
KANSAS	10	62.5%
NEVADA	11	61.7%
IOWA	12	61.5%
CONNECTICUT	13	61.2%
MICHIGAN	14	61.1%
DELAWARE	15	60.5%
INDIANA	16	60.0%
COLORADO	17	59.7%
VERMONT	18	59.2%
WYOMING	19	58.8%
WASHINGTON	20	58.7%
VIRGINIA	20	58.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	22	58.3%
MAINE	23	57.6%
MISSOURI	24	57.4%
FLORIDA	25	56.8%
OHIO	26	56.7%
MONTANA	27	56.1%
ARIZONA	28	56.0%
TEXAS	29	55.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	30	55.6%
ILLINIOS	31	55.3%
OREGON	32	55.2%
MARYLAND	33	54.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	34	53.3%
NEW JERSEY	35	51.9%
GEORGIA	36	51.6%
ALASKA	37	51.4%
CALIFORNIA	38	51.3%
NEW MEXICO	39	51.0%
ARKANSAS	40	50.8%
TENNESSEE	41	50.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	42	49.1%
ALABAMA	43	49.0%
OKLAHOMA	43	49.0%
HAWAII	45	48.5%
KENTUCKY	45	48.5%
LOUISIANA	47	45.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	45.1%
MISSISSIPPI	49	43.0%
NEW YORK	50	41.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	34.9%

(PREL.) MAY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	(PREL.) MAY 1991	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
MASSACHUSETTS	1	9.2%
MICHIGAN	2	9.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	3	8.5%
MISSISSIPPI	3	8.5%
MAINE	5	8.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	8.2%
RHODE ISLAND	7	8.0%
CALIFORNIA	8	7.6%
NEW MEXICO	8	7.6%
ALASKA	8	7.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	11	7.5%
ARKANSAS	11	7.5%
NEW YORK	13	7.4%
FLORIDA	14	7.2%
OKLAHOMA	15	7.1%
LOUISIANA	15	7.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	7.1%
VERMONT	18	7.0%
ALABAMA	18	7.0%
DELAWARE	20	6.9%
KENTUCKY	20	6.9%
MISSOURI	22	6.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	23	6.6%
TENNESSEE	24	6.5%
NEW JERSEY	24	6.5%
MONTANA	26	6.4%
TEXAS	27	6.3%
IDAHO	27	6.3%
NEVADA	29	6.0%
INDIANA	29	6.0%
ILLINIOS	31	5.9%
GEORGIA	31	5.9%
WASHINGTON	31	5.9%
MARYLAND	34	5.8%
OREGON	34	5.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34	5.8%
VIRGINIA	37	5.5%
MINNESOTA	37	5.5%
COLORADO	39	5.4%
WISCONSIN	39	5.4%
OHIO	39	5.4%
CONNECTICUT	42	5.2%
WYOMING	43	5.0%
IOWA	44	4.6%
UTAH	45	4.4%
KANSAS	45	4.4%
ARIZONA	45	4.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	4.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.4%
HAWAII	50	2.8%
NEBRASKA	51	2.6%

	REVISED MAY 1990	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	7.5%
ALASKA	2	7.4%
RHODE ISLAND	3	7.3%
ARKANSAS	4	7.1%
MICHIGAN	4	7.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	6.6%
NEW MEXICO	7	6.4%
TEXAS	8	6.2%
LOUISIANA	9	6.0%
MISSISSIPPI	10	5.9%
ALABAMA	11	5.8%
KENTUCKY	11	5.8%
IDAHO	11	5.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11	5.8%
OHIO	15	5.6%
ARIZONA	16	5.5%
OKLAHOMA	16	5.5%
FLORIDA	18	5.4%
MONTANA	18	5.4%
ILLINIOS	18	5.4%
CALIFORNIA	21	5.3%
TENNESSEE	22	5.2%
CONNECTICUT	23	5.1%
NEW YORK	23	5.1%
OREGON	23	5.1%
WYOMING	23	5.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	23	5.1%
NEVADA	28	5.0%
COLORADO	28	5.0%
INDIANA	30	4.9%
MISSOURI	31	4.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	31	4.8%
UTAH	33	4.7%
GEORGIA	33	4.7%
NEW JERSEY	35	4.6%
MINNESOTA	35	4.6%
WASHINGTON	37	4.5%
DELAWARE	38	4.4%
VERMONT	39	4.3%
MAINE	40	4.2%
WISCONSIN	40	4.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	42	4.0%
VIRGINIA	42	4.0%
KANSAS	42	4.0%
MARYLAND	45	3.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	445	3.8%
IOWA	47	3.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	3.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.4%
HAWAII	50	2.6%
NEBRASKA	51	1.7%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 1991				REVISED MAY 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	722,734	661,541	61,193	8.5%	712,683	658,377	54,306	7.6%	10,051	3,164	6,887	1.4%	0.5%	12.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	269,634	252,048	17,586	6.5%	268,521	252,544	15,977	6.0%	1,113	-496	1,609	0.4%	-0.2%	10.1%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,601	53,978	5,623	9.4%	59,656	54,628	5,028	8.4%	-55	-650	595	-0.1%	-1.2%	11.8%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	73,498	70,149	3,349	4.6%	71,220	68,053	3,167	4.4%	2,278	2,096	182	3.2%	3.1%	5.7%
Catron	1,282	1,122	160	12.5%	1,207	1,072	135	11.2%	75	50	25	6.2%	4.7%	18.5%
Chaves	24,846	22,089	2,757	11.1%	23,888	22,059	1,829	7.7%	958	30	928	4.0%	0.1%	50.7%
Cibola	8,962	7,534	1,428	15.9%	8,806	7,690	1,116	12.7%	156	-156	312	1.8%	-2.0%	28.0%
Colfax	6,800	6,271	529	7.8%	5,844	5,367	477	8.2%	956	904	52	16.4%	16.8%	10.9%
Curry	17,228	15,798	1,430	8.3%	16,680	15,443	1,237	7.4%	548	355	193	3.3%	2.3%	15.6%
De Baca	1,000	894	106	10.6%	935	832	103	11.0%	65	62	3	7.0%	7.5%	2.9%
Eddy	20,852	18,978	1,874	9.0%	20,567	19,006	1,561	7.6%	285	-28	313	1.4%	-0.1%	20.1%
Grant	10,623	9,647	976	9.2%	10,529	9,640	889	8.4%	94	7	87	0.9%	0.1%	9.8%
Guadalupe	1,744	1,522	222	12.7%	1,647	1,480	167	10.1%	97	42	55	5.9%	2.8%	32.9%
Harding	363	309	54	14.9%	324	278	46	14.2%	39	31	8	12.0%	11.2%	17.4%
Hidalgo	2,745	2,590	155	5.6%	2,666	2,542	124	4.7%	79	48	31	3.0%	1.9%	25.0%
Lea	22,191	20,799	1,392	6.3%	21,817	20,451	1,366	6.3%	374	348	26	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%
Lincoln	6,953	6,509	444	6.4%	6,714	6,265	449	6.7%	239	244	-5	3.6%	3.9%	-1.1%
Luna	6,299	5,153	1,146	18.2%	6,318	5,083	1,235	19.5%	-19	70	-89	-0.3%	1.4%	-7.2%
McKinley	18,758	16,233	2,525	13.5%	18,033	16,149	1,884	10.4%	725	84	641	4.0%	0.5%	34.0%
Mora	1,359	972	387	28.5%	1,371	949	422	30.8%	-12	23	-35	-0.9%	2.4%	-8.3%
Otero	19,285	17,276	2,009	10.4%	18,919	17,161	1,758	9.3%	366	115	251	1.9%	0.7%	14.3%
Quay	4,784	4,366	418	8.7%	4,482	4,161	321	7.2%	302	205	97	6.7%	4.9%	30.2%
Rio Arriba	14,133	11,691	2,442	17.3%	13,929	11,670	2,259	16.2%	204	21	183	1.5%	0.2%	8.1%
Roosevelt	7,287	6,827	460	6.3%	7,707	7,240	467	6.1%	-420	-413	-7	-5.4%	-5.7%	-1.5%
Sandoval	32,142	29,601	2,541	7.9%	31,647	29,385	2,262	7.1%	495	216	279	1.6%	0.7%	12.3%
San Juan	36,434	31,544	4,890	13.4%	35,800	31,735	4,065	11.4%	634	-191	825	1.8%	-0.6%	20.3%
San Miguel	10,172	9,070	1,102	10.8%	10,654	9,552	1,102	10.3%	-482	-482	0	-4.5%	-5.0%	0.0%
Sierra	2,915	2,716	199	6.8%	2,832	2,628	204	7.2%	83	88	-5	2.9%	3.3%	-2.5%
Socorro	6,457	5,863	594	9.2%	6,270	5,846	424	6.8%	187	17	170	3.0%	0.3%	40.1%
Taos	11,241	9,126	2,115	18.8%	10,995	8,825	2,170	19.7%	246	301	-55	2.2%	3.4%	-2.5%
Torrance	4,047	3,670	377	9.3%	4,010	3,678	332	8.3%	37	-8	45	0.9%	-0.2%	13.6%
Union	2,033	1,953	80	3.9%	1,916	1,795	121	6.3%	117	158	-41	6.1%	8.8%	-33.9%
Valencia	17,066	15,243	1,823	10.7%	16,779	15,170	1,609	9.6%	287	73	214	1.7%	0.5%	13.3%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 1991				REVISED JUNE 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	722,734	661,541	61,193	8.5%	710,799	657,952	52,847	7.4%	11,935	3,589	8,346	1.7%	0.5%	15.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	269,634	252,048	17,586	6.5%	267,648	251,397	16,251	6.1%	1,986	651	1,335	0.7%	0.3%	8.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,601	53,978	5,623	9.4%	60,440	55,435	5,005	8.3%	-839	-1,457	618	-1.4%	-2.6%	12.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	73,498	70,149	3,349	4.6%	72,548	69,840	2,708	3.7%	950	309	641	1.3%	0.4%	23.7%
Catron	1,282	1,122	160	12.5%	1,286	1,145	141	11.0%	-4	-23	19	-0.3%	-2.0%	13.5%
Chaves	24,846	22,089	2,757	11.1%	23,945	22,440	1,505	6.3%	901	-351	1,252	3.8%	-1.6%	83.2%
Cibola	8,962	7,534	1,428	15.9%	8,752	7,455	1,297	14.8%	210	79	131	2.4%	1.1%	10.1%
Colfax	6,800	6,271	529	7.8%	6,848	6,357	491	7.2%	-48	-86	38	-0.7%	-1.4%	7.7%
Curry	17,228	15,798	1,430	8.3%	16,396	15,205	1,191	7.3%	832	593	239	5.1%	3.9%	20.1%
De Baca	1,000	894	106	10.6%	1,049	968	81	7.7%	-49	-74	25	-4.7%	-7.6%	30.9%
Eddy	20,852	18,978	1,874	9.0%	20,530	18,804	1,726	8.4%	322	174	148	1.6%	0.9%	8.6%
Grant	10,623	9,647	976	9.2%	10,708	9,685	1,023	9.6%	-85	-38	-47	-0.8%	-0.4%	-4.6%
Guadalupe	1,744	1,522	222	12.7%	1,756	1,539	217	12.4%	-12	-17	5	-0.7%	-1.1%	2.3%
Harding	363	309	54	14.9%	385	334	51	13.2%	-22	-25	3	-5.7%	-7.5%	5.9%
Hidalgo	2,745	2,590	155	5.6%	2,774	2,587	187	6.7%	-29	3	-32	-1.0%	0.1%	-17.1%
Lea	22,191	20,799	1,392	6.3%	21,605	20,220	1,385	6.4%	586	579	7	2.7%	2.9%	0.5%
Lincoln	6,953	6,509	444	6.4%	6,886	6,480	406	5.9%	67	29	38	1.0%	0.4%	9.4%
Luna	6,299	5,153	1,146	18.2%	6,129	5,166	963	15.7%	170	-13	183	2.8%	-0.3%	19.0%
McKinley	18,758	16,233	2,525	13.5%	18,405	16,308	2,097	11.4%	353	-75	428	1.9%	-0.5%	20.4%
Mora	1,359	972	387	28.5%	1,245	952	293	23.5%	114	20	94	9.2%	2.1%	32.1%
Otero	19,285	17,276	2,009	10.4%	18,860	17,286	1,574	8.3%	425	-10	435	2.3%	-0.1%	27.6%
Quay	4,784	4,366	418	8.7%	4,807	4,415	392	8.2%	-23	-49	26	-0.5%	-1.1%	6.6%
Rio Arriba	14,133	11,691	2,442	17.3%	13,786	11,862	1,924	14.0%	347	-171	518	2.5%	-1.4%	26.9%
Roosevelt	7,287	6,827	460	6.3%	6,896	6,546	350	5.1%	391	281	110	5.7%	4.3%	31.4%
Sandoval	32,142	29,601	2,541	7.9%	29,789	27,706	2,083	7.0%	2,353	1,895	458	7.9%	6.8%	22.0%
San Juan	36,434	31,544	4,890	13.4%	34,531	30,581	3,950	11.4%	1,903	963	940	5.5%	3.1%	23.8%
San Miguel	10,172	9,070	1,102	10.8%	10,096	9,089	1,007	10.0%	76	-19	95	0.8%	-0.2%	9.4%
Sierra	2,915	2,716	199	6.8%	2,908	2,747	161	5.5%	7	-31	38	0.2%	-1.1%	23.6%
Socorro	6,457	5,863	594	9.2%	6,324	5,812	512	8.1%	133	51	82	2.1%	0.9%	16.0%
Taos	11,241	9,126	2,115	18.8%	10,652	8,804	1,848	17.3%	589	322	267	5.5%	3.7%	14.4%
Torrance	4,047	3,670	377	9.3%	3,863	3,506	357	9.2%	184	164	20	4.8%	4.7%	5.6%
Union	2,033	1,953	80	3.9%	2,099	2,000	99	4.7%	-66	-47	-19	-3.1%	-2.4%	-19.2%
Valencia	17,066	15,243	1,823	10.7%	16,853	15,281	1,572	9.3%	213	-38	251	1.3%	-0.2%	16.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

New Mexico's nonagricultural payrolls declined by 1,800 jobs in June, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey. Modest job gains, or, at worst, very small losses, normally occur during the May-June interval. This year, advances in mining, construction, trade, finance, insurance, & real estate, and services failed to offset the large declines that are seasonally expected in transportation (school bus contractors) and education (both public and private). Although gains of 500 or more manufacturing jobs have been characteristic of recent May-June periods, manufacturing turned in a 500 job loss in June, the result of a large layoff in the transportation equipment subsector. Trade added 900 jobs, which, while substantial, is less than half the gain recorded in a typical year. Likewise, services turned in a sub-par increase.

There are now 3,700 more jobs statewide than there were in June 1990, representing job growth of about three-fifths of a percent over the year. The private sector is leading the way, with almost two new jobs for every one new public sector job. A solid advance in mining, primarily oil & gas extraction, and a modest gain in construction continue to support the goods-producing sector. However, these gains were offset by a loss in manufacturing jobs over the year, mostly in the transportation equipment subsector. Manufacturing last saw an over-the-year deficit (-100) in December 1990. Services and government provided the bulk of the growth in the service producing sector, and trade is also well on the plus side; however, because of weak June performances, the over-the-year margins are narrowing for both trade and services.

For the fifth consecutive month, U.S. nonagricultural employment is below the level of the previous year, as the situation deteriorated further in June. Among all industrial divisions during the past month, only construction improved its position compared with a year ago, and only services shows more jobs now than a year ago.

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey show that nonagricultural payroll employment in the Albuquerque area declined by 900 jobs in June as sizeable layoffs in a few sectors combined to overwhelm employment gains in other sectors. Normal end-of-school-year layoffs in state supported higher education, private education, and among school bus contractors as well as the end of the Albuquerque horse racing season added up to a loss of about 3,300 jobs over the month. Summer jobs programs for youth, summer camps, and continued expansion in construction accounted for more than half of the job gains. Trade added only 200 jobs, about one-third the number normally to be expected at this time of year. Manufacturing registered no change over the month; increases of one to two hundred have typically been recorded in previous years.

Nonfarm employment in Albuquerque now exceeds the year ago level by 800 jobs, this even though last June's total was bolstered by about 200 temporary census enumerator jobs in federal government. The over-the-year gain is evenly split between the private sector and the public sector (principally state government education). Goods producing industries continue to show a substantial job deficit compared to last year. Both construction and manufacturing are posting identical percentage losses of -3.7%; however, for construction this represents the continuation of a recovering trend, whereas for manufacturing it represents a deterioration. On the other hand, service producing industries, led by health services, business services, eating & drinking places, and state government, are now manifesting sufficient growth to more than offset the goods producing weakness.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUN 1991	REVISED MAY 1991	REVISED JUN 1990	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1991	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	582,800	584,600	579,100	–1,800	3,700
GOODS PRODUCING	89,600	89,200	89,600	400	0
SERVICE PRODUCING	493,200	495,400	489,500	–2,200	3,700
MINING	16,200	16,000	15,500	200	700
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	–100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,200	4,100	100	200
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,900	9,800	9,300	100	600
CONSTRUCTION	30,800	30,100	30,500	700	300
MANUFACTURING	42,600	43,100	43,600	–500	–1,000
DURABLE GOODS	29,300	29,800	29,900	–500	–600
Lumber & Wood Products	2,600	2,500	2,700	100	–100
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,500	6,500	6,300	0	200
Transportation Equipment	4,800	5,400	5,600	–600	–800
Other Durable Goods	12,600	12,600	12,500	0	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,300	13,300	13,700	0	–400
Food & Kindred Products	4,000	4,000	4,200	0	–200
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	–100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,700	6,700	6,800	0	–100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,300	28,900	28,200	–600	100
TRANSPORTATION	13,500	14,100	13,400	–600	100
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	–100
Trucking & Warehousing	7,300	7,200	7,100	100	200
Other Transportation	4,600	5,300	4,600	–700	0
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,800	14,700	14,800	100	0
Communication	6,300	6,300	6,400	0	–100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,500	8,400	8,400	100	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	139,200	138,300	138,700	900	500
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,800	24,700	24,600	100	200
Durable Goods	14,400	14,300	14,300	100	100
Nondurable Goods	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	114,400	113,600	114,100	800	300
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,500	4,400	4,400	100	100
General Merchandise Stores	13,100	13,000	12,800	100	300
Food Stores	15,700	15,600	16,200	100	–500
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,500	14,400	14,200	100	300
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,200	5,200	0	0
Furniture & Furnishing	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	44,100	43,600	44,000	500	100
Miscellaneous Retail	12,700	12,800	12,800	–100	–100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	26,200	25,900	26,300	300	–100
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,300	10,700	100	–300
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Real Estate	5,900	5,700	5,800	200	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
SERVICES	151,200	149,000	149,300	2,200	1,900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,800	12,200	12,900	600	–100
Personal Services	5,600	5,600	5,400	0	200
Business Services	23,000	22,700	23,100	300	–100
Health Services	35,600	35,800	34,300	–200	1,300
Legal Services	5,000	4,800	4,900	200	100
Educational Services	4,800	6,400	4,900	–1,600	–100
Social Services	9,500	9,400	9,200	100	300
Membership Organizations	12,400	10,700	12,100	1,700	300
Engineering & Management Services	24,600	24,300	24,600	300	0
Other Services	17,900	17,100	17,900	800	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	148,300	153,400	147,000	–5,100	1,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	33,100	33,000	32,800	100	300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	115,200	120,400	114,200	–5,200	1,000
State Government 2/	49,500	53,600	48,700	–4,100	800
Universities	19,400	23,900	19,300	–4,500	100
Local Government	65,700	66,800	65,500	–1,100	200
Schools	39,100	41,500	38,300	–2,400	800

1/ Estimates include all full–time and part–time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	JUN CHANGE FROM	
	JUN	MAY	JUN	MAY	JUN
	1991	1991	1990	1991	1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	247,400	248,300	246,600	-900	800
GOODS PRODUCING	33,600	33,400	34,900	200	-1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	213,800	214,900	211,700	-1,100	2,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	13,000	12,800	13,500	200	-500
MANUFACTURING	20,600	20,600	21,400	0	-800
Durable Goods	14,600	14,600	15,200	0	-600
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,000	6,200	0	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,800	12,400	-400	0
Transportation	6,700	7,100	6,700	-400	0
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,200	61,000	61,400	200	-200
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,300	14,300	14,500	0	-200
Durable Goods	9,300	9,300	9,500	0	-200
Nondurable Goods	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	46,900	46,700	46,900	200	0
General Merchandise Stores	5,000	4,900	5,300	100	-300
Food Stores	4,900	4,900	5,300	0	-400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	19,600	19,500	19,000	100	600
Other Retail Trade	12,500	12,500	12,400	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	14,000	13,800	14,000	200	0
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,500	0	-300
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,200	5,000	5,000	200	200
SERVICES	77,500	77,000	75,600	500	1,900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,800	3,700	100	200
Personal Services	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Business Services	14,600	14,500	14,000	100	600
Health Services	17,700	17,600	16,600	100	1,100
Social Services	4,200	4,000	4,200	200	0
Membership Organizations	3,500	3,200	3,600	300	-100
Engineering & Management Services	17,000	16,900	17,300	100	-300
Other Services	13,800	14,200	13,500	-400	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	48,700	50,300	48,300	-1,600	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,000	13,900	14,300	100	-300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	34,700	36,400	34,000	-1,700	700
State Government 2/	12,000	14,200	11,400	-2,200	600
Local Government	22,700	22,200	22,600	500	100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM JUN 1991	REVISED MAY 1991	REVISED JUN 1990	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1991	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	43,500	44,850	43,600	-1,350	-100
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,550	5,900	0	-350
SERVICE PRODUCING	37,950	39,300	37,700	-1,350	250
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,100	2,100	2,300	0	-200
MANUFACTURING	3,450	3,450	3,600	0	-150
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Nondurable Goods	1,950	1,950	2,100	0	-150
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,400	1,600	1,450	-200	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,250	9,200	9,350	50	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	900	950	50	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,300	8,300	8,400	0	-100
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	1,100	0	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,300	0	-150
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,100	6,000	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
SERVICES	8,300	8,200	7,800	100	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17,400	18,700	17,500	-1,300	-100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,700	4,700	4,800	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12,700	14,000	12,700	-1,300	0
State Government	6,300	7,600	6,500	-1,300	-200
Local Government	6,400	6,400	6,200	0	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM JUN 1991	REVISED MAY 1991	REVISED JUN 1990	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1991	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	62,650	61,150	62,100	1,500	550
GOODS PRODUCING	5,050	4,950	5,300	100	-250
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,600	56,200	56,800	1,400	800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,100	3,000	3,400	100	-300
MANUFACTURING	1,950	1,950	1,900	0	50
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,250	0	0
Nondurable Goods	700	700	650	0	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	12,600	12,200	12,100	400	500
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	11,500	11,100	11,000	400	500
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	5,200	4,900	4,700	300	500
Other Retail Trade	5,300	5,200	5,300	100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	-100
SERVICES	17,100	16,200	16,900	900	200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,300	2,200	2,400	100	-100
Health Services	3,900	3,800	3,700	100	200
Other Services	10,900	10,200	10,800	700	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,600	24,500	24,400	100	200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,800	1,700	1,900	100	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,800	22,800	22,500	0	300
State Government 3/	18,300	18,100	18,000	200	300
Local Government	4,500	4,700	4,500	-200	0

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	JUN 1990	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	JUN 1990	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	JUN 1990
MINING	$588.84	$588.62	$555.52	45.4	45.7	44.3	12.97	12.88	12.54
CONSTRUCTION	$426.47	$441.29	$470.08	38.7	39.9	41.6	11.02	11.06	11.30
MANUFACTURING	$362.70	$364.33	$371.08	38.3	38.8	40.6	9.47	9.39	9.14
Durable Goods	$381.42	$383.18	$385.43	39.0	39.3	41.4	9.78	9.75	9.31
Nondurable Goods	$321.13	$320.73	$337.08	36.7	37.6	38.7	8.75	8.53	8.71
COMMUNICATIONS	$478.40	$491.64	$695.62	39.8	39.3	49.3	12.02	12.51	14.11
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$668.49	$603.54	$659.38	44.3	42.0	45.6	15.09	14.37	14.46
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$229.10	$221.35	$216.69	31.6	30.7	31.0	7.25	7.21	6.99
Wholesale Trade	$358.15	$345.02	$330.43	37.7	36.9	35.8	9.50	9.35	9.23
Retail Trade	$202.71	$196.10	$194.45	30.3	29.4	30.1	6.69	6.67	6.46
BANKING	$273.67	$254.77	$247.96	38.6	36.5	37.4	7.09	6.98	6.63

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	JUN 1990	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	JUN 1990	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	JUN 1990
MANUFACTURING	$387.13	$393.01	$375.56	40.2	40.6	41.0	9.63	9.68	9.16
Durable Goods	$432.18	$437.00	$409.45	42.0	42.1	41.4	10.29	10.38	9.89
Nondurable Goods	$303.32	$309.64	$307.49	36.9	37.9	40.3	8.22	8.17	7.63

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

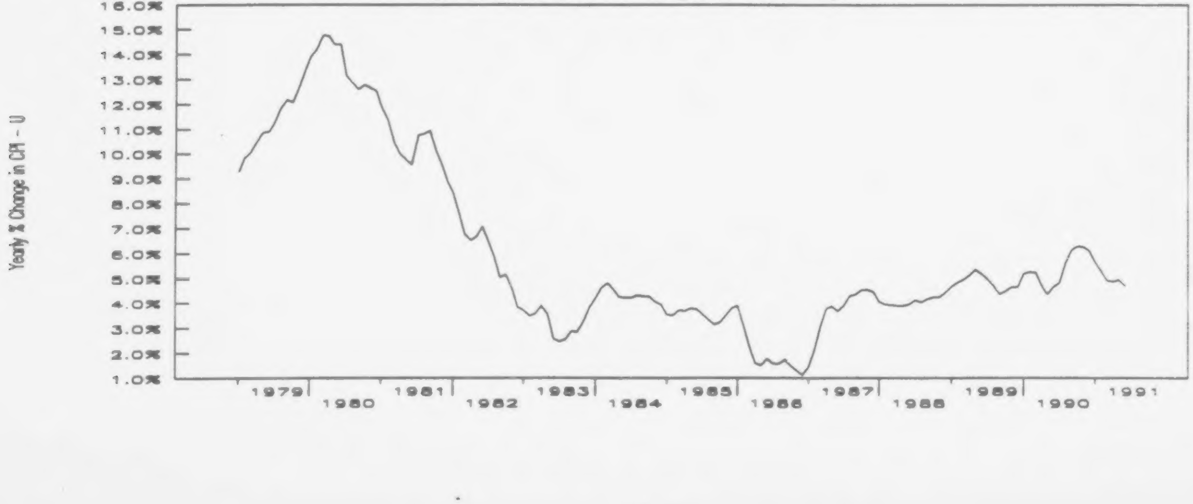
				PERCENT CHANGE	
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	May '91-Jun '91	Jun '90-Jun '91
CPI-U	136.0	135.6	129.9	0.3%	4.7%
CPI-W	134.1	133.8	128.3	0.2%	4.5%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI — U)

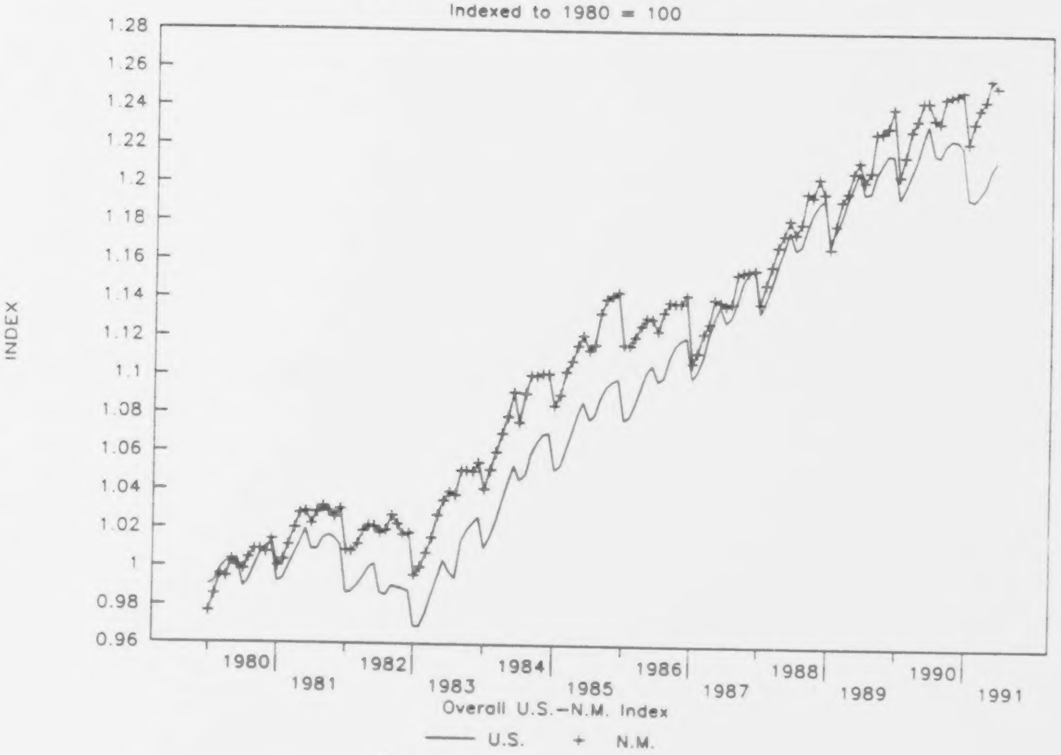


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	MAY 1990	(PREL.) MAY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEBRASKA	1	736.2	768.9	32.7	4.4%
UTAH	2	721.1	749.1	28.0	3.9%
IDAHO	3	383.9	397.3	13.4	3.5%
ARKANSAS	4	927.2	954.4	27.2	2.9%
NEVADA	4	619.5	637.2	17.7	2.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	6	291.2	298.9	7.7	2.6%
COLORADO	7	1507.7	1539.4	31.7	2.1%
WASHINGTON	8	2155.1	2195.6	40.5	1.9%
WYOMING	9	200.3	203.9	3.6	1.8%
HAWAII	10	529.2	536.7	7.5	1.4%
ARIZONA	10	1501.5	1522.2	20.7	1.4%
LOUISIANA	10	1600.8	1622.6	21.8	1.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	269.4	272.4	3.0	1.1%
TEXAS	13	7042.5	7118.4	75.9	1.1%
ALASKA	15	240.7	243.1	2.4	1.0%
KENTUCKY	16	1481.2	1494.9	13.7	0.9%
NEW MEXICO	16	579.0	584.1	5.1	0.9%
IOWA	18	1236.2	1244.3	8.1	0.7%
WISCONSIN	19	2287.3	2299.8	12.5	0.5%
OREGON	19	1253.3	1259.8	6.5	0.5%
KANSAS	19	1093.0	1098.0	5.0	0.5%
MONTANA	22	300.1	301.4	1.3	0.4%
OHIO	22	4925.3	4943.7	18.4	0.4%
MINNESOTA	24	2141.5	2148.3	6.8	0.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	24	1562.8	1566.9	4.1	0.3%
OKLAHOMA	26	1193.7	1196.6	2.9	0.2%
ILLINOIS	26	5283.8	5292.7	8.9	0.2%
MISSISSIPPI	28	943.3	942.4	−0.9	−0.1%
ALABAMA	29	1646.1	1642.6	−3.5	−0.2%
INDIANA	30	2545.3	2537.3	−8.0	−0.3%
CALIFORNIA	31	12904.7	12844.8	−59.9	−0.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	32	689.9	684.3	−5.6	−0.8%
FLORIDA	33	5432.9	5386.2	−46.7	−0.9%
MARYLAND	33	2191.5	2172.6	−18.9	−0.9%
TENNESSEE	33	2210.5	2190.1	−20.4	−0.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	36	5201.3	5150.6	−50.7	−1.0%
GEORGIA	37	2999.3	2967.7	−31.6	−1.1%
DELAWARE	37	350.4	346.6	−3.8	−1.1%
MISSOURI	37	2363.2	2337.5	−25.7	−1.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	37	3144.3	3109.3	−35.0	−1.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	41	644.9	635.0	−9.9	−1.5%
VIRGINIA	42	2917.2	2871.8	−45.4	−1.6%
MICHIGAN	43	3991.9	3903.4	−88.5	−2.2%
NEW YORK	44	8290.8	8103.6	−187.2	−2.3%
CONNECTICUT	44	1647.0	1609.8	−37.2	−2.3%
NEW JERSEY	46	3676.6	3585.7	−90.9	−2.5%
VERMONT	47	257.0	248.2	−8.8	−3.4%
RHODE ISLAND	48	455.9	438.1	−17.8	−3.9%
MAINE	49	540.9	515.3	−25.6	−4.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	511.2	485.1	−26.1	−5.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	3008.5	2851.0	−157.5	−5.2%

1/ Numbers are in thousands



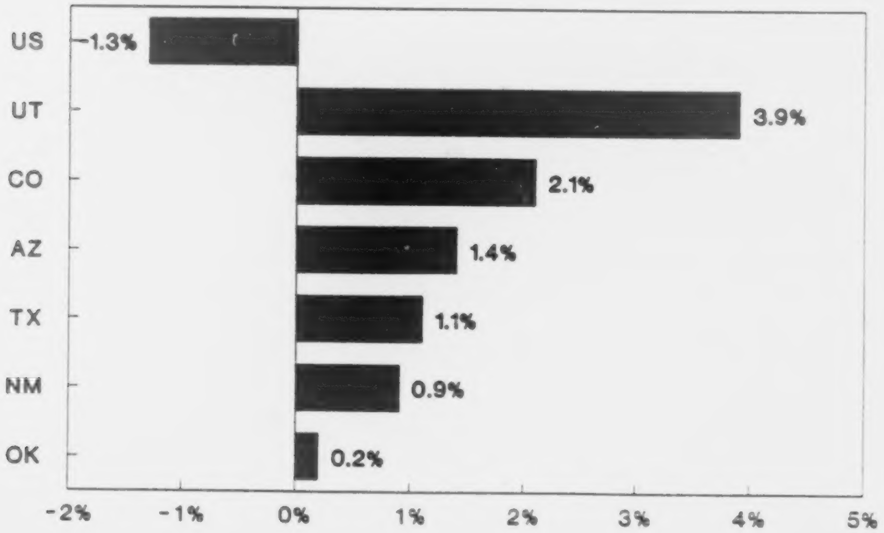
Nonfarm Employment U.S.–N.M.

Indexed to 1980 = 100

NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES

MAY 1990 TO (PREL.) MAY 1991



MONTHLY NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

June 1991

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On July 5, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that nonagricultural employment held steady in June. The unemployment rate rose slightly from 6.9 percent in May to 7.0 percent in June (seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate for all workers was 6.5 percent in the first quarter of 1991 and 6.8 percent in the second quarter of 1991. The number of persons not in the labor force decreased from 64.012 million in the first quarter of 1991 to 64.099 million in the second quarter of 1991.

Nonfarm employment (jobs), as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 50,000 in June, as the goods-producing sector lost 71,000 jobs and the service-producing sector gained 21,000. Total civilian employment (persons employed), as measured by the survey of households, rose by 293,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The household survey estimates the persons employed on a place of residence basis, while the survey of nonfarm businesses estimates jobs on a place of work basis.

The proportion of the overall working-age population that is employed (the employment-population ratio) rose by one-tenth of a percentage point to 61.6 percent in June. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 125.629 million, and the labor force participation rate for the civilian population, 66.2 percent, were both up over the month, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 832,000 for a 0.67 percent increase. Over the same period, the civilian noninstitutional population increased by 1.691 million or by 0.9 percent. The growth rate of the national labor force is approaching growth in population, a sign that labor market conditions are strengthening.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 105,000 in June to a seasonally adjusted level of 8.745 million as the civilian worker unemployment rate rose from 6.9 to 7.0 percent. Since June 1990, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 2.185 million or by 33.3 percent.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for June 1991 shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 6.6 percent, for women 20 and older the rate was 5.9 percent, while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was 19.2 percent.

The June unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was up by one tenth of a point to 13.1 percent while the rate for Hispanics was up one tenth of a point to 9.8 percent (both seasonally adjusted). The rate for Whites also rose by one tenth of a point, to 6.2 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 293,000 in June to 116.884 million, seasonally adjusted, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the relative strength or weakness of the demand for labor, was up by one tenth of a point to 61.6 percent, a positive development. Total employment, as measured by the household survey, has fallen by 1,353,000 over the year or by 1.14 percent, also an improvement. The employment-to-population ratio (civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population) has fallen by one and three-tenths percentage points over the last year. The civilian labor force (125.629 million) was up by 832,000 or 0.67 percent over last June, while the labor force participation rate (66.2 percent) was up one-tenth of a point over the month and down by two-tenths of a point over the year.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was up by 1.3 weeks over the month in June to 14.2 weeks - it was 12.0 weeks in June of 1990. The median duration of unemployment was 6.9 weeks in June - this measure has increased by one and seven-tenths weeks from June 1990. 2.573 million (or 29.0 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in June 1991, compared to 1.436 million and 21.7 percent in June 1990.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 55.1 percent in June, up by one and one-half percentage points from the previous month and up by 6.5 percentage points from last June. Job losers totaled 4.869 million in June 1991, as opposed to 1.090 million job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.143 million) and new entrants (741 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 981,000 in the second quarter of 1991, a decrease of 16,000 from the previous quarter and an increase of 100,000 over the same quarter last year. In the 1981-82 recession, the number of such workers showed a much greater rise.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment held steady at 108.805 million in June, following a revised May increase of 119,000. Employment declines averaged 240,000 over the first quarter of 1991. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 1.630 million or -1.476 percent since last June, with most of the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was also down, by 146,000 jobs over the year. Large job losses occurred in manufacturing (-834,000), construction (-481,000) and trade (-196,000) since June 1990. The decline in manufacturing employment resumed in June, decreasing 59,000, following a (revised) rise of 22,000 between April and May. Over-the-month movement in the durable goods industries was down 45,000 overall, with relatively slight changes in such basic industries as fabricated metal products (up 2,000) industrial machinery and equipment (-11,000), and electronic & other electrical equipment (-9,000), and transportation equipment (-15,000).

Construction lost 9,000 jobs in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, as opposed to a gain of 22,000 in May. Construction employment has fallen by 481,000 or by about nine percent of its jobs since June 1990. In the mining sector, there was a 3,000 job loss in June. Oil and gas extraction accounted for 1,000 of the mining job decline.

Service-producing sector employment was up by 21,000 in June, continuing the direction established last month. Retail trade decreased by 12,000 jobs in June, with declines in food stores and general merchandise. Retail trade employment has fallen by 393,000 over the last year. Wholesale trade decreased in June; employment in wholesale trade is down 150,000 since last June. Health services added another 40,000 jobs in June. Employment in business services increased by 12,000 jobs over May. Transportation showed no change.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 2.0 percent of the civilian labor force in June, two-tenths of a point higher than in May. Job losers are now 3.9 percent of the civilian labor force (up by two-tenth of a point from the May level), while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older were at 5.6 percent (up, by one-tenth of a point from May) of the labor force 25 years of age and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 6.6 percent, up this month, from 6.5 percent last month and 6.3 percent in April. A variant unemployment rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.2 percent in June, unchanged from 9.2 percent in May. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 10.0 percent in the second quarter of 1991, up from 9.8 in the fourth quarter and 8.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE 1991	MAY 1991	JUNE 1990	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 1991	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,429	5,738	4,882	(309)	547
Continued Claims	51,085	57,978	41,374	(6,893)	9,711
# Insured Unemployed *	13,547	12,674	10,353	873	3,194
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.6	2.4	2.0		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,794	2,592	2,124	202	670
Final Payments	825	917	685	(92)	140
Weeks Compensated	41,113	47,136	33,104	(6,023)	8,009
Net Benefit Payments	$5,427,732	$6,150,589	$4,194,278	($722,857)	$1,233,454
Average Weekly Check	$132.02	$130.49	$126.70	$1.53	$5.32

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Claims filed for UI totalled 5,400 during June, a decline of 5.4 percent from the May 1991 total of 5,738 but an increase of 11.2 percent from the June 1990 total of 4,882. For the first six months of 1991, there have been 37,485 unemployment claims filed in New Mexico, an increase of 5,832 or 18.4 percent over the first half of 1990. The number of insured unemployed per week rose almost 7 percent during the month, reflecting additional layoffs in the manufacturing industry and seasonal layoffs of cafeteria workers and bus drivers following the end of the spring school term.

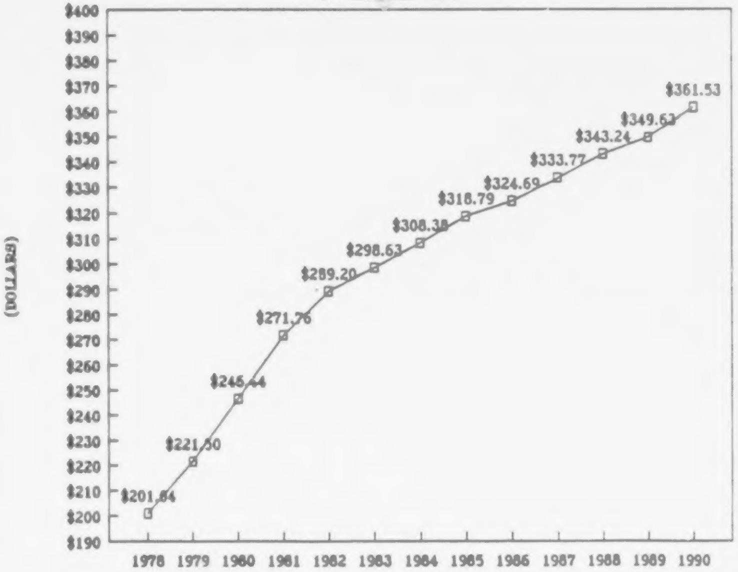
Unemployment benefit payments totalled $5.4 million in June, a decline of almost 12 percent from the May 1991 total of $6.2 million but an increase of 29 percent from June 1990. During the first half of 1991, $35.4 million has been paid in unemployment compensation, an increase of $6 million or 20.6 percent from the same period last year. The average weekly benefit amount rose $1.53 from the May 1991 average of $130.49 and by $5.32 from the June 1990 average of $126.70.

The New Mexico Department of Labor has released the statewide average weekly wage paid in covered employment during calendar year 1990, computed to be $361.53. This determination, based on total covered payrolls of $9,940,964,006 and average covered employment of 528,794, will be used by the Workers' Compensation Administration to set the maximum weekly benefit amount for claims filed during calendar year 1992. Under current law, the maximum weekly entitlement is set at 85 percent of the average weekly covered wage.

Effective January 1, 1992, the UI taxable wage base will increase to $12,100, a rise of $400 from the 1991 base. The taxable wage base represents the base wage upon which unemployment insurance tax is levied and is set at sixty-five percent of the average annual wage paid by contributory employers

NEW MEXICO AVERAGE WEEKLY COVERED WAGE

BY CALENDAR YEAR

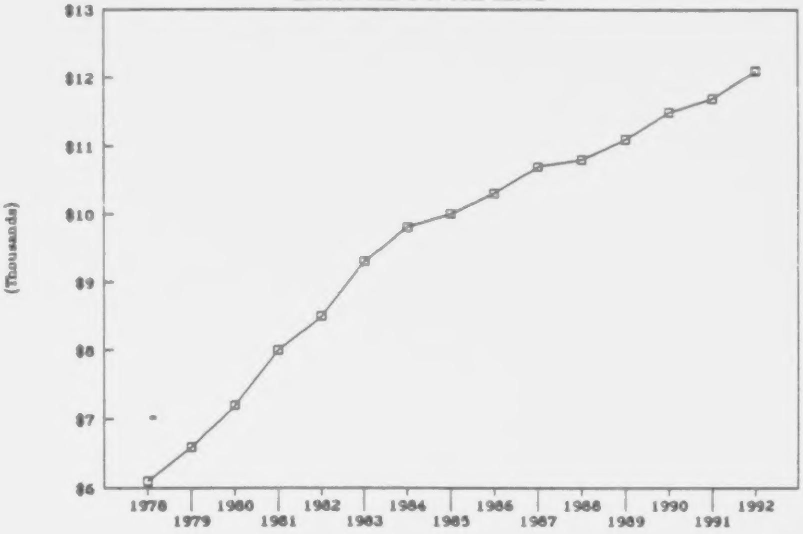


during the calendar year prior to the June 30 computation date. For 1992, the wage base was computed from calendar year 1990 total contributory wages of $7,701,535,228 and average contributory employment of 416,164, producing an average annual wage of $18,506. Sixty-five percent of this average annual wage is $12,028 and rounded to the next higher multiple of one-hundred dollars is $12,100. The flexible wage base became effective in New Mexico on January 1, 1977 as a means of maintaining solvency of the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund. The concept of the flexible wage base is based on the idea that, as the UI weekly benefit amount increases, the wage base will rise proportionately, stabilizing Fund income with outgo. Employment and wages paid by Reimbursing employers are excluded from the computation since they are considered self-insurers and fully liable for the benefit costs of their employees.

Year	Taxable Wage Base	Percent Change
1978	$6,100	—
1979	$6,600	8.2
1980	$7,200	9.1
1981	$8,000	11.1
1982	$8,500	6.3
1983	$9,300	9.4
1984	$9,800	5.4
1985	$10,000	2.0
1986	$10,300	3.0
1987	$10,700	3.9
1988	$10,800	0.9
1989	$11,100	2.8
1990	$11,500	3.6
1991	$11,700	1.7
1992	$12,100	3.4

NEW MEXICO UI TAXABLE WAGE BASE

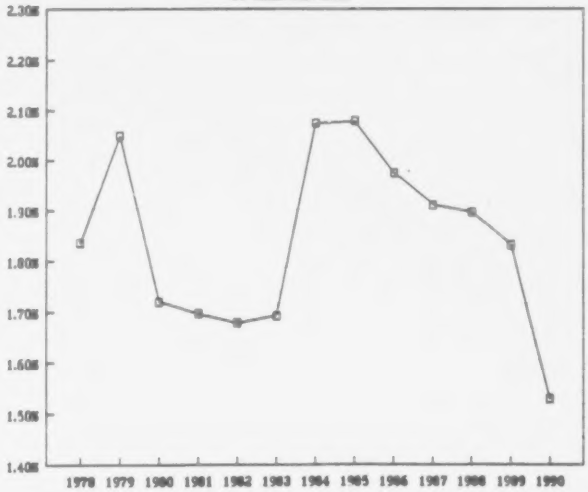
Effective Jan. 1 of Year Shown



Though the taxable wage base fluctuates relative to changes in employment and wages, employer tax rates, as measured by the average tax rate on taxable wages, tends to fluctuate counter-cyclical to changes in the New Mexico economy. During bad times when unemployment insurance payments are highest, average UI tax rates are relatively low, allowing unemployment insurance to perform its purpose of economic stabilization. When good times return, however, employer tax rates trigger up to a higher rate schedule in order to rebuild the Fund, thus increasing the average UI tax rate. As the balance of the Fund improves, employer tax rates trigger to lower rate schedules and the average employer tax rate declines.

AVERAGE TAX RATE ON TAXABLE WAGES

BY CALENDAR YEAR



Year	Taxable Wages	UI Tax Paid	Average Tax Rate
1978	$1,802,456,505	$33,073,136	1.83%
1979	$2,051,064,744	$42,024,389	2.05%
1980	$2,244,123,990	$38,593,549	1.72%
1981	$2,573,933,809	$43,668,687	1.70%
1982	$2,700,099,231	$45,320,265	1.68%
1983	$2,859,345,386	$48,379,567	1.69%
1984	$3,154,810,925	$65,428,106	2.07%
1985	$3,347,300,800	$69,570,498	2.08%
1986	$3,428,967,880	$67,742,910	1.98%
1987	$3,502,707,048	$66,945,305	1.91%
1988	$3,651,906,582	$69,257,821	1.90%
1989	$3,852,690,305	$70,554,704	1.83%
1990	$4,114,014,464	$62,883,311	1.53%

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

According to an article in the **Albuquerque Journal** dated July 11, 1991, a base-closing recommendation endorsed by President Bush would mean a slight net gain of military and civilian jobs by New Mexico. Cannon Air Force Base near Clovis would receive F-111 fighters from Mountain Home Air Force Base in Idaho, along with the transfer to the base of about 1,650 military personnel and 450 civilians. However, the recommendation also includes the transfer of the Army's Battlefield Environmental Effects Division from White Sands Missile Range to Adelphi, Md. About 46 people would be transferred with the Division, which is part of the Army's Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory. The Navy's 217-employee Weapons Evaluation Facility at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque would close under the plan.

The **U.S. Department of Labor** has announced that New Mexico will receive $422,084 to help create part-time community service jobs for older, low-income New Mexicans. The Department said that the jobs will be in such activities as day care, hospital care, home health, programs for the handicapped, literacy training, conservation, and restoration projects. The jobs are designed for low-income people aged 55 or older who have poor employment prospects.

Sunwest Financial Services Inc. earned $4.6 million in the first half of 1991, contrasting with a $7.6 million loss during the same period last year. Sunwest, New Mexico's largest financial institution, has now reported its fourth-straight profitable quarter since last year's loss. Sunwest Financial Services Inc. is a 13-bank interstate holding company with more than 160 banking locations in New Mexico and Texas.

New Mexico's **savings and loan institutions** showed a profit for the first quarter in five years, according to reports filed with federal regulators. The state's savings and loans earned an aggregate net profit of $1.8 million in the first quarter of 1991, compared to a loss of $71 million in the same period last year. The quarterly profit was the first reported by the state's thrifts since March 1986, when the industry had combined profits of $2.2 million. In the five years since then, New Mexico savings and loans have reported aggregate losses totaling $1.34 billion. Total assets held by the state's thrifts have declined from $6 billion to $1.2 billion, as federal regulators seized eleven savings and loans in New Mexico.

New Mexico banks reported an aggregate net income of $13.9 million for the quarter ending March 31, 1991, down from a $17.5 million profit during the comparable period of 1990. The decline in bank profit was due partially to the activities of the Resolution Trust Corp., which sold the state's two biggest savings and loans to the Bank of America in March. This shifted $1.2 million in losses from the savings and loan sector to the banking sector.

An article entitled "Oil/Gas: No Bed of Roses" in the July 1991 issue of the **New Mexico Business Journal** provides an overview of recent developments in the New Mexico oil and gas industry. The article states that New Mexico produced 68 million barrels of oil in 1990, down from 68.7 million barrels in 1989. The rate of decline in oil production was 3.5 percent in 1990, the same as in 1989. In dollar value, oil and gas production was valued at $3.09 billion in 1990 compared to $2.5 billion in 1989. Natural gas prices did not contribute to the jump in production value since the price of gas has remained level for the past several years. Natural gas production was up due to the surge in coal-seam methane gas drilling in the San Juan Basin. Oil and gas activity in New Mexico peaked in 1981, when the industry produced $4.7 billion worth of oil and gas from New Mexico reserves. The article states that state revenues from oil and gas should be up substantially in 1990, due to the 23 percent jump in production values, although figures for the calendar year are not yet available. In 1989, state revenues from oil and gas jumped 5.4 percent to $433 million, according to the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department. The 1989 increase in revenues was due to a 10 percent increase in natural gas production and a 21 percent increase in the price of oil.
[While oil and gas employment peaked at 16,300 in 1981, employment in the industry fell from 9,100 in 1988 to 8,700 in 1989, and then increased to 9,400 in 1990, according to the New Mexico Department of Labor publication "New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment".]

A recent article in the **Albuquerque Tribune** describes the number of applications for state jobs as a "flood". The state of New Mexico's Personnel Department received over 10,000 applications in May and the state Personnel Director is expecting another 10,000 applications in June. The number of job hunters far outweighs the number of jobs available as the state has only filled a few hundred openings a month in recent years. Even at the peak hiring level in 1987-88, the state filled a maximum 2,707 jobs - or about 226 per month. The state personnel director cites layoffs around the state and recent college graduates as the prime causes accounting for the increase. The typical job-seeker applies for three positions, so there could be some overlap in the existing 10,000 applications.

Alamogordo Area:

The **U.S. Defense Department** has given approval for the expenditure of nearly $98 million that Congress approved last year for military construction projects at Holloman Air Force Base. Most of the funds are associated with the move of the 37th Tactical Fighter Wing from its base in Tonopah, Nevada. Although the military construction projects were approved by Congress last year, their fate was uncertain because of a moratorium on military construction issued last year while the Defense Department prepared its latest base-closing proposal.

Albuquerque Area

Sandia National Laboratories have announced a management reorganization intended to help the Albuquerque-based research laboratory to compete for declining federal research funding. The reorganization merges management of Sandia's nuclear weapons research at Albuquerque with its Livermore, Calif. laboratory and increases emphasis on energy and environmental research. Sandia's largest customer is the U.S. Department of Energy, which runs the U.S. nuclear weapons program. During the last federal fiscal, which ended September 30, 1990, Sandia averaged 8,500 employees, 7,400 of them in Albuquerque. No jobs will be lost as a result of the announced management changes.

Officials at the **Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute** have announced a plan to transform the school into a technical community college and invest nearly $45 million in remodeling and new construction. School administrators say that the project, which will take place in several phases, anticipates achieving community college status for the school by 1993. Community college status could lead to doubling enrollment at the West Side school to at least 1,000 students.

Pioneer Teletechnologies Inc. in Albuquerque is adding 70 bilingual part-time employees to the workforce at its 700-employee Albuquerque telemarketing facility.

Airline traffic at **Albuquerque International Airport** fell in June for the third straight month on a year-ago basis. Arrivals and departures at the airport last month dropped 8.4 percent from the June 1990 total, from 464,177 to 425,023. Traffic for the first half of 1991 was down 0.4 percent from the first half of last year, from 2,412, 658 to 2,403,643.

BDM International and **Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Co.** of Tokyo announced plans in late June to create a "business nurturing center" in Albuquerque to help businesses develop and market advanced technological products. The center will be called the Rio Grande Development Company and will begin operating at the BDM complex in southeast Albuquerque.

The **Albuquerque Board of Realtors** reported that the Albuquerque housing market experienced robust growth in June compared to a year ago. Sales of existing single-family homes jumped 30.2 percent and building permits for new single-family homes were up by 42.4 percent. The Albuquerque Board of Realtors reported 526 existing home sales during June, compared to 404 sales in the same month of 1990. There were 121 permits issued for new single-family residences in June compared to 85 in June 1990. The jump in permits was the first year-to-year increase since February 1991, when there was a 25 percent gain over February 1990. Overall, building permits of all kinds in Albuquerque for the first half of 1991 are 2.5 percent behind the same period last year, but the valuation of the permits is off 25.9 percent, according to statistics compiled by the city of Albuquerque planning office.

The Albuquerque economy will lose about $3.5 million annually when the **Santa Fe Railway** closes two facilities as part of a companywide reorganization, according to a July 23 article in the Albuquerque Journal. The Chicago-based railway announced that it will close its maintenance equipment and its engineering services office later this year. About 80 employees will be offered transfers to the railway's Kansas facilities. The 80 workers had salaries totaling $3.5 million annually. Albuquerque presently has 370 railway employees. The move is part of a consolidation plan involving 300 employees throughout the Santa Fe Railroad system. Since the Santa Fe Railway began consolidating operations in 1990, the nation's seventh largest railroad company has reduced its national workforce from 18,000 to 15,200 employees. After the closures, Albuquerque will continue to be the site of Santa Fe's regional operations center, regional freight offices, train yard and a base for locomotive engineers.

The U.S. Department of Transportation has awarded the City of Albuquerque $1.35 million to purchase six SunTran buses that will be fueled by clean-burning natural gas. The grant, presented to the city government by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, will also be used to construct a slow-fill compressed natural gas (CNG) fueling station. **The Gas Company of New Mexico** will contribute $75,000 to the program for fueling equipment and technical services, and will build a fast-fill station if SunTran uses a high volume of natural gas.

Motel 6 has opened its fourth motel in Albuquerque, on Coors Road near the I-40 exit. The 111-room facility is the Dallas-based chain's 18th motel in New Mexico. There are now 618 Motel 6 locations in 45 states.

The **Albuquerque Publishing Co. (APC)** eliminated 43 full-time positions in mid-June as part of a company-wide reorganization, according to a company spokesman. The company handles printing, advertising and circulation for the Albuquerque Journal and the Albuquerque Tribune. The newspapers are separately owned and have separate editorial staffs and newsrooms. The publishing company had eliminated 45 positions in January and the June action further reduced the APC to 637 employees. Positions were trimmed in advertising, circulation, accounting, personnel and maintenance.

According to an item in **New Mexico Progress**, Western Bedding Supply Co. of Los Angeles, a manufacturer of mattress-making equipment, will move operations to Albuquerque later this year. Western will bring four managers and hire 20 people locally. Western is the first company recruited by Albuquerque Metroplex's California Recruitment Project.

Deming Area:

The **Deming Public School District (DPS)** has received only half as many job applications from teachers as in recent years, according to an article in the "Deming Headlight". The personnel director for the district says that he will have trouble filling openings with qualified people for the 1991-92 school year. The DPS board of education has been asked to consider raising the salary for a first-year teacher to encourage applications for first-year positions. The salary for a first-year teacher in Deming has been frozen at $18,803 for three years. The average first-year teacher's salary in New Mexico is $19,500 to $21,500.

Espanola Area:

Duke City Lumber Co.'s Espanola sawmill and its contents were destroyed in May after a spark from a welder's torch ignited sawdust. Forty-five sawmill employees were laid off, probably for the rest of the year. Construction of a new mill will begin by the end of the summer.

Farmington Area:

Farmington-based **Mesa Airlines** announced that it carried 73,729 passengers in June, a 7.6 percent increase form June 1990 and the 27th consecutive month of increased traffic for the air carrier.

Las Cruces Area:

The Texas highway commission has approved a proposal to build a road linking Santa Teresa, N.M., to a vital trade corridor for New Mexico, west Texas and Mexico. The approval paves the way for building what will ultimately be a six-lane highway leading from the Santa Teresa border crossing to a bridge over the Rio Grande and an interchange at I-10 near west El Paso. In New Mexico, transportation officials are studying the impact that added traffic will have on the area.

Los Alamos Area:

A recently declassified **U.S. Department of Energy** report states that **Los Alamos National Laboratory** is a leading contender as a site to consolidate nuclear-weapons research facilities from three national laboratories. The proposed changes outlined in the recently declassified study would make Los Alamos the center for the nation's research into the radioactive materials and high explosives.

Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) has identified 2,000 potentially contaminated sites on lab property. Some of these sites will be chosen for cleanup at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars. According to LANL officials, none of the sites are believed to pose an imminent threat to public health and safety or have widespread environmental impact. Most of the sites date to the labs's beginnings in the 1940's, before federal regulations for handling radioactive and other hazardous materials went into effect.

Los Lunas Area:

Valencia County government laid off 23 employees in early summer and placed most of its remaining employees on a 32-hour work week.

Raton Area:

A spokesman for the **Santa Fe Railway** has stated that the 2 million tons of coal to be transported from the York Canyon mine annually will be the largest sustained coal movement from New Mexico in the railroad's 123-year history. Santa Fe signed a 15-year coal transportation agreement in May with the Pittsburg & Midway coal Mining Company. The contract calls for delivery of approximately two million tons of coal annually from P & M's York Canyon Mine complex near Raton to the Wisconsin Electric Power Company near Milwaukee, beginning in October 1992. The Santa Fe Railway will haul the coal from Raton to McCook, Illinois, where it will be transferred to the Chicago and Northwestern Transportation Company for the completion of the 1,200 mile trip to Milwaukee.

Roswell Area:

Officials at **KBIM-TV** in Roswell announced that the station laid off six employees in mid-June. The layoffs were blamed on increased competition within the broadcast industry for advertising dollars. Parent company New Mexico Broadcasting Co. representatives stated that the economy in southeast New Mexico has not been strong enough to support the station, which has lost money for the past two years. The layoffs and one resignation leave the Roswell television station with 26 employees.

Santa Fe Area:

The **Santa Fe Land Trust**, a non-profit group of Santa Fe developers and builders formed to build and sell "affordable" homes, will soon start the 25-unit second phase of its Westview Subdivision off Airport Road. The homes sell for around $70,000 with mortgage money coming through the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	CLERK, GENERAL
NURSE, REGISTERED	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
PLUMBER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL COUNSELOR	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
BILINGUAL TEACHER	HOME HEALTH AIDE
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
LIBRARIAN	NURSE PRACTITIONER
PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELOR	PHYSICIAN
READING TEACHER	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	REGISTERED NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	SOCIAL WORKER
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
COLLECTOR	ASSEMBLER
EEG TECHNICIAN	BARTENDER
ENGINEER, DISTRIBUTION	CARPENTER
ENGINEER, EQUIPMENT	CASHIER
ENGINEER, FIRE PROTECTION	CLERK
ENGINEER, PROCESS	DATA ENTRY SPECIALIST
FABRIC CUTTER	DELIVERY ROUTE DRIVER
INSURANCE SALES AGENT	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
LEGAL SECRETARY	FOOD SERVICE WORKER
LINE MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN	LABORER
MAID, HOTEL	METER READER
MEDICAL TECHNICIAN	RECEPTIONIST
PHYSICIST, OPTICS	REPORTER
POLICE DISPATCHER	RETAIL SALESPERSON
TEACHER, SECONDARY W/MULTI. LIC	SECRETARY
UPHOLSTERER	SECURITY GUARD
	TEACHER, HOME EC. & SOC. ST.
	TELLER

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	CASHIER
DRAFTER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
ELECTRICIAN	DESK CLERK, HOTEL
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN	HOUSEKEEPER
MACHINIST	JANITOR/MAINTENANCE WORKER
PLUMBER	RECEPTIONIST
WELDER	SALES CLERK
	SECURITY GUARD

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTO BODY REPAIRER	CANNERY WORKER
AUTO MECHANIC	CASHIER
NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	COMMERCIAL CLEANER
TRUCK DRIVER, TRACTOR-TRAILER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
	WAITER/WAITRESS

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
YARD WORKER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CLERK, GENERAL
SURVEY WORKER	CASHIER-CHECKER
CLERK, GENERAL	SECRETARY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	CASHIER II
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTIT.	CARPENTER
PARIMUTUEL-TICKET CASHIER	OPERATING ENGINEER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
JANITOR	MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1985-1995: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDES	SALESPERSONS, RETAIL
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	GENERAL MANAGERS
ELEC. SEMICONDUCTOR PROC.	CASHIERS
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVERS
ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLERS	SECRETARIES
FINANCIAL SERVICE SALES	GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS
LEGAL SECRETARIES	JANITORS AND CLEANERS
CHEMICAL PLANT OPERATORS	WAITERS AND WAITRESSES
ARCHITECTS	BOOKKEEPING AND ACCTG CLERKS
NURSING AIDES	TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 1995," NMDOL, August 1988.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

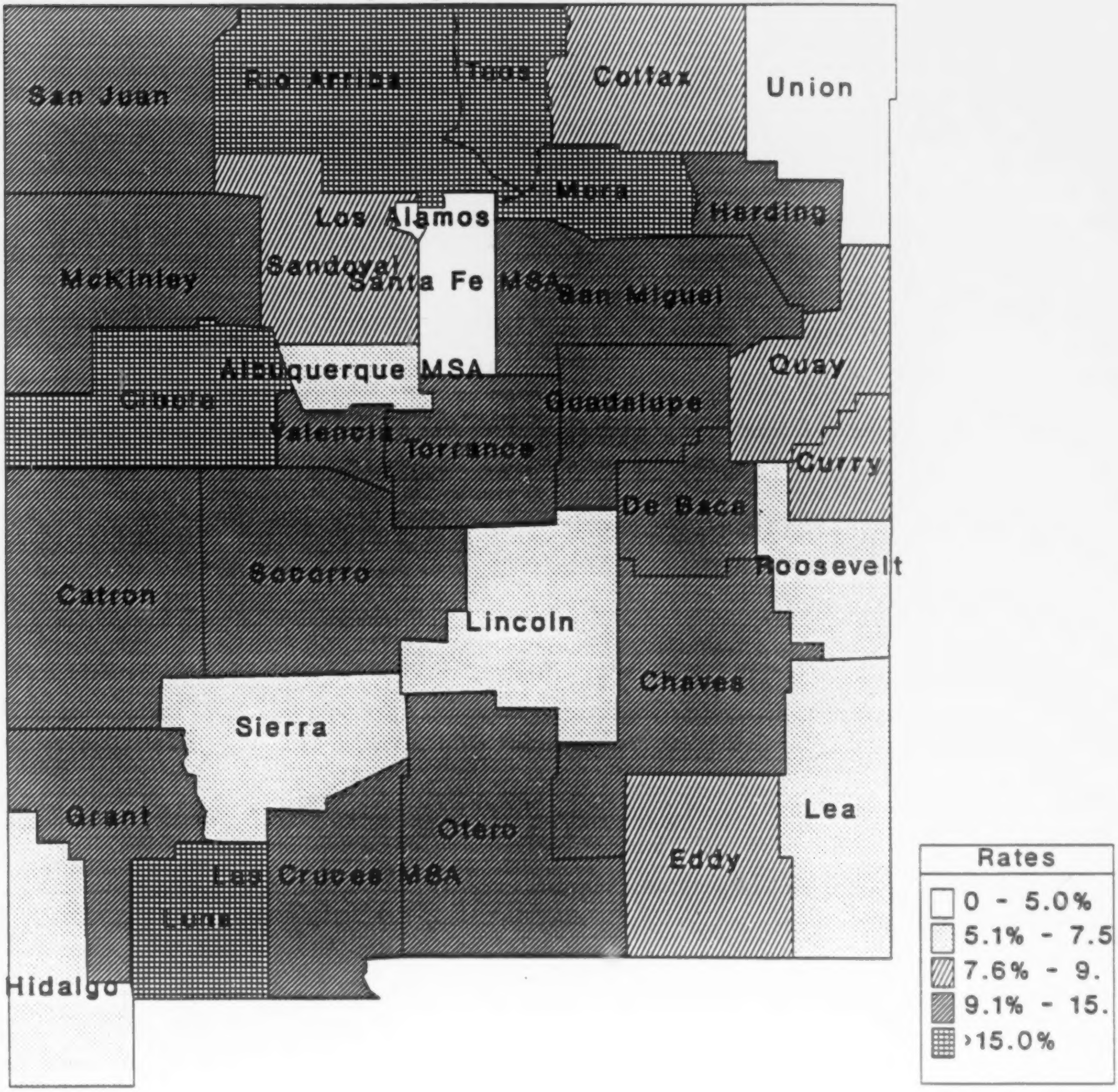
The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico

Unemployment Rates



San Juan
Rio Arriba
Taos
Colfax
Union
Mora
Harding
Los Alamos
McKinley
Sandoval
Santa Fe MSA
San Miguel
Albuquerque MSA
Quay
Cibola
Valencia
Torrance
Guadalupe
Curry
De Baca
Roosevelt
Catron
Socorro
Lincoln
Chaves
Sierra
Grant
Otero
Lea
Las Cruces MSA
Luna
Eddy
Hidalgo
Rates
0 - 5.0%
5.1% - 7.5
7.6% - 9.
9.1% - 15.
>15.0%

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	JEANNE MONTES (acting)	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
RIO RANCHO SATELLITE OFFICE		891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVENUE	RIO RANCHO	87124
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	DEE McANINCH	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	JOE R. MARTINEZ	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	DON SHAVER	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
ROSWELL	FEBE CATANO	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	GARRY ENOX	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.

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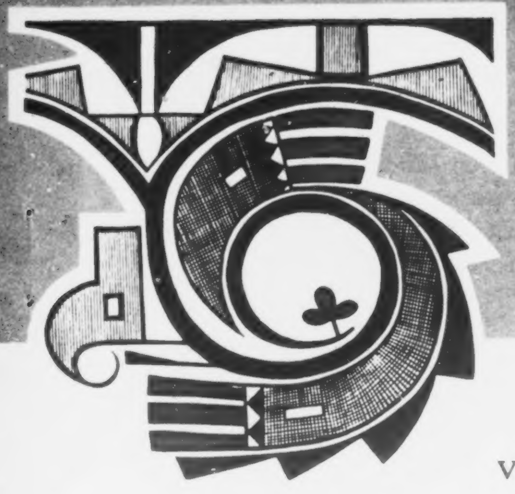


New Mexico Labor Market Review

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Volume 20, No. 7, August 30, 1991
Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - July 1991

...**New Mexico unemployment rate fell one and two-tenths of a point to 7.3 percent this July,** down from 8.5 percent in June, but up from 6.5 percent in July 1990. A unemployment decline of this magnitude is expected in July as many June labor force entrants either find employment or quit looking for work.

...**The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.7 percent in July,** up from 5.5 percent in July 1990.

...**New Mexico has posted an increase of 11,800 persons employed,** or 1.8 percent, since July 1990, while U.S. total employment fell by 1.0 percent.

...**New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment stood at 581,400,** some 6,500 jobs or 1.1 percent higher than its level one year ago.

...**On the national scene, nonagricultural employment deteriorated further.** Every major group has lost employment, compared with one year ago, with the exception of services which added jobs at the rate of just under two percent.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Household Data

New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 2
New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics 3
Unemployment Rate Ranking by State 4
Labor Force Estimates by County 5

Establishment Data

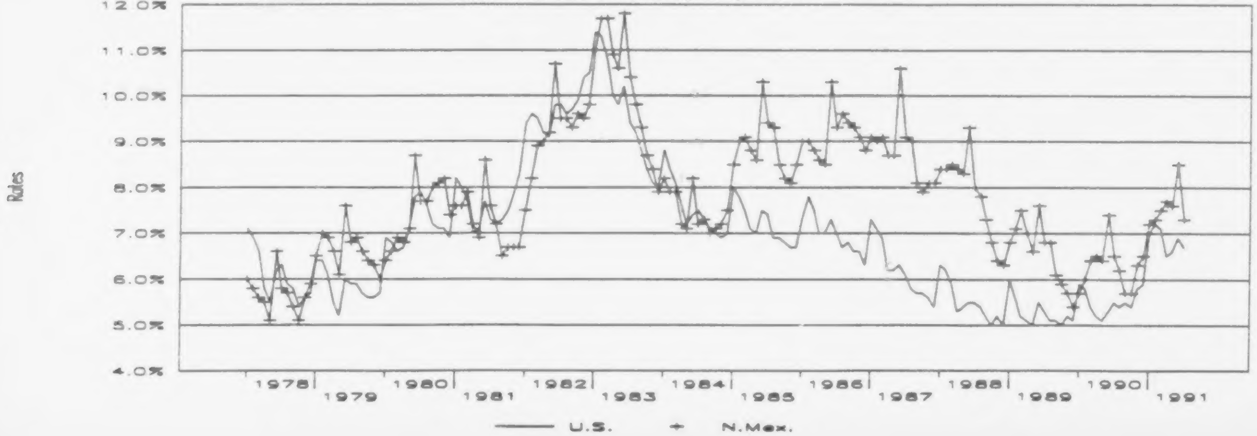
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 7
N.M., Albuq., Santa Fe MSA Tables 8
Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI 11
Nonfarm Employment Growth Rankings 12

Economic News

National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S. 13
Unemployment Compensation Statistics 14
Area Economic Activity 15
New Mexico Occupational Job Needs 17

Miscellaneous Items

Glossary of Terms 18
Map: N.M. County Unemployment Rates 20
Labor Service Center Directory 21



Unemployment Rates
Not Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate fell one and two-tenths of a point to 7.3 percent this July, down from 8.5 percent in June, but up from 6.5 percent in July 1990. The June-to-July unemployment rate decrease has ranged from one and one-half points in 1987 to eight-tenths of a point in 1989, so this year's drop is within the range of the typical. Unemployment is expected to decline in July as June labor force entrants find jobs or quit looking for work. The U.S. unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.7 percent in July, up from 5.5 percent in July 1990. Unemployment in New Mexico has been up on an over-the-year basis since November 1990. The number of unemployed New Mexicans has increased by 15.6 percent since last July but the rate of increase in unemployment has slowed dramatically since peaking at 28.4 percent in January. New Mexico has posted an increase of 11,800 persons employed, or 1.8 percent, since July 1990, while U.S. total employment fell by 1.0 percent. Personal income growth in New Mexico, at 6.2 percent, outperformed the other three states in the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' southwest region, compared to Arizona's increase of 5.1, Texas' increase of 5.9, and Oklahoma's of 4.1 percent.

According to N.M. Department of Labor administrative data, 13,434 New Mexicans were receiving U.I. benefits in July 1991, up from 10,477 in July 1990. The insured unemployed made up 25 percent of total unemployment in July, up somewhat from 22 percent in June, 1991. New claims for U.I. have continued to rise, and were 5,687 in July 1991, up from 5,429 in June 1991 and 4,533 in July 1990. The claims data indicate no swift improvement in the statewide unemployment situation.

The recently released 1990 edition of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publication "Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment" provides annual average data by state on the employment status of the experienced civilian labor force by industry. While the annual average unemployment rate for the state was 6.3 percent in 1990, the unemployment rate for the nonfarm component of the state was 5.8 percent. The construction sector had the highest unemployment rate of the nonagricultural industries at 12.7%, followed by finance, insurance & real estate (9.1%), manufacturing (7.5%), services (7.2%), trade (6.3%), government (4.4%), and transportation, communications & public utilities (3.5%). The recent turnaround in the construction sector should lead to a decrease in unemployment for experienced construction workers. Reductions in unemployment in such sectors as finance and manufacturing may be slower to emerge.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	June 1991	July 1990
Civilian Labor Force	728,800	722,900	709,800	+5,900	+19,000
Employment	675,400	661,800	663,600	+13,600	+11,800
Unemployment	53,400	61,100	46,200	-7,700	+7,200
Rate	7.3%	8.5%	6.5%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate fell by nine-tenths of a percentage point to 5.6 percent in July 1991, up two-tenths of a percentage point from the July 1990 rate. Unemployed persons in Albuquerque now number 1,000 more than one year ago, an increase of 6.9 percent. Unemployment in Albuquerque has been higher on an over-the year basis since November 1990. Unemployment rose for twelve months on an over-the-year basis during the slowdown of 1986-87, and for twenty months during 1982-3. The unemployment increase in the Albuquerque MSA since July of 1990 (6.9%) was well below that of the state (15.6%), and also below the Santa Fe MSA (17.8%) and Las Cruces MSA (16.1%) percentage increases. The rate of increase in unemployment on a year-to-year basis has dropped from nearly 40 percent in January 1991 to its current rate and a trend toward improvement in unemployment seems to be emerging in the Albuquerque MSA.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are broadly consistent with the total employment estimates, as the number of U.I. recipients in Albuquerque was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 3,697 to 4,321 (+16.9 percent). New U.I. claims in July were up 20.5 percent (to 1,921 claims) over July 1990.

The over-the-year change in Albuquerque total employment was positive in July, for a rise of 3,900 or 1.5 percent. Total employment in Albuquerque had been contracting on an over-the-year basis between August 1990 and April 1991. Albuquerque industrial sectors showing annual growth were the services sector (+2,000), notably business (+800) and health (+900) services, and the government sector (+1,200). Decreases in other sectors offset much of the government and services sector increases.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	June 1991	July 1990
Civilian Labor Force	273,300	270,000	268,400	+3,300	+4,900
Employment	257,900	252,400	254,000	+5,500	+3,900
Unemployment	15,400	17,600	14,400	-2,200	+1,000
Rate	5.6%	6.5%	5.4%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,700	650,000	52,700	7.5%
APR.	703,100	649,000	54,100	7.7%
MAY.	712,700	658,400	54,300	7.6%
JUN.	722,900	661,800	61,100	8.5%
JUL.	728,800	675,400	53,400	7.3%
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	5,900	13,600	-7,700	-1.2
YEAR AGO	19,000	11,800	7,200	0.8
2 YRS. AGO	22,400	16,700	5,700	0.5
3 YRS. AGO	28,300	31,200	-2,900	-0.7
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.8%	2.1%	-12.6%	
YEAR AGO	2.7%	1.8%	15.6%	
2 YRS. AGO	3.2%	2.5%	11.9%	
3 YRS. AGO	4.0%	4.8%	-5.2%	

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,011	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.	124,727	116,678	8,049	6.5%
MAY.	124,857	116,624	8,233	6.6%
JUN.	127,054	118,280	8,774	6.9%
JUL.	127,327	118,751	8,576	6.7%
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	273	471	-198	-0.2
YEAR AGO	428	-1,203	1,631	1.2
2 YRS. AGO	1,089	-751	1,840	1.4
3 YRS. AGO	3,439	1,685	1,753	1.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.2%	0.4%	-2.3%	
YEAR AGO	0.3%	-1.0%	23.5%	
2 YRS. AGO	0.9%	-0.6%	27.3%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.8%	1.4%	25.7%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

(PREL.) JUNE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	(PREL.) JUNE 1991	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
MISSISSIPPI	1	10.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	2	9.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	3	9.5%
MICHIGAN	4	9.2%
NEW MEXICO	5	8.5%
CALIFORNIA	6	8.0%
FLORIDA	7	7.9%
ALABAMA	8	7.8%
ALASKA	8	7.8%
RHODE ISLAND	10	7.7%
ARKANSAS	11	7.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	7.6%
MAINE	11	7.6%
LOUISIANA	14	7.4%
ILLINIOS	15	7.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	7.3%
NEW YORK	17	7.2%
KENTUCKY	17	7.2%
MISSOURI	19	7.0%
VERMONT	20	6.9%
TENNESSEE	21	6.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	6.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	23	6.7%
OHIO	24	6.5%
OKLAHOMA	24	6.5%
DELAWARE	24	6.5%
NEW JERSEY	24	6.5%
GEORGIA	28	6.4%
MONTANA	28	6.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	30	6.2%
CONNECTICUT	30	6.2%
TEXAS	32	6.1%
OREGON	33	6.0%
VIRGINIA	33	6.0%
MARYLAND	33	6.0%
NEVADA	33	6.0%
INDIANA	37	5.9%
IDAHO	37	5.9%
WASHINGTON	39	5.8%
UTAH	40	5.5%
ARIZONA	41	5.4%
WISCONSIN	41	5.4%
MINNESOTA	43	4.8%
COLORADO	44	4.7%
KANSAS	45	4.6%
WYOMING	45	4.6%
IOWA	47	4.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	4.2%
HAWAII	49	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.1%
NEBRASKA	51	2.3%

	REVISED JUNE 1990	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
MISSISSIPPI	1	8.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2	7.8%
ARKANSAS	3	7.5%
MICHIGAN	3	7.5%
NEW MEXICO	5	7.4%
ALABAMA	6	6.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	7	6.8%
LOUISIANA	8	6.7%
FLORIDA	9	6.6%
RHODE ISLAND	9	6.6%
ALASKA	9	6.6%
TEXAS	12	6.3%
ARIZONA	13	6.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13	6.1%
ILLINIOS	13	6.1%
KENTUCKY	13	6.1%
GEORGIA	17	5.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	17	5.8%
IDAHO	19	5.6%
COLORADO	19	5.6%
OHIO	21	5.5%
TENNESSEE	22	5.4%
MONTANA	22	5.4%
MISSOURI	24	5.3%
OREGON	24	5.3%
CONNECTICUT	26	5.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	27	5.0%
CALIFORNIA	27	5.0%
NEVADA	27	5.0%
OKLAHOMA	30	4.9%
INDIANA	31	4.8%
NEW YORK	32	4.7%
NEW JERSEY	32	4.7%
MINNESOTA	34	4.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34	4.6%
UTAH	36	4.5%
MARYLAND	37	4.4%
MAINE	37	4.4%
VIRGINIA	37	4.4%
VERMONT	37	4.4%
WISCONSIN	41	4.3%
DELAWARE	42	4.2%
KANSAS	42	4.2%
WASHINGTON	42	4.2%
WYOMING	45	4.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	3.9%
IOWA	47	3.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	47	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.7%
HAWAII	50	2.8%
NEBRASKA	51	1.9%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY JULY 1991				REVISED JUNE 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	728,802	675,365	53,437	7.3%	722,951	661,803	61,148	8.5%	5,851	13,562	-7,711	0.8%	2.0%	-12.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	273,248	257,870	15,378	5.6%	270,080	252,439	17,641	6.5%	3,168	5,431	-2,263	1.2%	2.2%	-12.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,663	54,695	4,968	8.3%	59,693	54,027	5,666	9.5%	-30	668	-698	-0.1%	1.2%	-12.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	75,259	72,290	2,969	3.9%	73,543	70,205	3,338	4.5%	1,716	2,085	-369	2.3%	3.0%	-11.1%
Catron	1,269	1,151	118	9.3%	1,283	1,123	160	12.5%	-14	28	-42	-1.1%	2.5%	-26.3%
Chaves	25,169	22,293	2,876	11.4%	24,846	22,107	2,739	11.0%	323	186	137	1.3%	0.8%	5.0%
Cibola	8,674	7,448	1,226	14.1%	8,967	7,540	1,427	15.9%	-293	-92	-201	-3.3%	-1.2%	-14.1%
Colfax	6,952	6,481	471	6.8%	6,807	6,276	531	7.8%	145	205	-60	2.1%	3.3%	-11.3%
Curry	17,486	16,276	1,210	6.9%	17,232	15,810	1,422	8.3%	254	466	-212	1.5%	2.9%	-14.9%
De Baca	1,022	924	98	9.6%	998	894	104	10.4%	24	30	-6	2.4%	3.4%	-5.8%
Eddy	20,927	19,371	1,556	7.4%	20,718	18,850	1,868	9.0%	209	521	-312	1.0%	2.8%	-16.7%
Grant	10,845	9,843	1,002	9.2%	10,627	9,655	972	9.1%	218	188	30	2.1%	1.9%	3.1%
Guadalupe	1,739	1,558	181	10.4%	1,744	1,523	221	12.7%	-5	35	-40	-0.3%	2.3%	-18.1%
Harding	376	322	54	14.4%	366	310	56	15.3%	10	12	-2	2.7%	3.9%	-3.6%
Hidalgo	2,798	2,686	112	4.0%	2,744	2,592	152	5.5%	54	94	-40	2.0%	3.6%	-26.3%
Lea	22,707	21,274	1,433	6.3%	22,194	20,816	1,378	6.2%	513	458	55	2.3%	2.2%	4.0%
Lincoln	7,217	6,826	391	5.4%	6,976	6,514	462	6.6%	241	312	-71	3.5%	4.8%	-15.4%
Luna	6,310	5,341	969	15.4%	6,320	5,157	1,163	18.4%	-10	184	-194	-0.2%	3.6%	-16.7%
McKinley	18,439	16,461	1,978	10.7%	18,769	16,246	2,523	13.4%	-330	215	-545	-1.8%	1.3%	-21.6%
Mora	1,292	1,004	288	22.3%	1,359	973	386	28.4%	-67	31	-98	-4.9%	3.2%	-25.4%
Otero	19,357	17,616	1,741	9.0%	19,277	17,289	1,988	10.3%	80	327	-247	0.4%	1.9%	-12.4%
Quay	4,754	4,457	297	6.2%	4,793	4,369	424	8.8%	-39	88	-127	-0.8%	2.0%	-30.0%
Rio Arriba	13,922	11,998	1,924	13.8%	14,137	11,700	2,437	17.2%	-215	298	-513	-1.5%	2.5%	-21.1%
Roosevelt	7,331	7,010	321	4.4%	7,284	6,832	452	6.2%	47	178	-131	0.6%	2.6%	-29.0%
Sandoval	32,395	30,171	2,224	6.9%	32,142	29,624	2,518	7.8%	253	547	-294	0.8%	1.8%	-11.7%
San Juan	36,787	32,335	4,452	12.1%	36,441	31,569	4,872	13.4%	346	766	-420	0.9%	2.4%	-8.6%
San Miguel	9,911	8,931	980	9.9%	10,174	9,077	1,097	10.8%	-263	-146	-117	-2.6%	-1.6%	-10.7%
Sierra	2,977	2,774	203	6.8%	2,906	2,718	188	6.5%	71	56	15	2.4%	2.1%	8.0%
Socorro	6,197	5,701	496	8.0%	6,454	5,868	586	9.1%	-257	-167	-90	-4.0%	-2.8%	-15.4%
Taos	11,080	9,377	1,703	15.4%	11,255	9,133	2,122	18.9%	-175	244	-419	-1.6%	2.7%	-19.7%
Torrance	4,065	3,723	342	8.4%	4,049	3,673	376	9.3%	16	50	-34	0.4%	1.4%	-9.0%
Union	2,085	2,016	69	3.3%	2,033	1,954	79	3.9%	52	62	-10	2.6%	3.2%	-12.7%
Valencia	16,549	15,142	1,407	8.5%	16,740	14,940	1,800	10.8%	-191	202	-393	-1.1%	1.4%	-21.8%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY JULY 1991				REVISED JULY 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	728,802	675,365	53,437	7.3%	709,833	663,598	46,235	6.5%	18,969	11,767	7,202	2.7%	1.8%	15.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	273,248	257,870	15,378	5.6%	268,469	254,048	14,421	5.4%	4,779	3,822	957	1.8%	1.5%	6.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,663	54,695	4,968	8.3%	58,444	54,165	4,279	7.3%	1,219	530	689	2.1%	1.0%	16.1%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	75,259	72,290	2,969	3.9%	74,091	71,570	2,521	3.4%	1,168	720	448	1.6%	1.0%	17.8%
Catron	1,269	1,151	118	9.3%	1,319	1,163	156	11.8%	-50	-12	-38	-3.8%	-1.0%	-24.4%
Chaves	25,169	22,293	2,876	11.4%	23,838	22,276	1,562	6.6%	1,331	17	1,314	5.6%	0.1%	84.1%
Cibola	8,674	7,448	1,226	14.1%	8,241	7,134	1,107	13.4%	433	314	119	5.3%	4.4%	10.7%
Colfax	6,952	6,481	471	6.8%	6,963	6,586	377	5.4%	-11	-105	94	-0.2%	-1.6%	24.9%
Curry	17,486	16,276	1,210	6.9%	16,483	15,318	1,165	7.1%	1,003	958	45	6.1%	6.3%	3.9%
De Baca	1,022	924	98	9.6%	1,017	950	67	6.6%	5	-26	31	0.5%	-2.7%	46.3%
Eddy	20,927	19,371	1,556	7.4%	20,421	18,946	1,475	7.2%	506	425	81	2.5%	2.2%	5.5%
Grant	10,845	9,843	1,002	9.2%	10,481	9,607	874	8.3%	364	236	128	3.5%	2.5%	14.6%
Guadalupe	1,739	1,558	181	10.4%	1,755	1,562	193	11.0%	-16	-4	-12	-0.9%	-0.3%	-6.2%
Harding	376	322	54	14.4%	356	312	44	12.4%	20	10	10	5.6%	3.2%	22.7%
Hidalgo	2,798	2,686	112	4.0%	2,901	2,697	204	7.0%	-103	-11	-92	-3.6%	-0.4%	-45.1%
Lea	22,707	21,274	1,433	6.3%	21,573	20,502	1,071	5.0%	1,134	772	362	5.3%	3.8%	33.8%
Lincoln	7,217	6,826	391	5.4%	7,198	6,901	297	4.1%	19	-75	94	0.3%	-1.1%	31.6%
Luna	6,310	5,341	969	15.4%	6,114	5,361	753	12.3%	196	-20	216	3.2%	-0.4%	28.7%
McKinley	18,439	16,461	1,978	10.7%	18,152	16,392	1,760	9.7%	287	69	218	1.6%	0.4%	12.4%
Mora	1,292	1,004	288	22.3%	1,180	980	200	16.9%	112	24	88	9.5%	2.4%	44.0%
Otero	19,357	17,616	1,741	9.0%	18,643	17,222	1,421	7.6%	714	394	320	3.8%	2.3%	22.5%
Quay	4,754	4,457	297	6.2%	4,782	4,449	333	7.0%	-28	8	-36	-0.6%	0.2%	-10.8%
Rio Arriba	13,922	11,998	1,924	13.8%	13,902	12,223	1,679	12.1%	20	-225	245	0.1%	-1.8%	14.6%
Roosevelt	7,331	7,010	321	4.4%	7,078	6,724	354	5.0%	253	286	-33	3.6%	4.3%	-9.3%
Sandoval	32,395	30,171	2,224	6.9%	29,958	28,115	1,843	6.2%	2,437	2,056	381	8.1%	7.3%	20.7%
San Juan	36,787	32,335	4,452	12.1%	34,764	31,450	3,314	9.5%	2,023	885	1,138	5.8%	2.8%	34.3%
San Miguel	9,911	8,931	980	9.9%	9,626	8,723	903	9.4%	285	208	77	3.0%	2.4%	8.5%
Sierra	2,977	2,774	203	6.8%	2,850	2,736	114	4.0%	127	38	89	4.5%	1.4%	78.1%
Socorro	6,197	5,701	496	8.0%	5,928	5,495	433	7.3%	269	206	63	4.5%	3.7%	14.5%
Taos	11,080	9,377	1,703	15.4%	10,878	9,380	1,498	13.8%	202	-3	205	1.9%	0.0%	13.7%
Torrance	4,065	3,723	342	8.4%	3,977	3,671	306	7.7%	88	52	36	2.2%	1.4%	11.8%
Union	2,085	2,016	69	3.3%	2,052	1,960	92	4.5%	33	56	-23	1.6%	2.9%	-25.0%
Valencia	16,549	15,142	1,407	8.5%	16,399	14,980	1,419	8.7%	150	162	-12	0.9%	1.1%	-0.8%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

Wage and salary employment in New Mexico declined by a largely seasonal 2,400 jobs in July, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey.

In the goods producing sector, construction added jobs for the sixth straight month. However, mining and manufacturing both lost employment which resulted in a net job loss in the sector. A decline in oil and gas extraction accounted for the reduction in mining employment. The manufacturing employment drop off was directly related to layoffs in transportation manufacturing.

Several industries in the service producing sector added jobs over the month; but these were all offset by a 4,200 seasonal job loss in education related state and local government. Major gainers in the service producing sector were eating and drinking places, food stores, miscellaneous retail trade, and business and health services.

New Mexico's nonagricultural employment in July stood at 581,400, some 6,500 jobs or 1.1 percent higher than its level one year ago. All major industry groups contributed to the growth with the exception of manufacturing. Manufacturing has been hard hit by job losses in transportation equipment, lumber products, and in several nondurable goods subsectors. Among the major industries showing job growth over the year, mining has performed most strongly, driven largely by the coal and oil & gas extraction subsectors. Transportation & public utilities (TCPU) and finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) also showed job growth, both for the first time in more than a year. Most of the major groups turned in gains on an annual basis; however, the growth rates continue to be rather weak. Nevertheless, New Mexico's job growth continues to rank among the top 20 states in the country. In May, the most recently available comparison, New Mexico had the 16th highest job growth rate in the U.S. (see page 10).

On the national scene, nonagricultural employment deteriorated further. Every major group has lost employment, compared with one year ago, with the exception of services which added jobs at the rate of just under two percent.

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

Nonagricultural payrolls added 200 jobs in the Albuquerque area in July, reaching a level of 247,900, according to preliminary estimates. An increase in July is not unprecedented, but in recent years the June-July interval has more commonly recorded decreases of from several hundred to a thousand or so jobs. Just two industrial sectors were responsible for the gain in July. Business services added 300 jobs, with employee leasing firms providing most of the impetus. Local government increased by 400, both because of summer youth employment programs and because public education did not exhibit its usual large decrease. It can be expected from now on that the year-round school schedule will modify what formerly were considered normal seasonal patterns for local government. For all other sectors in July, movement, whether upward or downward, was limited to 100 or fewer jobs.

Nonfarm payroll employment stands 1,700 jobs higher now than in July 1990, and all of the increase is found in services (+2,000) and government (+1,200). Within services, health services and business services continue to be quite strong. Within government, as was mentioned previously, local education did not experience its historical June-July drop this year, thereby creating a large gain compared to last year. Most notable in year-to-year comparisons, however, is finance, insurance, & real estate, which is now equal to the year ago level for the first time since September 1988. This parity has occurred, not because of any significant strength in finance this year but because by last year the downward spiral in this sector had finally begun to level off. Manufacturing is the major loser of jobs over the year (-800), and nearly every subsector of manufacturing has contributed to this decline. Construction is still below the year ago level, but the deficit is now the smallest it has been since March 1990. Construction has added 1,300 jobs during the past four months; in contrast, during the April-July period last year, construction gained just 100 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUL 1991	REVISED JUN 1991	REVISED JUL 1990	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1991	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	581,400	583,800	574,900	-2,400	6,500
GOODS PRODUCING	89,300	89,800	89,500	-500	-200
SERVICE PRODUCING	492,100	494,000	485,400	-1,900	6,700
MINING	16,100	16,300	15,500	-200	600
Metal Mining	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,300	4,100	0	200
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,700	9,900	9,300	-200	400
CONSTRUCTION	31,000	30,800	30,600	200	400
MANUFACTURING	42,200	42,700	43,400	-500	-1,200
DURABLE GOODS	28,900	29,400	29,900	-500	-1,000
Lumber & Wood Products	2,500	2,600	2,700	-100	-200
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,500	6,500	6,400	0	100
Transportation Equipment	4,400	4,900	5,600	-500	-1,200
Other Durable Goods	12,700	12,600	12,400	100	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,300	13,300	13,500	0	-200
Food & Kindred Products	4,000	4,000	4,100	0	-100
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,700	6,700	6,800	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,100	28,200	27,700	-100	400
TRANSPORTATION	13,400	13,400	13,000	0	400
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100
Trucking & Warehousing	7,300	7,300	7,100	0	200
Other Transportation	4,500	4,500	4,200	0	300
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,700	14,800	14,700	-100	0
Communication	6,200	6,300	6,300	-100	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,500	8,500	8,400	0	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	140,200	139,200	139,300	1,000	900
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,900	24,800	24,700	100	200
Durable Goods	14,500	14,400	14,400	100	100
Nondurable Goods	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	115,300	114,400	114,600	900	700
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,400	4,500	4,300	-100	100
General Merchandise Stores	13,000	13,100	12,800	-100	200
Food Stores	16,000	15,700	16,200	300	-200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,600	14,500	14,400	100	200
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,200	5,300	0	-100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	44,600	44,100	44,100	500	500
Miscellaneous Retail	12,900	12,700	12,900	200	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	26,400	26,300	26,300	100	100
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,400	10,500	0	-100
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Real Estate	5,900	5,900	5,900	0	0
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,000	2,900	2,800	100	200
SERVICES	151,900	151,400	149,600	500	2,300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,900	12,800	13,200	100	-300
Personal Services	5,600	5,600	5,400	0	200
Business Services	23,500	23,000	23,300	500	200
Health Services	35,800	35,600	34,500	200	1,300
Legal Services	5,000	5,000	4,800	0	200
Educational Services	4,800	4,800	4,600	0	200
Social Services	9,200	9,600	8,800	-400	400
Membership Organizations	12,300	12,400	12,200	-100	100
Engineering & Management Services	24,700	24,600	24,600	100	100
Other Services	18,100	18,000	18,200	100	-100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	145,500	148,900	142,500	-3,400	3,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	33,400	33,200	33,400	200	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	112,100	115,700	109,100	-3,600	3,000
State Government 2/	49,000	49,700	47,500	-700	1,500
Universities	18,800	19,600	18,100	-800	700
Local Government	63,100	66,000	61,600	-2,900	1,500
Schools	36,000	39,400	34,600	-3,400	1,400

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM JUL 1991	REVISED JUN 1991	REVISED JUL 1990	JUL CHANGE FROM	
				JUN 1991	JUL 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	247,900	247,700	246,200	200	1,700
GOODS PRODUCING	33,700	33,700	34,800	0	-1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING	214,200	214,000	211,400	200	2,800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	13,100	13,100	13,400	0	-300
MANUFACTURING	20,600	20,600	21,400	0	-800
Durable Goods	14,600	14,600	15,200	0	-600
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,000	6,200	0	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,400	12,400	0	0
Transportation	6,700	6,700	6,600	0	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,100	61,200	61,500	-100	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	14,300	14,500	-100	-300
Durable Goods	9,300	9,300	9,500	0	-200
Nondurable Goods	4,900	5,000	5,000	-100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	46,900	46,900	47,000	0	-100
General Merchandise Stores	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	-300
Food Stores	4,900	4,900	5,300	0	-400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	5,000	0	-100
Eating & Drinking Places	19,600	19,600	18,900	0	700
Other Retail Trade	12,500	12,500	12,500	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,900	13,900	13,900	0	0
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0
SERVICES	77,600	77,600	75,600	0	2,000
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,900	3,700	0	200
Personal Services	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Business Services	14,800	14,500	14,000	300	800
Health Services	17,700	17,700	16,800	0	900
Social Services	4,100	4,200	4,000	-100	100
Membership Organizations	3,400	3,500	3,600	-100	-200
Engineering & Management Services	17,000	17,000	17,300	0	-300
Other Services	13,900	14,000	13,500	-100	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	49,200	48,900	48,000	300	1,200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,100	14,000	14,400	100	-300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	35,100	34,900	33,600	200	1,500
State Government 2/	11,900	12,100	11,300	-200	600
Local Government	23,200	22,800	22,300	400	900

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	JUL CHANGE FROM	
LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	JUL	JUN	JUL	JUN	JUL
	1991	1991	1990	1991	1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	42,350.	43,300	41,200	-950	1,150
GOODS PRODUCING	5,500	5,550	5,750	-50	-250
SERVICE PRODUCING	36,850	37,750	35,450	-900	1,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,100	2,100	2,300	0	-200
MANUFACTURING	3,400	3,450	3,450	-50	-50
Durable Goods	1,450	1,500	1,550	-50	-100
Nondurable Goods	1,950	1,950	1,900	0	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,400	1,400	1,450	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,150	9,150	9,200	0	-50
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	950	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,200	8,200	8,250	0	-50
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	1,100	0	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,250	0	-100
Other Retail Trade	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
SERVICES	8,200	8,200	7,700	0	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	16,500	17,400	15,500	-900	1,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,800	4,700	4,900	100	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	11,700	12,700	10,600	-1,000	1,100
State Government	5,500	6,300	5,600	-800	-100
Local Government	6,200	6,400	5,000	-200	1,200

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	JUL CHANGE FROM	
SANTA FE MSA	JUL	JUN	JUL	JUN	JUL
(SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	1991	1991	1990	1991	1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	62,950	62,750	62,500	200	450
GOODS PRODUCING	5,250	5,150	5,300	100	-50
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,700	57,600	57,200	100	500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,300	3,200	3,400	100	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,950	1,950	1,900	0	50
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,250	0	0
Nondurable Goods	700	700	650	0	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	12,700	12,500	12,300	200	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	11,600	11,400	11,200	200	400
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	5,200	5,100	4,800	100	400
Other Retail Trade	5,400	5,300	5,400	100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
SERVICES	17,300	17,100	17,300	200	0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,400	2,300	2,500	100	-100
Health Services	4,000	3,900	3,700	100	300
Other Services	10,900	10,900	11,100	0	-200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,300	24,600	24,300	-300	0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,500	22,800	22,400	-300	100
State Government 3/	18,200	18,200	18,100	0	100
Local Government	4,300	4,600	4,300	-300	0

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full–time and part–time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990
MINING	$607.91	$586.70	$559.85	45.4	45.2	42.9	13.39	12.98	13.05
CONSTRUCTION	$432.77	$430.02	$445.28	39.2	39.2	39.9	11.04	10.97	11.16
MANUFACTURING	$357.97	$372.09	$379.39	37.8	39.5	41.6	9.47	9.42	9.12
Durable Goods	$370.28	$394.30	$399.04	37.9	40.4	43.0	9.77	9.76	9.28
Nondurable Goods	$330.00	$324.49	$332.34	37.5	37.6	38.2	8.80	8.63	8.70
COMMUNICATIONS	$424.71	$488.03	$660.29	35.6	40.3	45.6	11.93	12.11	14.48
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$599.63	$635.38	$665.16	42.8	43.4	46.0	14.01	14.64	14.46
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$223.48	$228.87	$221.44	31.3	31.7	32.0	7.14	7.22	6.92
Wholesale Trade	$347.26	$356.83	$341.69	37.1	37.8	36.9	9.36	9.44	9.26
Retail Trade	$198.36	$202.77	$197.47	30.1	30.4	31.0	6.59	6.67	6.37
BANKING	$265.50	$273.61	$259.68	37.5	38.7	38.7	7.08	7.07	6.71

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990
MANUFACTURING	$383.94	$390.26	$372.91	39.5	40.4	40.8	9.72	9.66	9.14
Durable Goods	$421.46	$431.99	$410.61	40.8	41.9	42.2	10.33	10.31	9.73
Nondurable Goods	$311.07	$310.50	$293.33	36.9	37.5	37.8	8.43	8.28	7.76

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

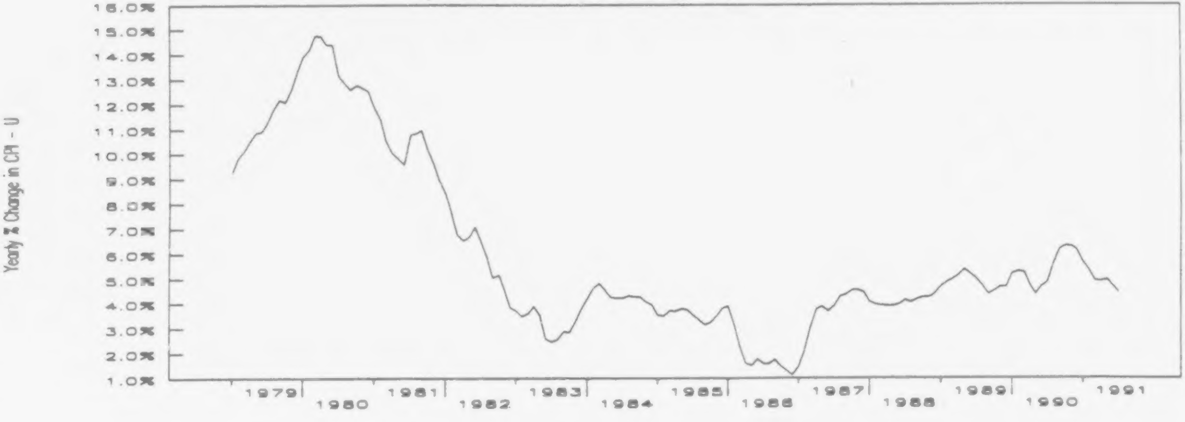
				PERCENT CHANGE	
	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	Jun '91-Jul '91	Jul '90-Jul '91
CPI-U	136.2	136.0	130.4	0.1%	4.4%
CPI-W	134.3	134.1	128.7	0.1%	4.4%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI – U)



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	JUNE '91 RANKING	JUNE 1990	(PREL.) JUNE 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEBRASKA	1	738.1	773.0	34.9	4.7%
IDAHO	2	391.0	405.0	14.0	3.6%
UTAH	3	729.5	754.0	24.5	3.4%
ARKANSAS	4	933.7	958.3	24.6	2.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	5	297.5	304.8	7.3	2.5%
COLORADO	6	1,523.7	1,557.1	33.4	2.2%
NEVADA	7	624.9	637.3	12.4	2.0%
ARIZONA	8	1,468.4	1,496.9	28.5	1.9%
WYOMING	9	208.9	211.8	2.9	1.4%
TEXAS	10	7,055.6	7,143.0	87.4	1.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	11	269.6	272.7	3.1	1.1%
WASHINGTON	11	2,183.3	2,207.2	23.9	1.1%
LOUISIANA	13	1,601.8	1,618.5	16.7	1.0%
OREGON	13	1,264.3	1,276.4	12.1	1.0%
HAWAII	15	531.6	536.2	4.6	0.9%
NEW MEXICO	16	579.1	583.4	4.3	0.7%
WISCONSIN	17	2,312.4	2,326.7	14.3	0.6%
KENTUCKY	17	1,481.1	1,489.6	8.5	0.6%
OHIO	19	4,956.0	4,979.9	23.9	0.5%
MINNESOTA	19	2,162.4	2,172.8	10.4	0.5%
KANSAS	19	1,092.4	1,097.6	5.2	0.5%
IOWA	22	1,239.0	1,244.2	5.2	0.4%
OKLAHOMA	22	1,193.7	1,198.0	4.3	0.4%
ILLINOIS	24	5,306.7	5,320.6	13.9	0.3%
ALASKA	25	252.7	253.1	0.4	0.2%
MISSISSIPPI	26	941.8	943.0	1.2	0.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	27	1,568.8	1,569.0	0.2	0.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	27	634.7	634.6	−0.1	0.0%
MONTANA	29	306.1	305.9	−0.2	−0.1%
ALABAMA	30	1,649.1	1,644.8	−4.3	−0.3%
INDIANA	31	2,542.3	2,532.0	−10.3	−0.4%
CALIFORNIA	32	12,966.4	12,882.3	−84.1	−0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	33	5,210.9	5,163.9	−47.0	−0.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	34	696.0	688.4	−7.6	−1.1%
MARYLAND	34	2,207.9	2,183.6	−24.3	−1.1%
FLORIDA	34	5,428.0	5,366.2	−61.8	−1.1%
MISSOURI	34	2,359.6	2,332.6	−27.0	−1.1%
TENNESSEE	38	2,215.2	2,188.6	−26.6	−1.2%
DELAWARE	39	354.7	349.6	−5.1	−1.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	3,165.5	3,119.3	−46.2	−1.5%
VIRGINIA	41	2,939.6	2,890.4	−49.2	−1.7%
GEORGIA	41	3,021.0	2,969.2	−51.8	−1.7%
NEW YORK	43	8,344.3	8,159.2	−185.1	−2.2%
MICHIGAN	44	3,999.9	3,901.9	−98.0	−2.5%
CONNECTICUT	44	1,659.5	1,618.4	−41.1	−2.5%
NEW JERSEY	46	3,725.4	3,626.6	−98.8	−2.7%
VERMONT	47	259.7	249.0	−10.7	−4.1%
RHODE ISLAND	48	458.6	438.8	−19.8	−4.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	49	517.0	489.7	−27.3	−5.3%
MAINE	50	554.6	524.6	−30.0	−5.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	3,030.2	2,854.8	−175.4	−5.8%

1/ Numbers are in thousands

JULY 1991 NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On August 2, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that nonagricultural employment changed little in July. The unemployment rate fell slightly from 7.0 percent in June to 6.8 percent in July. The unemployment rate for adult men was 6.5 percent, for adult women the rate was 5.4 percent, while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was 20.6 percent. The July unemployment rate for Blacks was up by one and three-tenths of a point to 11.8 percent while the rate for Hispanics was down three-tenths of a point to 9.5 percent. The rate for Whites was unchanged at 6.2 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 172,000 in July to 116.712 million, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the strength of demand for labor, was down by one-tenth of a point to 61.5 percent. The employment-to-population ratio (civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population) has dropped by one and two-tenths point over the last year. The civilian labor force (125.214 million) was up by 505,000 or 0.4 percent over last July, while the labor force participation rate (66.0 percent) was down one-fifth of a point over the month and by three-tenths of a point over the year.
The median duration of unemployment was 6.6 weeks in July - this measure has increased by one and four-tenths week from July 1990. 2.348 million (or 27.8 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in July 1991, compared to 1.508 million and 22.1 percent in July 1990. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 54.4 percent in July, up by seven and nine-tenths of a percentage points from last July. Job losers totaled 4.596 million in July 1991, as compared to 990,000 job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.047 million) and new entrants (821,000) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 981,000 in the second quarter of 1991, a decrease of 16,000 from the previous quarter and an increase of 100,000 over the same quarter last year. In the 1981-82 recession, the number of such workers showed a much greater rise.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 51,000 to 108.815 million in July, following a revised June decrease of 21,000. Employment declines averaged 240,000 over the first quarter of 1991. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 1.454 million or -1.32 percent since last July, with most of the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was also down, by 14,000 jobs over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer were 1.9 percent of the labor force in July, one-tenth of a point lower than in June. Job losers are now 3.7 percent of the civilian labor force (down two-tenths of a point from the June level), while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older were at 5.3 percent (down, by three-tenths of a point from June) of the labor force 25 years of age and over. Unemployed full-time jobseekers were 6.5 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month, down from 6.5 percent last month and 6.5 percent in May. A variant rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.2 percent in July, unchanged from June. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account, was 10.0 percent in the second quarter of 1991, up from 9.8 in the first quarter and 8.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM

(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JULY 1991	JUNE 1991	JULY 1990	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 1991	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,687	5,429	4,533	258	1,154
Continued Claims	61,655	51,085	47,287	10,570	14,368
# Insured Unemployed *	13,434	13,547	10,477	-113	2,957
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.5	2.6	2.1		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,839	2,794	2,294	45	545
Final Payments	1,201	825	871	376	330
Weeks Compensated	50,087	41,113	37,641	8,974	12,446
Net Benefit Payments	$6,647,663	$5,427,732	$4,751,450	$1,219,931	$1,896,213
Average Weekly Check	$132.72	$132.02	$126.23	$0.70	$6.49

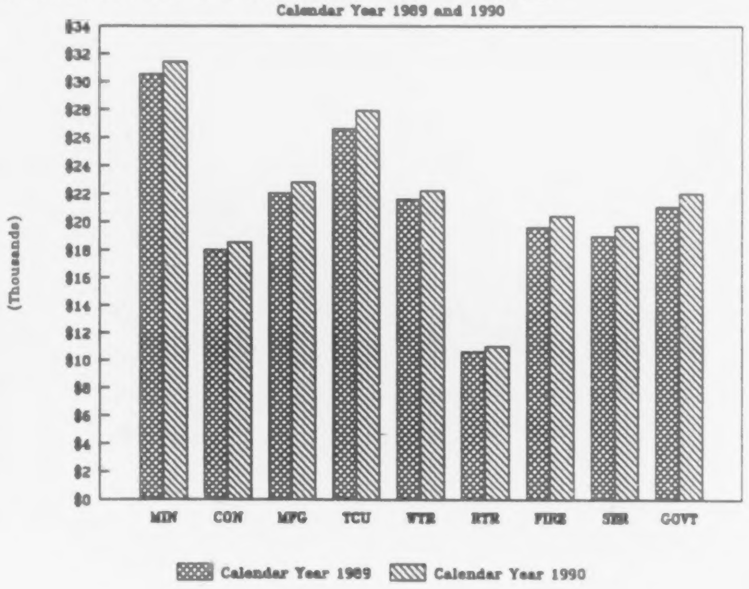
* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Initial claims filed under the State UI program rose by 258 applications during July, an increase of 4.8 percent from June and an over-the-year increase of 25.5 percent or 1,154 claims. The number of insured unemployed per week totalled 13,434 claimants, a decline of less than one percent from the June total but an increase of 28.2 percent from July 1990.

Benefit payments totalled $6.6 million during the month, an increase of $1.2 million from the prior month and $1.9 million from last year. The number of final payments rose 330 or 45.6 percent from the June total of 825, reflecting those workers filing claims during the first part of 1991 who are now exhausting their benefit entitlement.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR ALL COVERED WORKERS

	1989	1990
Total All Private Industries 1/	$17,924	$18,531
Mining (MIN)	30,535	31,415
Construction (CON)	18,006	18,503
Manufacturing (MFG)	22,036	22,780
Transportation (TCU) 2/	26,621	27,927
Wholesale Trade (WTR)	21,614	22,228
Retail Trade (RTR)	10,666	11,032
Finance (FIRE) 3/	19,634	20,410
Services (SER)	18,942	19,692
Government (GOVT) 4/	21,091	22,029



1/ Includes all private industries in addition to those listed.

2/ Includes Communication and Public Utilities industries.

3/ Includes Insurance and Real Estate industries.

4/ Includes Local, State and Federal government sectors.

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

The July 1991 issue of **"New Mexico Business - Current Economic Report"** features an article by Brian McDonald entitled "New Mexico Health Care Industry". The article states that health services in New Mexico are currently a $2.2 billion industry and that growth in New Mexico's health services has been even more spectacular than that of the health care industry nationally.

According to an item in the **Albuquerque Tribune**, the Jay Jacobs Clothing chain is opening three New Mexico stores, including one in Albuquerque's Winrock Center. The second store is located in the Villa Linda Mall in Santa Fe with the third store in the Mesilla Valley mall in Las Cruces.

Albuquerque Area

The **U.S. Department of Commerce's** Minority Business Development Agency has awarded more than $350,000 to two Albuquerque-based agencies. The awards include $167,580 to the All-Indian Pueblo Council to operate an Indian Business Development Center, and $184,260 to NEDA Business Consultants Inc. to operate a Minority Business Development Center. The two centers will help Indians and minorities obtain management, technical and procurement assistance.

New Mexico Department of Labor officials have stated that legal action will be taken to force the defunct Lloyd McKee Motors Corp. to pay its former employees almost $90,000 in back wages. State Labor Secretary Patrick Baca said in mid-August that the case will be referred to the Bernalillo County District Attorney because Lloyd McKee failed to meet a state-imposed deadline. Lloyd McKee company officials have been ordered to pay $89,936 to 33 former employees.

An environmental study of a massive I-40 improvement project between Second Street and Unser Blvd. was reviewed at a public hearing in Albuquerque on August 21. The multi-phased project, which has been estimated to cost $60 million, will add four lanes to the now six-lane Rio Grande bridge and expand the interstate to eight and ten lanes throughout most of the 5-mile-long corridor. Most of the cost will be borne by the federal government. The bridge project is scheduled to begin before the end of 1991, but the other phases could take up to five years to complete.

Building permits for single family dwellings in Albuquerque were up by 29.6% in July, as compared with July 1990, according to figures released by the city of Albuquerque. The number of permits fell by 13.2 percent compared with June 1991. There were 105 single-family permits issued in July, 24 more than the 81 issued during the same month last year but 16 less than were issued by the city in June. The valuation of the July permits for single family homes was up 38.6 percent to $10.3 million, compared with $7.4 million in July 1990. Although single family permits were down 4.2 percent for the first seven months of 1991 - to 685 permits from 715 issued - the valuation was up 4.6 percent, from $62.57 million to $65.45 million.

About 30 of **Digital Equipment Corp.**'s 834 workers lost their jobs on August 7 as the company's Albuquerque plant felt the impact of a companywide restructuring that has eliminated about 9,000 jobs nationwide, according to Digital's Albuquerque plant manager. The local cuts represent about 3.5 percent of Digital's Albuquerque work force. Massachusetts-based Digital, which employed about 130,000 people before the layoffs began, reported a net loss of $617.4 million for the fiscal year that ended June 29.

Albuquerque's fourth **Motel 6**, a 111-room facility, has opened near the I-40 and Coors Road interchange.

The **Motorola Ceramics Products** plant in Albuquerque laid off 31 employees in late May. The layoff came after six months of steady hiring that brought employment to 600 at the plant. Motorola expects the plant to resume employment growth as the national recession comes to an end.

The newest **Lovelace** outpatient care center opened in late July near Interstate 25 and Paseo del Norte. The $12.5 million, 90,000-square-foot building at Journal Center will offer several specialty medical services. The center will initially have a staff of 30 doctors and 110 other employees. At full capacity, more than 50 physicians and 150 staff workers will work at the facility.

Construction has begun on a new 10,600-square-foot family entertainment center and game room at Winrock Center. Located by the food court at the east end of the mall, the **Tilt Family Entertainment Center** is scheduled for completion in early October. The center will feature a full-size carousel, electronic videos, rides and merchandise redemption games.

Adrian's Cafe has opened in Albuquerque's Nob Hill district on Central Ave. The 2,500-square-foot restaurant employs about 12 people and seats 70 patrons, including 40 outdoors. The Forest Park Management Group in Albuquerque, a hotel-restaurant management company, owns and operates the cafe.

General Electric cut 45 more employees from its local aircraft engines plant in early August, according to the GE plant's manager. The layoffs bring to a total of more than 100 people who have been laid off from the plant this summer. Sixty workers were released in June. According to the plant management, the layoffs are the result of weak engine sales in both commercial and military markets. The Albuquerque GE plant manufactures components for military and commercial aircraft engines and before the layoffs employed some 1,550 people.

Airline passenger traffic at the **Albuquerque International Airport** is running behind last year, according to the City of Albuquerque's aviation director. The 454,983 arriving and departing passengers handled by the airport's 10 airlines was down 3.9 percent from July 1990 totals. The airport logged 2,858,626 passengers arriving and departing during the first seven months of 1991, down 1 percent from the 2,885,980 passengers counted during the same period last year. **Southwest Airlines** was the airport's leading carrier during July, with 186,996 passengers.

Espanola Area:

A $5 million construction project that will expand retail business space in the **Pojoaque Pueblo Plaza** and create 30 new jobs is about 50 percent complete, according to Pojoaque tribal officials. The new Plaza buildings will house a restaurant, a retail auto supply store, an auto garage, a laundromat, a hardware store, a barber shop and a video store. The expansion project is primarily for the benefit of the local community.

Farmington Area:

Construction on a new 30-acre shopping complex, which will contain one of the two largest Wal-Mart stores in the United States, is scheduled to begin this week in Farmington. The 138,000-square-foot Wal-Mart and a 110,000-square-foot SAM'S Buyer's Club are expected to be completed by Thanksgiving, according to Wal-Mart officials. The stores will employ about 180 people.

Gallup Area:

The Navajo Nation was paid about $10 million in right-of-way fees by **Transwestern Pipelines Co.** for planned construction of a natural gas pipeline from Bloomfield to Gallup with connections west to California. Construction of the pipeline will temporarily employ about 100 Navajo people. The pipeline project, which will involve burying 30-inch pipe about 48 inches underground, will cost about $260 million. Transwestern will transport natural gas from the San Juan Basin mostly to California. The Bloomfield to Gallup line is about 80 miles and the line west from Gallup will extend about 200 miles.

Las Cruces Area:

Ray Ward & Sons of Anthony, N.M. has been awarded a $7 million U.S. Army contract for construction of a building complex at Holloman Air Force Base near Alamogordo.

Los Alamos Area:

According to an item in "New Mexico Progress", **Los Alamos National Laboratory** is building a $10.9 million Materials Science Laboratory that will allow consolidation in one location of a variety of work done on preparing new materials and studying the processing, composition, properties and performances of the materials.

The **U.S. Department of Energy** will contribute up to $406,336 for a study to examine whether Los Alamos County has more than its share of brain and other cancers. In addition to the federal monies, the New Mexico Department of Health will receive $34,694 from the state for the study, which could take up to two years to complete.

Los Lunas Area:

A 44,000-square-foot **Albertson's** supermarket and a new Walgreen's have opened at the "Valencia Y" intersection.

Roswell Area:

Hondo Oil Co. officials announced in early August that the Roswell oil company has laid off 15 workers. Hondo employed 175 people before the layoffs. The company representative said that the domestic oil and gas industry has been sluggish over the past two years because of depressed natural gas prices and a near halt in exploration activity.

Santa Fe Area:

A Santa Fe city/county zoning board gave approval in mid-July to a proposed $25 million, 100-room hotel complex adjacent to the Santa Fe Opera north of the city off U.S. 84/285. The Extraterritorial Zoning Commission voted to approve the master plan for the proposed San Juan Complex, which would be on 56 acres.

Silver City Area:

Sixty workers at the Pinos Altos Mine owned by **Cyprus Minerals Inc.** were laid off in late July as the mine located north of Silver City shut down for six months. Five persons will be employed at the mill on the site, although the mill will also be closed for six months, according to a company spokesman. Operating costs and zinc prices which have fallen from 80 cents a pound two years ago to the current 47 cents a pound were cited as major factors in the decision to temporarily cease operations.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	CLERK, GENERAL
NURSE, REGISTERED	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
PLUMBER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL COUNSELOR	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
BILINGUAL TEACHER	HOME HEALTH AIDE
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
LIBRARIAN	NURSE PRACTITIONER
PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELOR	PHYSICIAN
READING TEACHER	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	REGISTERED NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	SOCIAL WORKER
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	ASSEMBLER
COLLECTOR	BARTENDER
EEG TECHNICIAN	CARPENTER
ENGINEER, DISTRIBUTION	CASHIER
ENGINEER, EQUIPMENT	CLERK
ENGINEER, FIRE PROTECTION	DATA ENTRY SPECIALIST
ENGINEER, PROCESS	DELIVERY ROUTE DRIVER
FABRIC CUTTER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
INSURANCE SALES AGENT	FOOD SERVICE WORKER
LEGAL SECRETARY	LABORER
LINE MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN	METER READER
MAID, HOTEL	RECEPTIONIST
MEDICAL TECHNICIAN	REPORTER
NURSE, REGISTERED	RETAIL SALESPERSON
PHYSICIST, OPTICS	SECRETARY
POLICE DISPATCHER	SECURITY GUARD
TEACHER, SECONDARY W/MULTI. LIC	TEACHER, HOME EC. & SOC. ST.
UPHOLSTERER	TELLER

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	CASHIER
DRAFTER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
ELECTRICIAN	DESK CLERK, HOTEL
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN	HOUSEKEEPER
MACHINIST	JANITOR/MAINTENANCE WORKER
PLUMBER	RECEPTIONIST
WELDER	SALES CLERK
	SECURITY GUARD

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTO BODY REPAIRER	CANNERY WORKER
AUTO MECHANIC	CASHIER
NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	COMMERCIAL CLEANER
TRUCK DRIVER, TRACTOR-TRAILER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
	WAITER/WAITRESS

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
YARD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
CANNERY WORKER	SECRETARY
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTIT.	CASHIER II
PARIMUTUEL-TICKET CASHIER	CARPENTER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	OPERATING ENGINEER
SURVEY WORKER	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1985-1995: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDES	SALESPERSONS, RETAIL
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	GENERAL MANAGERS
ELEC. SEMICONDUCTOR PROC.	CASHIERS
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVERS
ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLERS	SECRETARIES
FINANCIAL SERVICE SALES	GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS
LEGAL SECRETARIES	JANITORS AND CLEANERS
CHEMICAL PLANT OPERATORS	WAITERS AND WAITRESSES
ARCHITECTS	BOOKKEEPING AND ACCTG CLERKS
NURSING AIDES	TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 1995," NMDOL, August 1988.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

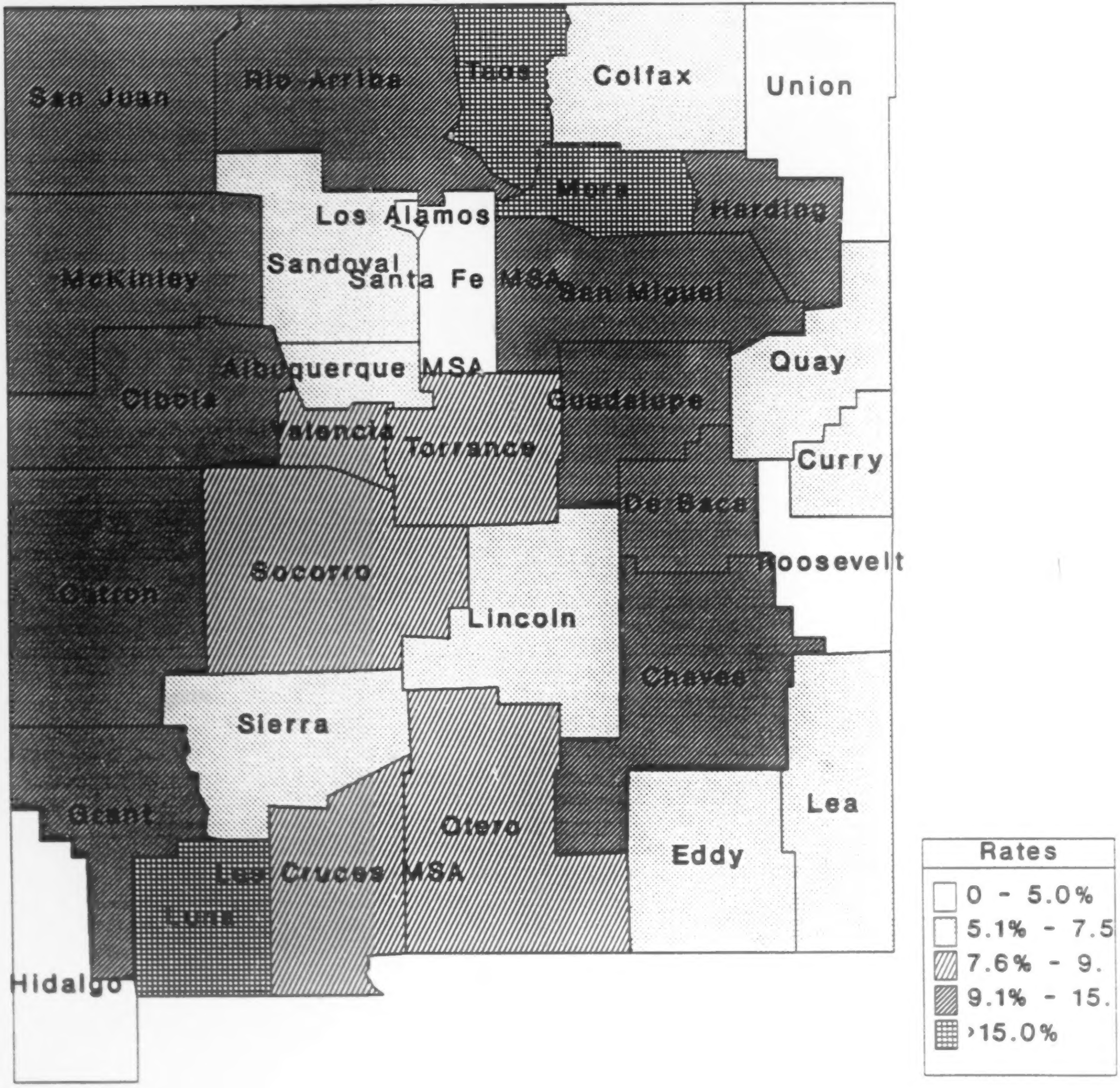
Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico
Unemployment Rates


San Juan
Rio Arriba
Taos
Colfax
Union
Los Alamos
Mora
Harding
McKinley
Sandoval
Santa Fe MSA
San Miguel
Quay
Albuquerque MSA
Cibola
Guadalupe
Valencia
Torrance
Curry
De Baca
Socorro
Roosevelt
Catron
Lincoln
Chaves
Sierra
Lea
Grant
Otero
Eddy
Los Cruces MSA
Luna
Hidalgo
Rates
0 - 5.0%
5.1% - 7.5
7.6% - 9.
9.1% - 15.
›15.0%

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	JEANNE MONTES (acting)	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
RIO RANCHO SATELLITE OFFICE		891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVENUE	RIO RANCHO	87124
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	DEE McANINCH	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	JOE R. MARTINEZ	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	DON SHAVER	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
ROSWELL	FEBE CATANO	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	GARRY ENOX	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
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Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.

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P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - August 1991

...**New Mexico unemployment rate dropped half of a point to 6.8 percent this August,** from 7.3 percent in July. A jobless rate decline in both July and August is normal as June new entrants either find work or quit looking for employment.

...**The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, also declined in August from 6.7 to 6.5 percent.**

...**New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell by 1,600 jobs in August** according to preliminary estimates based on employer survey.

...**New Mexico's nonfarm employment in August was estimated at 579,900, an increase of 5,800 jobs or 1.0 percent** from August of last year.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Household Data

New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 2
New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics 3
Average Annual Pay for 1990 & 1989 4
Average Annual Pay Percent Change 5
Part-Time Emp. as a percent of Full-Time 6
Unemployment Rate Ranking by State 7
Labor Force Estimates by County 8

Establishment Data

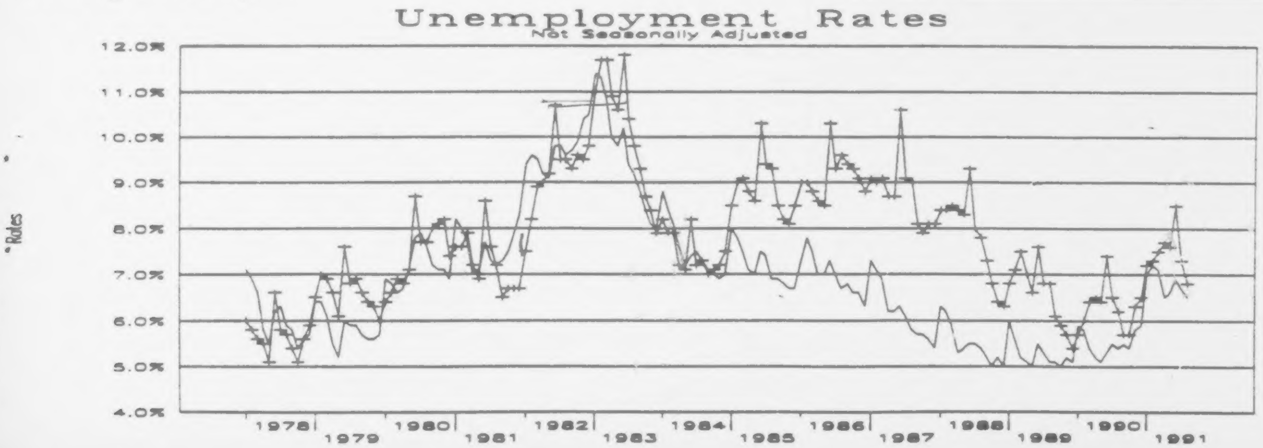
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 10
N.M., Albuq., Santa Fe MSA Tables 11
Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI 14
Nonfarm Employment Growth Rankings 15
Graph: Nonfarm Emp. Index & Growth Rates .. 16

Economic News

National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S. 17
Unemployment Compensation Statistics 18
Area Economic Activity 19
New Mexico Occupational Job Needs 22

Miscellaneous Items

Special Article: N.M. Mass Layoff Statistics. 23
Glossary of Terms 24
Map: N.M. County Unemployment Rates 26
Labor Service Center Directory 27



NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate dropped half of a point to 6.8 percent this August, from 7.3 percent in July. A jobless rate decline in both July and August is normal as June new entrants either find work or quit looking for employment. One year ago New Mexico unemployment stood at 6.2 percent. The U.S. unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, also declined in August, from 6.7 to 6.5 percent. Unemployment in New Mexico has been up on an over-the-year basis since November 1990. The number of unemployed New Mexicans increased by 12.4 percent since last August, but the rate of increase continues to slow since peaking at 28.4 percent in January.

Two supplementary tables (on pages 4 & 5) are provided on average annual pay by state for 1989 and 1990. New Mexico ranked 43rd out of the fifty states and the District of Columbia by level of average annual pay for 1989 and 1990. The rate of increase of average annual pay in New Mexico was ranked 48th (at 3.6%) between 1989 and 1990. Average annual pay by industrial sector in 1990 was $31,415 in mining, $27,927 in transportation, communication & public utilities, $22,780 in manufacturing, $22,228 in wholesale trade, $20,410 in finance, insurance & real estate, $19,692 in services, $18,503 in construction, and $11,032 in retail trade. Average annual pay in government was $22,029 in 1990.

According to Unemployment Insurance administrative data, 12,347 New Mexicans were receiving U.I. benefits in August 1991, up from 9,423 in August 1990. The insured unemployed made up 25.2 percent of total unemployment in August, the same percentage as in July. Statewide, new claims for U.I. have fallen off a bit, and were 5,198 in August 1991, down from 5,687 in July 1991 but up from 4,358 in August 1990. 1,085 U.I. benefit recipients exhausted their benefits in August, down from 1,201 in July. Exhaustees numbered 739 in August 1990 and 1,083 in August 1989.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes annual average data from the Current Population Survey on various salient aspects of employment, one of which is part-time employment. The state ranking by proportion of part-time to full-time employment is heavily influenced by each state's industrial composition, because the various industrial sectors vary in their percentage of part-time workers. New Mexico employment is concentrated in the trade and service sectors, which typically have a high proportion of part-time workers. A ranking of states by proportion of part-time to full-time employment, presented on page 6, shows that New Mexico ranks relatively high at twelfth (25 percent) for 1990 and seventh (26.2 percent) for 1989.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Aug. 1991	July 1991	Aug. 1990	July 1991	Aug. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	717,200	728,800	703,700	-11,600	+13,500
Employment	668,300	675,500	660,200	-7,200	+8,100
Unemployment	48,900	53,300	43,500	-4,400	+5,400
Rate	6.8%	7.3%	6.2%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate fell by three-tenths of a percentage point to 5.3 percent in August 1991, only one tenth of a percentage point higher than a year ago. Unemployed persons in Albuquerque now number 500 more than one year ago, an increase of only 3.6 percent. The rate of increase in unemployment on a year-to-year basis has dropped from nearly 40 percent in January 1991 to its current rate and the trend toward a slowdown in unemployment increases is solidifying in the Albuquerque MSA. The unemployment increase in the Albuquerque MSA over August of 1990 (3.6%) was well below that of the state (12.4%), and also below the Santa Fe MSA (13.6%) and Las Cruces MSA (7.7%) percentage increases.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are broadly consistent with total unemployment estimates, as the number of U.I. recipients in Albuquerque was higher than last year, up from 3,484 to 3,745 (+7.5 percent). The rate of over-the-year increase was fifteen percent last month. New U.I. claims in August 1991 were down 8.3 percent (to 1,601 claims) compared to August 1990.

The over-the-year change in Albuquerque total employment was positive in August, for a rise of 2,700 or 1.1 percent. Total employment in Albuquerque had been contracting on an over-the-year basis between August 1990 and April 1991. Albuquerque industrial sectors showing annual growth were the services sector (+2,200), notably business (+1,100) and health (+1,100) services, and the government sector (+1,300). Decreases in other sectors offset much of the government and services sector increases.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Aug. 1991	July 1991	Aug. 1990	July 1991	Aug. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	270,000	273,500	266,800	-3,500	+3,200
Employment	255,700	258,100	253,000	-2,400	+2,700
Unemployment	14,300	15,400	13,800	-1,100	+,500
Rate	5.3%	5.6%	5.2%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,700	650,000	52,700	7.5%
APR.	703,100	649,000	54,100	7.7%
MAY.	712,700	658,400	54,300	7.6%
JUN.	722,900	661,800	61,100	8.5%
JUL.	728,800	675,500	53,300	7.3%
AUG.	717,200	668,300	48,900	6.8%
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-11,600	-7,200	-4,400	-0.5
YEAR AGO	13,500	8,100	5,400	0.6
2 YRS. AGO	12,700	11,600	1,100	0.0
3 YRS. AGO	19,500	25,100	-5,600	-1.0
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-1.6%	-1.1%	-8.3%	
YEAR AGO	1.9%	1.2%	12.4%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.8%	3.9%	-10.3%	

UNITED STATES
(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,012	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.	124,727	116,678	8,049	6.5%
MAY.	124,857	116,624	8,233	6.6%
JUN.	127,054	118,280	8,774	6.9%
JUL.	127,327	118,751	8,576	6.7%
AUG.	126,097	117,859	8,237	6.5%
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-1,230	-892	-339	-0.2
YEAR AGO	85	-1,315	1,400	1.1
2 YRS. AGO	653	-1,233	1,885	1.4
3 YRS. AGO	2,701	1,122	1,578	1.1
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-1.0%	-0.8%	-4.0%	
YEAR AGO	0.1%	-1.1%	20.5%	
2 YRS. AGO	0.5%	-1.0%	29.7%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.2%	1.0%	23.7%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1990 & 1989 (Highest to Lowest)

	1990	
STATE	RANKING	ANN. PAY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	$33,717
ALASKA	2	29,946
CONNECTICUT	3	28,995
NEW YORK	4	28,873
NEW JERSEY	5	28,449
MASSACHUSETTS	6	26,689
CALIFORNIA	7	26,180
MICHIGAN	8	25,376
ILLINIOS	9	25,312
MARYLAND	10	24,730
DELAWARE	11	24,423
PENNSYLVANIA	12	23,457
HAWAII	13	23,167
MINNESOTA	14	23,126
COLORADO	15	22,908
OHIO	16	22,843
VIRGINIA	17	22,750
TEXAS	18	22,700
WASHINGTON	19	22,646
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	22,609
RHODE ISLAND	21	22,388
NEVADA	22	22,358
GEORGIA	23	22,114
MISSOURI	24	21,716
INDIANA	25	21,699
ARIZONA	26	21,443
OREGON	27	21,332
WISCONSIN	28	21,101
FLORIDA	29	21,032
WEST VIRGINIA	30	20,715
LOUISIANA	31	20,646
TENNESSEE	32	20,611
VERMONT	33	20,532
ALABAMA	34	20,468
OKLAHOMA	35	20,288
KANSAS	36	20,238
NORTH CAROLINA	37	20,220
MAINE	38	20,154
UTAH	39	20,074
WYOMING	40	20,049
KENTUCKY	41	19,947
SOUTH CAROLINA	42	19,669
NEW MEXICO	43	19,347
IOWA	44	19,224
IDAHO	45	18,991
NEBRASKA	46	18,577
ARKANSAS	47	18,204
MONTANA	48	17,895
MISSISSIPPI	49	17,718
NORTH DAKOTA	50	17,626
SOUTH DAKOTA	51	16,430

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

	1989	
STATE	RANKING	ANN. PAY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	$32,106
ALASKA	2	29,704
CONNECTICUT	3	27,500
NEW YORK	4	27,303
NEW JERSEY	5	26,780
MASSACHUSETTS	6	25,233
CALIFORNIA	7	24,917
MICHIGAN	8	24,767
ILLINIOS	9	24,212
MARYLAND	10	23,469
DELAWARE	11	23,268
PENNSYLVANIA	12	22,313
MINNESOTA	13	22,155
OHIO	14	21,986
COLORADO	15	21,940
VIRGINIA	16	21,882
TEXAS	17	21,740
HAWAII	18	21,624
WASHINGTON	19	21,617
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	21,553
NEVADA	21	21,333
RHODE ISLAND	22	21,128
GEORGIA	23	21,072
INDIANA	24	20,931
MISSOURI	25	20,900
ARIZONA	26	20,809
OREGON	27	20,303
WISCONSIN	28	20,204
FLORIDA	29	20,072
WEST VIRGINIA	30	19,788
LOUISIANA	31	19,750
TENNESSEE	32	19,712
ALABAMA	33	19,593
OKLAHOMA	34	19,533
VERMONT	35	19,497
KANSAS	36	19,475
UTAH	37	19,362
NORTH CAROLINA	38	19,321
WYOMING	39	19,230
MAINE	40	19,202
KENTUCKY	41	19,001
SOUTH CAROLINA	42	18,797
NEW MEXICO	43	18,667
IOWA	44	18,420
IDAHO	45	18,146
NEBRASKA	46	17,690
ARKANSAS	47	17,418
MONTANA	48	17,224
MISSISSIPPI	49	17,047
NORTH DAKOTA	50	16,932
SOUTH DAKOTA	51	15,810

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1990 & 1989 AND PERCENT CHANGE IN PAY

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest by Percent Change

STATE	RANKING	% CHANGE	1990	1989	CHANGE
HAWAII	1	7.1%	$23,167	$21,624	$1,543
NEW JERSEY	2	6.2%	28,449	26,780	1,669
RHODE ISLAND	3	6.0%	22,388	21,128	1,260
MASSACHUSETTS	4	5.8%	26,689	25,233	1,456
NEW YORK	4	5.8%	28,873	27,303	1,570
CONNECTICUT	6	5.4%	28,995	27,500	1,495
MARYLAND	6	5.4%	24,730	23,469	1,261
VERMONT	8	5.3%	20,532	19,497	1,035
PENNSYLVANIA	9	5.1%	23,457	22,313	1,144
CALIFORNIA	9	5.1%	26,180	24,917	1,263
OREGON	9	5.1%	21,332	20,303	1,029
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12	5.0%	33,717	32,106	1,611
NEBRASKA	12	5.0%	18,577	17,690	887
KENTUCKY	12	5.0%	19,947	19,001	946
DELAWARE	12	5.0%	24,423	23,268	1,155
MAINE	12	5.0%	20,154	19,202	952
GEORGIA	17	4.9%	22,114	21,072	1,042
NEW HAMPSHIRE	17	4.9%	22,609	21,553	1,056
NEVADA	19	4.8%	22,358	21,333	1,025
FLORIDA	19	4.8%	21,032	20,072	960
WASHINGTON	19	4.8%	22,646	21,617	1,029
WEST VIRGINIA	22	4.7%	20,715	19,788	927
IDAHO	22	4.7%	18,991	18,146	845
NORTH CAROLINA	22	4.7%	20,220	19,321	899
SOUTH CAROLINA	25	4.6%	19,669	18,797	872
TENNESSEE	25	4.6%	20,611	19,712	899
ILLINOIS	27	4.5%	25,312	24,212	1,100
LOUISIANA	27	4.5%	20,646	19,750	896
ARKANSAS	27	4.5%	18,204	17,418	786
ALABAMA	27	4.5%	20,468	19,593	875
WISCONSIN	31	4.4%	21,101	20,204	897
TEXAS	31	4.4%	22,700	21,740	960
COLORADO	31	4.4%	22,908	21,940	968
MINNESOTA	31	4.4%	23,126	22,155	971
IOWA	31	4.4%	19,224	18,420	804
WYOMING	36	4.3%	20,049	19,230	819
NORTH DAKOTA	37	4.1%	17,626	16,932	694
VIRGINIA	38	4.0%	22,750	21,882	868
MISSISSIPPI	39	3.9%	17,718	17,047	671
SOUTH DAKOTA	39	3.9%	16,430	15,810	620
KANSAS	39	3.9%	20,238	19,475	763
MISSOURI	39	3.9%	21,716	20,900	816
OHIO	39	3.9%	22,843	21,986	857
MONTANA	39	3.9%	17,895	17,224	671
OKLAHOMA	39	3.9%	20,288	19,533	755
UTAH	46	3.7%	20,074	19,362	712
INDIANA	46	3.7%	21,699	20,931	768
NEW MEXICO	48	3.6%	19,347	18,667	680
ARIZONA	49	3.0%	21,443	20,809	634
MICHIGAN	50	2.5%	25,376	24,767	609
ALASKA	51	0.8%	29,946	29,704	242

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

1990 & 1989 EMPLOYMENT PART-TIME AS A PROPORTION OF FULL-TIME, BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1990	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
MONTANA	1	29.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	2	29.3%
UTAH	3	28.3%
WISCONSIN	4	27.7%
MINNESOTA	5	26.8%
MAINE	6	26.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	7	26.3%
IOWA	8	26.1%
WYOMING	9	25.9%
VERMONT	10	25.6%
RHODE ISLAND	11	25.3%
NEW MEXICO	12	25.0%
NEBRASKA	13	24.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	14	24.6%
MICHIGAN	15	24.5%
OREGON	16	24.3%
IDAHO	17	23.5%
OHIO	18	23.4%
COLORADO	19	22.5%
KANSAS	20	22.2%
WASHINGTON	21	21.9%
CONNECTICUT	21	21.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	23	21.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	21.7%
ARIZONA	25	21.4%
KENTUCKY	26	21.0%
OKLAHOMA	27	20.9%
INDIANA	28	20.8%
ILLINIOS	29	20.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	30	20.4%
CALIFORNIA	31	19.5%
LOUISIANA	32	19.4%
MISSOURI	33	19.3%
ARKANSAS	34	19.1%
ALASKA	35	18.9%
FLORIDA	36	18.7%
NEW YORK	37	18.4%
TEXAS	38	18.2%
HAWAII	39	17.8%
NEW JERSEY	40	17.6%
VIRGINIA	41	17.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	17.4%
MARYLAND	43	17.3%
MISSISSIPPI	44	17.1%
TENNESSEE	44	17.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	46	17.0%
ALABAMA	47	16.6%
DELAWARE	48	15.9%
GEORGIA	49	15.8%
NEVADA	50	13.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51	12.1%

	1989	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
NORTH DAKOTA	1	28.9%
MINNESOTA	2	28.8%
MONTANA	3	28.3%
UTAH	4	27.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	5	27.2%
WISCONSIN	6	27.1%
NEW MEXICO	7	26.2%
IOWA	8	26.1%
IDAHO	9	25.4%
RHODE ISLAND	9	25.4%
WYOMING	11	25.1%
MICHIGAN	12	24.4%
NEBRASKA	13	24.1%
MAINE	14	23.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	15	23.6%
OHIO	15	23.6%
WASHINGTON	17	22.9%
KENTUCKY	18	22.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	19	22.5%
VERMONT	20	22.3%
CONNECTICUT	21	22.2%
OREGON	22	22.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	23	21.7%
KANSAS	24	21.6%
INDIANA	25	21.2%
ALASKA	26	21.0%
ILLINIOS	26	21.0%
COLORADO	28	20.9%
MISSOURI	29	20.7%
OKLAHOMA	30	20.5%
LOUISIANA	31	20.4%
ARIZONA	32	20.1%
CALIFORNIA	32	20.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	34	19.7%
ARKANSAS	35	19.3%
HAWAII	36	18.8%
TEXAS	36	18.8%
MISSISSIPPI	38	18.4%
MARYLAND	38	18.4%
NEW YORK	40	18.3%
TENNESSEE	41	18.0%
VIRGINIA	42	17.6%
FLORIDA	42	17.6%
NEW JERSEY	44	17.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	44	17.5%
ALABAMA	46	16.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	47	16.6%
GEORGIA	48	16.3%
DELAWARE	49	14.8%
NEVADA	50	14.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51	12.8%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

(PREL.) JULY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	PREL. 1991 RANKING	JULY 1991 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.1%
MISSISSIPPI	2	9.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	3	9.4%
MICHIGAN	4	8.6%
RHODE ISLAND	5	8.2%
FLORIDA	6	8.1%
CALIFORNIA	7	8.0%
LOUISIANA	8	7.9%
ARKANSAS	8	7.9%
KENTUCKY	10	7.4%
NEW MEXICO	11	7.3%
ALABAMA	11	7.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	7.3%
MAINE	14	7.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	15	7.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	6.9%
NEW YORK	16	6.9%
CONNECTICUT	18	6.8%
TEXAS	18	6.8%
TENNESSEE	20	6.7%
ALASKA	20	6.7%
MISSOURI	22	6.6%
NEW JERSEY	23	6.5%
VERMONT	23	6.5%
ILLINIOS	23	6.5%
DELAWARE	26	6.4%
OHIO	27	6.3%
OKLAHOMA	28	6.2%
MONTANA	29	6.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	30	6.0%
VIRGINIA	30	6.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	32	5.9%
WASHINGTON	32	5.9%
INDIANA	34	5.7%
OREGON	35	5.6%
NEVADA	35	5.6%
MARYLAND	37	5.5%
ARIZONA	37	5.5%
GEORGIA	39	5.4%
IDAHO	39	5.4%
UTAH	41	5.2%
WISCONSIN	42	4.7%
KANSAS	43	4.5%
COLORADO	43	4.5%
MINNESOTA	45	4.4%
IOWA	46	4.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	47	3.9%
WYOMING	48	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.2%
NEBRASKA	50	2.8%
HAWAII	50	2.8%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1990 RANKING	JULY 1990 RATE
MISSISSIPPI	1	8.0%
MICHIGAN	2	7.7%
WEST VIRGINIA	3	7.5%
ALABAMA	4	7.2%
RHODE ISLAND	4	7.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4	7.2%
ARKANSAS	4	7.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	8	6.5%
NEW MEXICO	8	6.5%
LOUISIANA	10	6.4%
ILLINIOS	11	6.3%
TEXAS	11	6.3%
FLORIDA	13	6.1%
MISSOURI	14	6.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	6.0%
ARIZONA	14	6.0%
IDAHO	17	5.7%
CALIFORNIA	17	5.7%
GEORGIA	19	5.6%
OREGON	19	5.6%
DELAWARE	21	5.5%
NEW YORK	22	5.2%
CONNECTICUT	22	5.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	22	5.2%
KENTUCKY	22	5.2%
TENNESSEE	26	5.1%
NEW JERSEY	26	5.1%
ALASKA	26	5.1%
OHIO	26	5.1%
COLORADO	30	5.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	30	5.0%
MONTANA	30	5.0%
INDIANA	30	5.0%
MARYLAND	30	5.0%
MINNESOTA	35	4.9%
NEVADA	36	4.8%
OKLAHOMA	37	4.7%
MAINE	37	4.7%
VERMONT	39	4.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	4.5%
WASHINGTON	41	4.4%
KANSAS	42	4.3%
VIRGINIA	43	4.2%
UTAH	44	4.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	4.0%
IOWA	45	4.0%
WYOMING	47	3.9%
WISCONSIN	48	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.6%
HAWAII	50	2.8%
NEBRASKA	51	2.3%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 1991				REVISED JULY 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	717,248	668,322	48,926	6.8%	728,817	675,498	53,319	7.3%	-11,569	-7,176	-4,393	-1.6%	-1.1%	-8.2%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	269,944	255,667	14,277	5.3%	273,437	258,073	15,364	5.6%	-3,493	-2,406	-1,087	-1.3%	-0.9%	-7.1%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	58,333	54,103	4,230	7.3%	59,550	54,581	4,969	8.3%	-1,217	-478	-739	-2.0%	-0.9%	-14.9%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	73,311	70,789	2,522	3.4%	75,119	72,174	2,945	3.9%	-1,808	-1,385	-423	-2.4%	-1.9%	-14.4%
Catron	1,228	1,126	102	8.3%	1,267	1,151	116	9.2%	-39	-25	-14	-3.1%	-2.2%	-12.1%
Chaves	24,895	22,071	2,824	11.3%	25,140	22,294	2,846	11.3%	-245	-223	-22	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.8%
Cibola	8,718	7,630	1,088	12.5%	8,763	7,538	1,225	14.0%	-45	92	-137	-0.5%	1.2%	-11.2%
Colfax	6,786	6,391	395	5.8%	6,949	6,481	468	6.7%	-163	-90	-73	-2.3%	-1.4%	-15.6%
Curry	17,189	16,118	1,071	6.2%	17,477	16,276	1,201	6.9%	-288	-158	-130	-1.6%	-1.0%	-10.8%
De Baca	1,018	927	91	8.9%	1,025	924	101	9.9%	-7	3	-10	-0.7%	0.3%	-9.9%
Eddy	20,786	19,150	1,636	7.9%	20,909	19,372	1,537	7.4%	-123	-222	99	-0.6%	-1.1%	6.4%
Grant	10,657	9,725	932	8.7%	10,839	9,844	995	9.2%	-182	-119	-63	-1.7%	-1.2%	-6.3%
Guadalupe	1,697	1,534	163	9.6%	1,734	1,558	176	10.1%	-37	-24	-13	-2.1%	-1.5%	-7.4%
Harding	370	318	52	14.1%	375	322	53	14.1%	-5	-4	-1	-1.3%	-1.2%	-1.9%
Hidalgo	2,823	2,664	159	5.6%	2,796	2,686	110	3.9%	27	-22	49	1.0%	-0.8%	44.5%
Lea	22,354	21,070	1,284	5.7%	22,691	21,275	1,416	6.2%	-337	-205	-132	-1.5%	-1.0%	-9.3%
Lincoln	7,015	6,713	302	4.3%	7,219	6,826	393	5.4%	-204	-113	-91	-2.8%	-1.7%	-23.2%
Luna	6,338	5,432	906	14.3%	6,314	5,341	973	15.4%	24	91	-67	0.4%	1.7%	-6.9%
McKinley	18,239	16,394	1,845	10.1%	18,505	16,461	2,044	11.0%	-266	-67	-199	-1.4%	-0.4%	-9.7%
Mora	1,252	967	285	22.8%	1,287	1,004	283	22.0%	-35	-37	2	-2.7%	-3.7%	0.7%
Otero	19,332	17,646	1,686	8.7%	19,363	17,617	1,746	9.0%	-31	29	-60	-0.2%	0.2%	-3.4%
Quay	4,724	4,422	302	6.4%	4,759	4,458	301	6.3%	-35	-36	1	-0.7%	-0.8%	0.3%
Rio Arriba	13,401	11,683	1,718	12.8%	13,901	11,999	1,902	13.7%	-500	-316	-184	-3.6%	-2.6%	-9.7%
Roosevelt	7,165	6,839	326	4.5%	7,326	7,010	316	4.3%	-161	-171	10	-2.2%	-2.4%	3.2%
Sandoval	31,644	29,702	1,942	6.1%	32,466	30,266	2,200	6.8%	-822	-564	-258	-2.5%	-1.9%	-11.7%
San Juan	36,021	32,089	3,932	10.9%	36,772	32,336	4,436	12.1%	-751	-247	-504	-2.0%	-0.8%	-11.4%
San Miguel	9,802	8,842	960	9.8%	9,906	8,931	975	9.8%	-104	-89	-15	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.5%
Sierra	2,853	2,690	163	5.7%	2,974	2,774	200	6.7%	-121	-84	-37	-4.1%	-3.0%	-18.5%
Socorro	6,064	5,625	439	7.2%	6,165	5,667	498	8.1%	-101	-42	-59	-1.6%	-0.7%	-11.8%
Taos	10,737	9,292	1,445	13.5%	11,074	9,377	1,697	15.3%	-337	-85	-252	-3.0%	-0.9%	-14.8%
Torrance	4,011	3,694	317	7.9%	4,072	3,723	349	8.6%	-61	-29	-32	-1.5%	-0.8%	-9.2%
Union	2,090	2,001	89	4.3%	2,084	2,016	68	3.3%	6	-15	21	0.3%	-0.7%	30.9%
Valencia	16,451	15,008	1,443	8.8%	16,559	15,143	1,416	8.6%	-108	-135	27	-0.7%	-0.9%	1.9%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 1991				REVISED AUGUST 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	717,248	668,322	48,926	6.8%	703,610	660,159	43,451	6.2%	13,638	8,163	5,475	1.9%	1.2%	12.6%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	269,944	255,667	14,277	5.3%	266,758	252,997	13,761	5.2%	3,186	2,670	516	1.2%	1.1%	3.7%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	58,333	54,103	4,230	7.3%	58,925	54,979	3,946	6.7%	-592	-876	284	-1.0%	-1.6%	7.2%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	73,311	70,789	2,522	3.4%	72,994	70,758	2,236	3.1%	317	31	286	0.4%	0.0%	12.8%
Catron	1,228	1,126	102	8.3%	1,245	1,097	148	11.9%	-17	29	-46	-1.4%	2.6%	-31.1%
Chaves	24,895	22,071	2,824	11.3%	23,181	21,945	1,236	5.3%	1,714	126	1,588	7.4%	0.6%	128.5%
Cibola	8,718	7,630	1,088	12.5%	8,573	7,530	1,043	12.2%	145	100	45	1.7%	1.3%	4.3%
Colfax	6,786	6,391	395	5.8%	6,889	6,466	423	6.1%	-103	-75	-28	-1.5%	-1.2%	-6.6%
Curry	17,189	16,118	1,071	6.2%	16,199	15,139	1,060	6.5%	990	979	11	6.1%	6.5%	1.0%
De Baca	1,018	927	91	8.9%	932	870	62	6.7%	86	57	29	9.2%	6.6%	46.8%
Eddy	20,786	19,150	1,636	7.9%	20,128	18,735	1,393	6.9%	658	415	243	3.3%	2.2%	17.4%
Grant	10,657	9,725	932	8.7%	10,466	9,606	860	8.2%	191	119	72	1.8%	1.2%	8.4%
Guadalupe	1,697	1,534	163	9.6%	1,654	1,474	180	10.9%	43	60	-17	2.6%	4.1%	-9.4%
Harding	370	318	52	14.1%	312	271	41	13.1%	58	47	11	18.6%	17.3%	26.8%
Hidalgo	2,823	2,664	159	5.6%	2,811	2,629	182	6.5%	12	35	-23	0.4%	1.3%	-12.6%
Lea	22,354	21,070	1,284	5.7%	21,398	20,209	1,189	5.6%	956	861	95	4.5%	4.3%	8.0%
Lincoln	7,015	6,713	302	4.3%	6,956	6,703	253	3.6%	59	10	49	0.8%	0.1%	19.4%
Luna	6,338	5,432	906	14.3%	6,164	5,495	669	10.9%	174	-63	237	2.8%	-1.1%	35.4%
McKinley	18,239	16,394	1,845	10.1%	18,318	16,526	1,792	9.8%	-79	-132	53	-0.4%	-0.8%	3.0%
Mora	1,252	967	285	22.8%	1,104	896	208	18.8%	148	71	77	13.4%	7.9%	37.0%
Otero	19,332	17,646	1,686	8.7%	18,769	17,469	1,300	6.9%	563	177	386	3.0%	1.0%	29.7%
Quay	4,724	4,422	302	6.4%	4,598	4,323	275	6.0%	126	99	27	2.7%	2.3%	9.8%
Rio Arriba	13,401	11,683	1,718	12.8%	13,143	11,587	1,556	11.8%	258	96	162	2.0%	0.8%	10.4%
Roosevelt	7,165	6,839	326	4.5%	6,606	6,301	305	4.6%	559	538	21	8.5%	8.5%	6.9%
Sandoval	31,644	29,702	1,942	6.1%	29,769	28,031	1,738	5.8%	1,875	1,671	204	6.3%	6.0%	11.7%
San Juan	36,021	32,089	3,932	10.9%	34,537	31,471	3,066	8.9%	1,484	618	866	4.3%	2.0%	[illegible]
San Miguel	9,802	8,842	960	9.8%	9,713	8,808	905	9.3%	89	34	55	0.9%	0.4%	[illegible]
Sierra	2,853	2,690	163	5.7%	2,742	2,626	116	4.2%	111	64	47	4.0%	2.4%	40.5%
Socorro	6,064	5,625	439	7.2%	5,941	5,542	399	6.7%	123	83	40	2.1%	1.5%	10.0%
Taos	10,737	9,292	1,445	13.5%	10,680	9,298	1,382	12.9%	57	-6	63	0.5%	-0.1%	4.6%
Torrance	4,011	3,694	317	7.9%	3,773	3,492	281	7.4%	238	202	36	6.3%	5.8%	12.8%
Union	2,090	2,001	89	4.3%	1,862	1,776	86	4.6%	228	225	3	12.2%	12.7%	3.5%
Valencia	16,451	15,008	1,443	8.8%	16,470	15,110	1,360	8.3%	-19	-102	83	-0.1%	-0.7%	6.1%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell by 1,600 jobs in August according to preliminary estimates based on employer survey. All major industry groups lost employment or at best held steady, with the exception of manufacturing which added jobs because of seasonal hiring in the food processing industry. Construction lost employment during August, which runs counter to the normal summertime trend of moderate increases. Similarly, employment in trade, which usually increases somewhat in August, showed no change this year. Services and government both lost jobs; however, this is fairly normal both with respect to occurrence and magnitude. Mining and transportation, communications & public utilities (TCPU) also lost a small number of jobs, while finance, Insurance & real estate (FIRE) posted no job movement during the month.

New Mexico's nonfarm employment in August was estimated at 579,900, an increase of 5,800 jobs or 1.0 percent from August of last year. Major contributors to this growth were government and services, along with smaller increases in trade and mining. Health, personal, and social services were the driving forces behind the employment gain in services. Similarly, job growth in general merchandise and furniture & home furnishing stores accounted for the bulk of the trade job growth over the last year. Mining employment came in 500 higher than one year ago, as growth in oil and coal offset a small decline in metal mining.

The two major groups experiencing annual job losses are again manufacturing and construction. The manufacturing loss of 1,400 jobs was largely the result of a layoff in late spring by Transportation Manufacturing Corporation, a bus maker in the Roswell area. The weak performance of construction this August has again pushed the over-the-year change to the minus side after four consecutive months of growth.

For an historical perspective, New Mexico's nonfarm employment growth, on an annual basis, most recently peaked at 3.7 percent in December of 1989. It then gradually fell to its lowest level of .7 percent in December of 1990, and for the last ten months it has fluctuated around the 1 percent range. Interestingly enough, even at this slow rate of growth, New Mexico still ranks in the top fifteen in the country (see page 13 for nonfarm employment growth rankings).

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Employer survey based)

Nonfarm employment in the Albuquerque area declined by 400 jobs in August, according to preliminary employer survey-based estimates. This was a relatively weak performance for August, since employment has nearly always risen in previous July-August intervals. Historically, the August upturn in jobs has occurred across the entire spectrum of industrial divisions. This August, only trade showed positive movement; and that gain was modest by historical standards. Manufacturing usually adds jobs in August, or at least holds steady. This year the sector lost 200 jobs; the expected seasonal gain in food processing was not sufficient to offset cutbacks in stone, clay, & glass, transportation equipment, electronic equipment, printing & publishing, lumber & wood, and rubber & plastics. Job losses in the special trade subsector pulled construction downward by 100 jobs; construction usually posts August gains of from one to three hundred. Services also has recorded August increases more often than not; this year, seasonal losses in social services, engineering services, and educational services overwhelmed solid gains in business services and health services. Likewise in government, the completion of the summer youth jobs program subtracted more jobs than were added by the start-up of the fall semester in state supported higher education.

On an over-the-year basis, the August position appears more favorable; there are now 2,200 more jobs than there were one year ago, representing a gain of just under one percent. Most notable among year-to-year comparisons this month is that construction is now even with the year ago level, thereby breaking a string of 17 consecutive months of year over year deficits (since February 1990 showed a gain over February 1989). It should be recalled that construction suffered a major job decline last August as the downtown convention center, hotel, and office building projects were completed. This is the reason year-to-year parity has been achieved in spite of a relatively poor August performance. The weak August showing in manufacturing caused that division's year over year deficit to worsen significantly (from -800 in July to -1,200 now). In closing, an optimistic observation may be offered: finance, insurance, and real estate broke into positive territory (+100) for the first time in more than three years (since March 1988 showed an increase over March 1987).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM AUG 1991	REVISED JUL 1991	REVISED AUG 1990	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1991	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	579,900	581,500	574,100	-1,600	5,800
GOODS PRODUCING	89,100	89,300	90,100	-200	-1,000
SERVICE PRODUCING	490,800	492,200	484,000	-1,400	6,800
MINING	15,900	16,100	15,400	-200	500
Metal Mining	2,000	2,100	2,100	-100	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,300	4,100	0	200
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,600	9,700	9,200	-100	400
CONSTRUCTION	30,700	31,000	30,800	-300	-100
MANUFACTURING	42,500	42,200	43,900	300	-1,400
DURABLE GOODS	28,600	28,900	29,800	-300	-1,200
Lumber & Wood Products	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	-100
Machinery(except electric)	2,700	2,800	2,800	-100	-100
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,400	6,500	6,400	-100	0
Transportation Equipment	4,400	4,400	5,600	0	-1,200
Other Durable Goods	12,600	12,700	12,400	-100	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,900	13,300	14,100	600	-200
Food & Kindred Products	4,700	4,000	4,700	700	0
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,700	6,800	-100	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,000	28,100	27,900	-100	100
TRANSPORTATION	13,300	13,400	13,200	-100	100
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100
Trucking & Warehousing	7,300	7,300	7,100	0	200
Other Transportation	4,400	4,500	4,400	-100	0
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,700	14,700	14,700	0	0
Communication	6,200	6,200	6,300	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,500	8,500	8,400	0	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	140,100	140,100	139,700	0	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,600	24,900	24,700	-300	-100
Durable Goods	14,200	14,500	14,400	-300	-200
Nondurable Goods	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	115,500	115,200	115,000	300	500
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,300	4,400	4,300	-100	0
General Merchandise Stores	13,200	13,000	12,900	200	300
Food Stores	15,800	15,900	16,200	-100	-400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,700	14,600	14,400	100	300
Apparel & Accesories	5,200	5,200	5,300	0	-100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,700	4,600	4,600	100	100
Eating & Drinking Places	44,800	44,600	44,400	200	400
Miscellaneous Retail	12,800	12,900	12,900	-100	-100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	26,400	26,400	26,300	0	100
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,400	10,400	0	0
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Real Estate	5,900	5,900	5,900	0	0
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
SERVICES	151,600	152,000	149,100	-400	2,500
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13,000	12,900	13,200	100	-200
Personal Services	5,600	5,600	5,300	0	300
Business Services	23,600	23,500	23,400	100	200
Health Services	36,000	35,900	34,400	100	1,600
Legal Services	4,900	5,000	4,800	-100	100
Educational Services	4,800	4,700	4,700	100	100
Social Services	9,000	9,300	8,700	-300	300
Membership Organizations	12,100	12,300	12,000	-200	100
Engineering & Management Services	24,500	24,700	24,500	-200	0
Other Services	18,100	18,100	18,100	0	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	144,700	145,600	141,000	-900	3,700
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	33,200	33,400	32,400	-200	800
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	111,500	112,200	108,600	-700	2,900
State Government 2/	49,700	49,000	47,700	700	2,000
Universities	19,500	18,800	18,700	700	800
Local Government	61,800	63,200	60,900	-1,400	900
Schools	35,400	36,000	34,800	-600	600

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM AUG 1991	REVISED JUL 1991	REVISED AUG 1990	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1991	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	247,700	248,100	245,500	-400	2,200
GOODS PRODUCING	33,400	33,700	34,600	-300	-1,200
SERVICE PRODUCING	214,300	214,400	210,900	-100	3,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	13,000	13,100	13,000	-100	0
MANUFACTURING	20,400	20,600	21,600	-200	-1,200
Durable Goods	14,300	14,600	15,100	-300	-800
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,000	6,500	100	-400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,400	12,300	0	100
Transportation	6,700	6,700	6,600	0	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,200	61,000	61,500	200	-300
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,100	14,300	14,500	-200	-400
Durable Goods	9,100	9,300	9,500	-200	-400
Nondurable Goods	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	47,100	46,700	47,000	400	100
General Merchandise Stores	5,100	5,000	5,300	100	-200
Food Stores	4,900	4,900	5,200	0	-300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	5,000	0	-100
Eating & Drinking Places	19,700	19,400	19,000	300	700
Other Retail Trade	12,500	12,500	12,500	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,900	13,900	13,800	0	100
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0
SERVICES	77,500	77,700	75,300	-200	2,200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,900	4,000	0	-100
Personal Services	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Business Services	15,200	14,800	14,100	400	1,100
Health Services	17,900	17,800	16,800	100	1,100
Social Services	3,900	4,100	3,700	-200	200
Membership Organizations	3,400	3,400	3,500	0	-100
Engineering & Management Services	16,700	17,000	17,100	-300	-400
Other Services	13,700	13,900	13,400	-200	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	49,300	49,400	48,000	-100	1,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,100	14,100	13,900	0	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	35,200	35,300	34,100	-100	1,100
State Government 2/	13,100	12,100	12,500	1,000	600
Local Government	22,100	23,200	21,600	-1,100	500

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	AUG CHANGE FROM	
	AUG	JUL	AUG	JUL	AUG
	1991	1991	1990	1991	1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	42,100	42,250	42,150	-150	-50
GOODS PRODUCING	5,650	5,500	5,800	150	-150
SERVICE PRODUCING	36,450	36,750	36,350	-300	100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,200	2,100	2,300	100	-100
MANUFACTURING	3,450	3,400	3,500	50	-50
Durable Goods	1,450	1,450	1,550	0	-100
Nondurable Goods	2,000	1,950	1,950	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,450	1,400	1,500	50	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,200	9,150	9,250	50	-50
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	950	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,250	8,200	8,300	50	-50
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	1,100	0	-50
Food Stores	1,100	1,150	1,200	-50	-100
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,000	6,000	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
SERVICES	8,300	8,200	7,900	100	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15,900	16,400	16,100	-500	-200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	11,200	11,700	11,400	-500	-200
State Government	5,400	5,500	6,100	-100	-700
Local Government	5,800	6,200	5,300	-400	500

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	AUG CHANGE FROM	
	AUG	JUL	AUG	JUL	AUG
	1991	1991	1990	1991	1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	62,550	62,750	62,150	-200	400
GOODS PRODUCING	5,300	5,250	5,300	50	0
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,250	57,500	56,850	-250	400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,400	3,300	3,400	100	0
MANUFACTURING	1,900	1,950	1,900	-50	0
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,250	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	700	650	-50	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	12,850	12,700	12,450	150	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	11,750	11,600	11,350	150	400
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,000	1,050	50	0
Eating & Drinking Places	5,300	5,200	4,900	100	400
Other Retail Trade	5,400	5,400	5,400	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
SERVICES	17,200	17,300	17,100	-100	100
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
Health Services	4,000	4,000	3,700	0	300
Other Services	10,800	10,900	11,000	-100	-200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	23,800	24,100	24,000	-300	-200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,000	22,300	22,200	-300	-200
State Government 3/	17,800	18,000	17,900	-200	-100
Local Government	4,200	4,300	4,300	-100	-100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990
MINING	$552.90	$606.15	$568.10	42.4	45.0	43.7	13.04	13.47	13.00
CONSTRUCTION	$418.50	$429.71	$442.38	38.5	39.1	40.4	10.87	10.99	10.95
MANUFACTURING	$367.72	$364.03	$361.20	40.1	38.4	40.0	9.17	9.48	9.03
Durable Goods	$405.41	$382.36	$392.79	41.2	38.7	42.1	9.84	9.88	9.33
Nondurable Goods	$298.34	$324.32	$294.41	38.2	37.8	35.6	7.81	8.58	8.27
COMMUNICATIONS	$428.78	$427.42	$655.30	36.9	36.1	44.7	11.62	11.84	14.66
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$625.35	$599.63	$646.81	43.7	42.8	45.2	14.31	14.01	14.31
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$224.23	$223.08	$220.50	31.1	31.2	31.5	7.21	7.15	7.00
Wholesale Trade	$347.26	$343.36	$349.50	37.3	37.0	35.7	9.31	9.28	9.79
Retail Trade	$199.36	$198.90	$194.95	29.8	30.0	30.7	6.69	6.63	6.35
BANKING	$256.60	$258.63	$242.95	36.5	37.0	36.1	7.03	6.99	6.73

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990
MANUFACTURING	$396.17	$388.27	$361.27	40.8	39.7	39.7	9.71	9.78	9.10
Durable Goods	$445.84	$430.54	$403.19	42.3	41.2	41.1	10.54	10.45	9.81
Nondurable Goods	$306.71	$307.65	$276.00	38.1	36.8	36.8	8.05	8.36	7.50

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

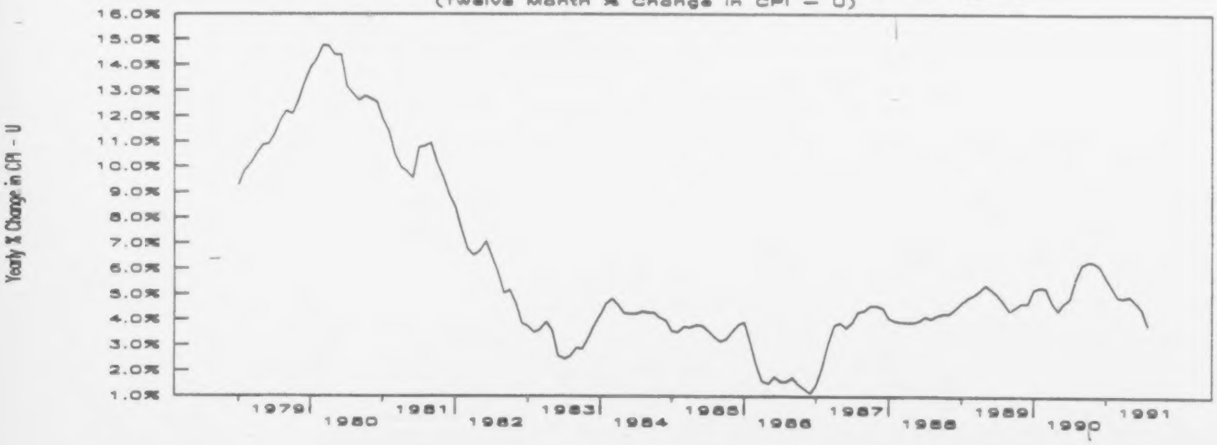
				PERCENT CHANGE	
	August 1991	July 1991	August 1990	Jul '91-Aug '91	Aug '90-Aug '91
CPI-U	136.6	136.2	131.6	0.3%	3.8%
CPI-W	134.6	134.3	129.9	0.2%	3.6%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

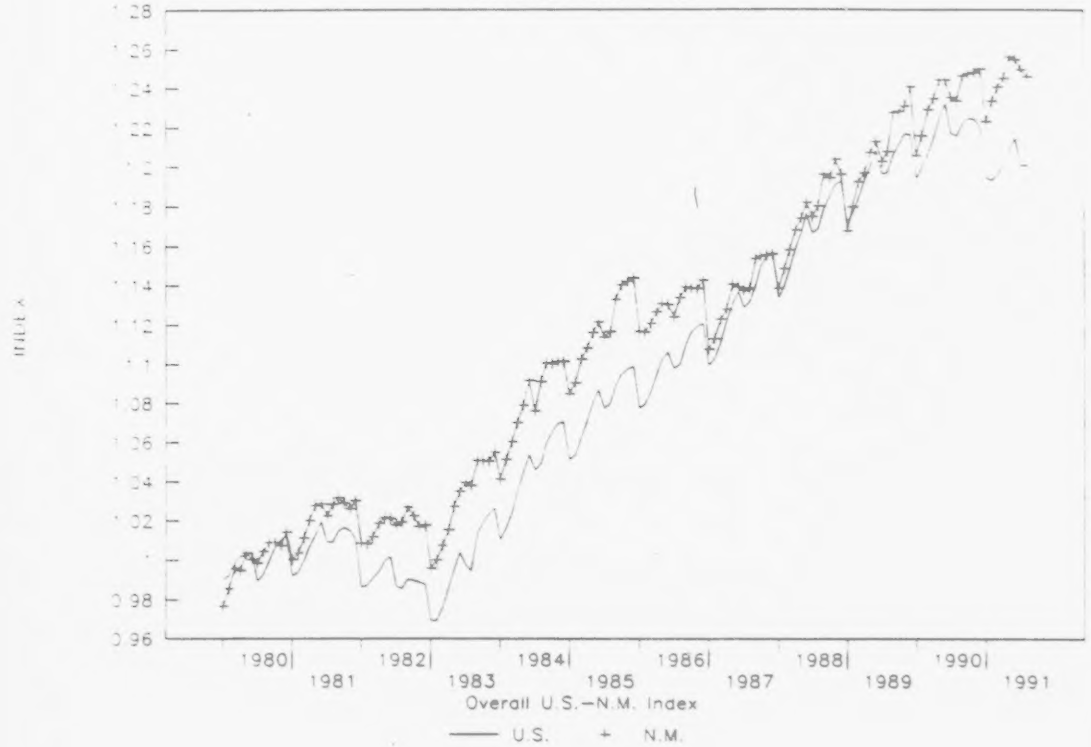
- By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	JULY '91 RANKING	(PREL.) JULY 1991	JULY 1990	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEBRASKA	1	763.4	727.5	35.9	4.9%
UTAH	2	746.3	716.7	29.6	4.1%
IDAHO	3	401.5	386.5	15.0	3.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	300.3	292.3	8.0	2.7%
ARKANSAS	4	947.8	922.6	25.2	2.7%
COLORADO	6	1,545.2	1,515.9	29.3	1.9%
ARIZONA	7	1,480.8	1,458.6	22.2	1.5%
NEVADA	7	637.4	628.1	9.3	1.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	7	269.7	265.8	3.9	1.5%
OREGON	10	1,265.3	1,247.6	17.7	1.4%
HAWAII	11	534.9	528.2	6.7	1.3%
NEW MEXICO	12	581.4	574.9	6.5	1.1%
KANSAS	12	1,083.4	1,071.8	11.6	1.1%
TEXAS	14	7,098.0	7,029.8	68.2	1.0%
WYOMING	15	205.6	203.8	1.8	0.9%
LOUISIANA	15	1,613.4	1,599.3	14.1	0.9%
MONTANA	17	302.7	300.2	2.5	0.8%
WASHINGTON	17	2,182.6	2,164.7	17.9	0.8%
ALASKA	19	258.4	256.9	1.5	0.6%
MINNESOTA	20	2,144.7	2,133.9	10.8	0.5%
IOWA	21	1,226.1	1,221.1	5.0	0.4%
OHIO	21	4,930.7	4,912.3	18.4	0.4%
ILLINOIS	23	5,292.4	5,274.3	18.1	0.3%
OKLAHOMA	23	1,184.0	1,180.1	3.9	0.3%
MISSISSIPPI	23	936.3	933.5	2.8	0.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	23	1,548.3	1,543.9	4.4	0.3%
KENTUCKY	27	1,478.3	1,474.8	3.5	0.2%
WISCONSIN	27	2,297.9	2,294.0	3.9	0.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	29	636.9	636.3	0.6	0.1%
ALABAMA	30	1,638.5	1,642.9	-4.4	-0.3%
INDIANA	31	2,518.1	2,530.0	-11.9	-0.5%
DELAWARE	32	346.7	349.2	-2.5	-0.7%
CALIFORNIA	32	12,775.1	12,868.7	-93.6	-0.7%
MISSOURI	34	2,318.3	2,339.0	-20.7	-0.9%
TENNESSEE	35	2,174.3	2,196.3	-22.0	-1.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	36	5,119.4	5,177.3	-57.9	-1.1%
FLORIDA	37	5,284.8	5,353.2	-68.4	-1.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	37	3,064.6	3,104.8	-40.2	-1.3%
MARYLAND	39	2,158.8	2,193.6	-34.8	-1.6%
VIRGINIA	40	2,856.8	2,905.4	-48.6	-1.7%
GEORGIA	41	2,953.9	3,005.9	-52.0	-1.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	42	687.1	699.9	-12.8	-1.8%
NEW YORK	43	8,038.5	8,219.0	-180.5	-2.2%
CONNECTICUT	44	1,596.2	1,633.6	-37.4	-2.3%
MICHIGAN	45	3,843.7	3,956.5	-112.8	-2.9%
NEW JERSEY	46	3,585.6	3,698.7	-113.1	-3.1%
RHODE ISLAND	47	428.3	443.1	-14.8	-3.3%
VERMONT	48	246.6	255.5	-8.9	-3.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	49	483.3	506.0	-22.7	-4.5%
MAINE	50	517.7	542.7	-25.0	-4.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	2,806.8	2,964.4	-157.6	-5.3%

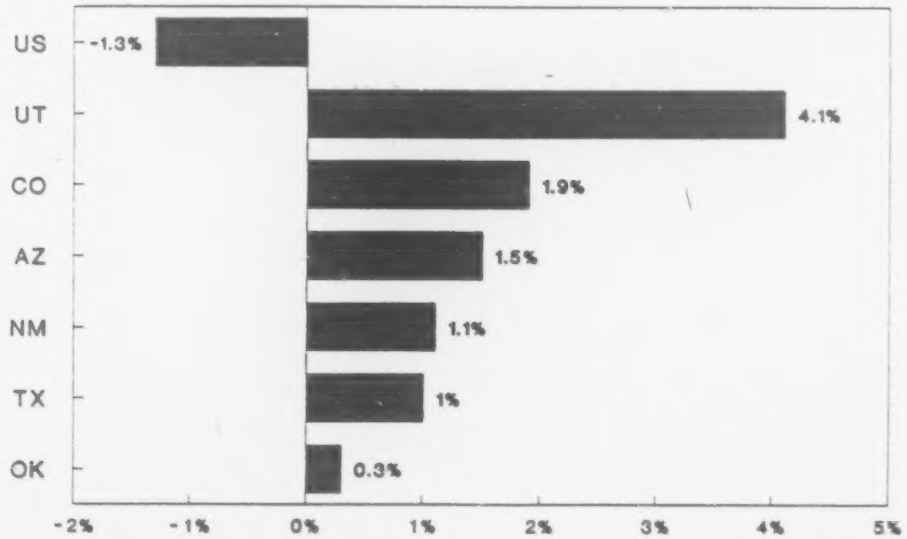
1/ Numbers are in thousands

Nonfarm Employment U.S.–N.M.

Indexed to 1980 = 100



NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES
JULY 1990 TO (PREL.) JULY 1991



AUGUST 1991 NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On September 6, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that total employment fell by 300,000 in August. The unemployment rate held steady in August at 6.8 percent after falling two-tenths of a point in July. The unemployment rate for adult men was 6.5 percent, for adult women the rate was 5.7 percent, while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was 19.0 percent. The August unemployment rate for Blacks was up by half of a point to 12.3 percent. The rate for Hispanics was up by four-tenths of a point to 9.9 percent. The rate for Whites was down a tenth of a point to 6.1 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 296,000 in July to 116.416 million, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the strength of demand for labor, was down by two-tenths of a point to 61.3 percent. The employment-to-population ratio (civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population) has dropped by one and two-tenths points over the last year. The civilian labor force (124.904 million) was up by 199,000 or 0.16 percent over last August, while the labor force participation rate (65.7 percent) was down three-tenths of a point over the month and by half of a point over the year.

The median duration of unemployment was 7.2 weeks in August - this measure has increased by two and one-tenths weeks from August 1990. 2.396 million (or 28.6 percent of the total) unemployed workers -the "long-term unemployed - had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in August 1991, compared to 1.568 million and 22.7 percent in August 1990. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 55.4 percent in August, up by six and four-tenths percentage points from last August. Job losers totaled 4.665 million in August 1991, as compared to 883,000 job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.112 million) and new entrants (762,000) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 981,000 in the second quarter of 1991, a decrease of 16,000 from the previous quarter and an increase of 100,000 over the same quarter last year. The number of such workers showed a much greater rise over the course of the 1981-82 recession.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 34,000 to 108.846 million in August, following a revised July decrease of 73,000. Employment declines averaged 240,000 over the first quarter of 1991. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 1.314 million or -1.2 percent since last August, with the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was up, by 35,000 jobs over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer were 1.9 percent of the labor force in August, unchanged from that in July. Job losers are still 3.7 percent of the civilian labor force, unchanged from the July level, while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older were at 5.5 percent (up, by two-tenths of a point from July) of the labor force 25 years of age and over. Unemployed full-time jobseekers were 6.5 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month, unchanged from 6.5 percent last month and 6.6 percent in June. A variant rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.2 percent in August, unchanged from July. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account, was 10.0 percent in the second quarter of 1991, up from 9.8 in the first quarter and 8.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM

(Not seasonally adjusted)

	AUGUST 1991	JULY 1991	AUGUST 1990	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 1991	NET CHANGE FROM AUGUST 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,198	5,687	4,358	-489	840
Continued Claims	53,675	61,655	42,657	-7,980	11,018
# Insured Unemployed *	12,347	13,434	9,423	-1,087	2,924
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.3	2.5	1.9		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,307	2,839	1,862	-532	445
Final Payments	1,085	1,201	739	-116	346
Weeks Compensated	43,914	50,087	34,354	-6,173	9,560
Net Benefit Payments	$5,933,249	$6,647,663	$4,370,720	-$714,414	$1,562,529
Average Weekly Check	$135.11	$132.72	$127.23	$2.39	$7.88

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Unemployment Insurance claims filed during August totalled 5,198, a decline of almost 500 or 8.6 percent from July's total of 5,687 but higher by 840 or 19.3 from the August 1990 total of 4,358. In recent months, the over-the-year comparison of initial claims has shown a definite trend toward fewer claims. indicating that the NM economic downturn may have bottomed-out. The number of insured unemployed per week and the insured unemployment rate also posted declines during August, reflecting the increase in benefit exhaustees in July and continued summer employment in construction and tourist related industries.

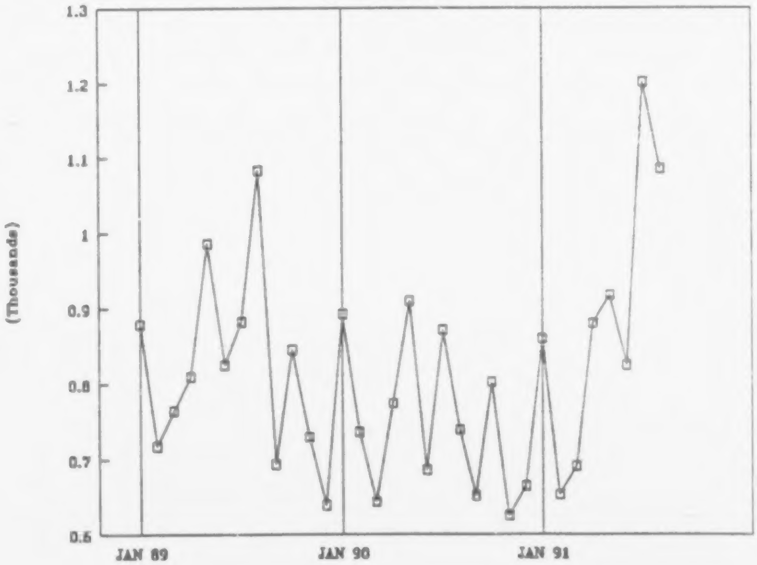
The amount of benefits paid totalled $5.9 million during August, a decline of $714,000 or 11 percent from July but an over-the-year increase of $1.6 million or 36 percent. The average weekly benefit amount rose to $135.11, an increase of $2.39 from the July 1991 average and $7.88 from the August 1990 average. Benefit exhaustions fell by 346 claims, a decline of 10 percent from the previous month but an increase of 47 percent over last year.

New Mexico UI Benefit Exhaustions

	1989	1990	1991
JAN	879	892	860
FEB	717	736	653
MAR	764	643	691
APR	809	774	880
MAY	986	909	917
JUN	825	685	825
JUL	882	871	1,201
AUG	1,083	739	1,085
SEP	693	651	
OCT	845	802	
NOV	729	625	
DEC	638	664	

NEW MEXICO UI BENEFIT EXHAUSTIONS

BY CALENDAR YEAR



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

The 1990 update of a report entitled **"The Social and Economic Impact of the Department of Energy on the State of New Mexico"** has been prepared by the U.S. Department of Energy and New Mexico State University. The report estimates that about 13.6 percent of all economic activity in New Mexico in 1990 originated with the Department of Energy (DOE). According to the report, the DOE provided $2.59 billion in funding for its New Mexico operations in federal fiscal year 1990. The money went to its state offices and contractors, including grants, community assistance and expenditures by out-of-state DOE offices. The report considered the direct and indirect effects of the agency's funding of Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, Los Alamos National Laboratory, the Albuquerque Operations Office at Kirtland Air Force Base, the Waste Isolation Pilot Project near Carlsbad and other smaller sites. Indirect and induced effects of the $2.59 billion were calculated at $8.31 billion. The study states that DOE's economic activity represented one out of every $7 worth of total economic activity in the sate for the fiscal year that ended September 30, 1990, while direct spending amounted to $1.84 billion. The study also estimates that more than one out of every nine jobs in the state - 11.6 percent of New Mexico employment - was directly or indirectly related to the DOE.

The **Bank of New Mexico Holding Company** has completed the merger of its three banks, creating one bank with $164.1 million in assets and 13 offices in Albuquerque and northeastern New Mexico. The merger makes The Bank of New Mexico the first bank to take advantage of a change in state law allowing banks to establish branches outside of their home counties.

Goodwill Industries of New Mexico has been awarded a grant of $144,696 from the state Department of Health's Developmental Disabilities Division. $65,770 of the grant will be used to assist severely disabled people with the transition from supported employment to community jobs, and $78,926 will be used to provide job placement for developmentally disabled ex-offenders.

New Mexico's hotel occupancy rate in the first quarter of 1991 increased by two and a half points, to 60.9 percent, over the first quarter of 1990. This was the largest percentage increase in the United States, according to the Denver office of Pannell Kerr Foster, a national accounting and consulting firm.

The **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency** has awarded New Mexico more than $2.5 million for its Leaking Underground Storage Tank program and trust fund. The money will allow the state Environment Department to investigate and clean up the contaminated sites. The $1.4 million trust fund award will give the state an emergency response capability in the event that people must be evacuated or need fresh water because of a leaking underground tank. The state will contribute $185,000 to the trust fund and program.

There were 4,479 bankruptcies filed in the state of New Mexico in the twelve months ending June 30, 1991, according to the **American Bankruptcy Institute**. The prior twelve month period had seen 3,964 bankruptcies filed.

Lumber production in New Mexico fell from 247,000 metric feet in 1989 to 208,000 in 1990, according to the **1990 Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry** published by the Western Wood Products Association. The estimated wholesale value of the lumber production also fell, from $71.9 million to $58 million. New Mexico Department of Labor estimates show that employment in the lumber and wood products industry remained at 2,600 in 1990, the same as in 1989.

Alamogordo Area

Custom Welding of Alamogordo has been awarded a $500,000 contract from the U.S. Air Force at Holloman Air Force Base to build 1,400 wooden boxes that will be used to hold tents.

Albuquerque Area

The **DePuy** company of Warsaw, Indiana announced in early September that it had acquired Albuquerque-based **Rotek Corp.** for an undisclosed price. The acquisition of the Albuquerque company, which manufactures infection control products, is expected to create 50 to 100 new jobs annually during the next two years. Rotek has supplied DePuy with a line of products to sterilize medical equipment and supplies for the last ten years and DePuy became Rotek's largest single customer. Rotek now has 40 employees and company officials said that the new jobs would require semiskilled labor, mainly in the areas of assembly, sewing and plastic molding operations. Although some new employees have been hired, it will take up to two years to fill all of the new positions.

Fast 1-Hour Foto closed its store in Winrock Center in mid-August, leaving the photo-finishing firm with two outlets left in Albuquerque. At one time one of the largest photo-finishing firms in the Southwest, with 101 outlets in four states, Fast Foto has been operating under bankruptcy court protection since September 1990. Over the past six months, the Phoenix-based company has closed 69 of its stores, including 11 of its 13 Albuquerque outlets.

The opening of the new **Lovelace** hospital on Albuquerque's north side earlier this month created 140 jobs, according to Lovelace officials. New Mexicans were hired for 85 of these jobs. The jobs included doctors, nurses, medical technicians and support staff. The $12.5 million outpatient hospital was designed and built by New Mexico businesses. Lovelace now employs more than 2,800 people in Albuquerque.

The **Baxter Healthcare Corp.** accounts payable processing facility in Albuquerque will add about 50 employees by the end of 1991, bringing total employment to 300.

The **Holiday Inn Midtown** on Menaul Blvd. NE in Albuquerque will undergo a $3 million renovation beginning in December 1991, according to company officials. The work will continue through March 1992 in the 360-room hotel and will involve landscaping the parking lot and updating lounges, restaurants and rooms.

Prufrock Restaurants of Dallas is opening one of its Black-eyed Pea restaurants in Albuquerque. The 5,000-square-foot facility will seat 189.

Bueno Foods of Albuquerque will expand production and add almost 80 full- and part-time jobs over the next two years. The expansion has depended on the renovation of sewer and drainage lines around the company's South Valley facility. The federal Economic Development Administration has awarded the City of Albuquerque $400,000 to relocate sewer and drainage lines to permit the expansion. Bueno Foods will contribute about $93,000 and the city will provide another $730,000 for the project. The relocation of the sewer and drainage lines will also allow other businesses to expand or relocate in the area. Bueno Foods manufactures, processes and distributes New Mexican and Mexican food products. The company now employs about 140 people and will add another 25 full-time and 52 part-time jobs within two years, and 40 full-time and 76 part-time jobs over the next five years.

The Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute in Albuquerque is planning a $45 million renovation and expansion that should make the Institute a community college by 1993 and double enrollment by the end of the decade. The Institute operates under the Bureau of Indian Affairs and offers vocational training to Indian students from across the United States.

Albuquerque Academy has created the non-profit High Desert Investment Corp. to develop single-family housing on the bulk of a 1,000-acre tract east of the Academy at the base of the Sandia Mountains. A master plan for the development will be worked up over the next two years.

Building permits for single family dwellings in Albuquerque were up by 29.6 percent in July, compared with July 1990, according to statistics released by the City of Albuquerque. Compared with June 1991, however, the number of permits was down 13.2 percent. There were 105 single-family permits issued in July, 24 more than the 82 issued during the same month last year but 16 less than were issued in June. The valuation of July permits for single-family homes was up 38.6 percent to $10.3 million, compared with $7.4 million in July 1990.

Clovis Area:

The 43-bed **Buena Vista Retirement Center** nursing home has opened in Clovis with about 20 employees.

Espanola Area:

The **Economic Development Administration** of the U.S. Department of Commerce has awarded a $600,000 grant to the city of Espanola for renovation work and construction of the Plaza de Espanola. The funding will allow the City of Espanola to continue ongoing work on the Plaza, which will commemorate the Spanish colonization of New Mexico. The Plaza will also serve to commemorate the cultures that have existed in the area for hundreds of years. In addition to a museum, The Plaza will contain space for various commercial enterprises and will serve as a place to hold cultural celebrations. According to Espanola city officials, the $600,000 grant will be used to fund ongoing development at the site. Ground breaking celebrations for the Plaza were held in August 1990.

Gallup Area:

According to a final environmental impact statement from the **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**, Gallup and surrounding McKinley County communities could directly lose 305 people and about 150 related workers when Fort Wingate Army Depot closes on Sept. 30, 1995. The Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closing and Realignment Act would force the closing of the Depot, which is located about 10 miles east of Gallup. The closed depot would reduce area employment by 93 civilian and two military jobs, which is an annual $2 million in total regional wages and salaries, according to the Army study.

Las Cruces Area:

Employment at the **White Sands Missile Range** will probably decline gradually over the next few years as the Department of Defense scales down operations, according to the resource management director at the Range. The base hopes to avoid laying off employees, but some civilian contract employees may be released if contracts for range work are canceled. About 4,000 civilians at White Sands work at contract employment in a wide variety of jobs, including scientists, engineers, janitors, and groundskeepers. Another 4,500, earning $144 million annually, work directly for the Range. Anticipating a reduced operating budget, the base has frozen civilian hiring, except for the most crucial jobs, to avoid having to lay off employees. The size of the military force at White Sands, about 1,000 enlisted men and women, continues to increase slightly as personnel continue to filter back from the Middle East.

The **New Mexico Border Development Authority** plans to float at least $50 million in revenue bonds in the spring of 1992 to begin building an industrial transfer facility for trucks, trains and aircraft between the United States and Mexico. The facility would cost about $220 million and would operate as a public facility that would generate revenues through leases with private firms.

Las Vegas Area:

The **San Miguel County Commission** has voted to approve a Native American Preparatory Program designed for 150 students initially, with expansion to a capacity of 300 students. The Native American Preparatory High School will be located on 635 acres of the Los Trigos Ranch near Rowe. The school is scheduled to open in 1994.

Los Lunas Area:

Four Star Builders Inc. is working on the 35-unit first phase Los Lentes Meadows, a 134-home development in Los Lunas. The two to four-bedroom homes will sell for around $68,000.

Roswell Area:

KOAT-TV, Channel 7 of Albuquerque is opening a 10-person bureau in Roswell, according to an announcement by the KOAT management. KOAT, an ABC affiliate, becomes the third of the Albuquerque-based network affiliates to operate a news facility in the southeastern portion of the state. Already there are KBIM, sister station of Albuquerque's KGGM-TV, and NBC affiliate KOB-R, operated by Albuquerque's KOB-TV.

Transportation Manufacturing Corp., Roswell's largest employer, announced in mid-August that it will temporarily lay off 250 workers. The 250 employees will be out of work for up to six months. In a related development, two of TMC's four Roswell plants shut down from August 19 through September 3, idling hundreds of workers. Earlier this year, TMC said that it had 2,263 Roswell employees, of which 777 were laid off in March. With the 250 employees temporarily furloughed in August, TMC is down to about half the work force it had earlier in the year.

Subway, Roswell's newest submarine sandwich shop, held a grand opening in late summer. Subway is part of a national franchise and currently employs 10 people. The chain is based in Milford, Conn. and has 4,500 shops internationally.

Hondo Oil and Gas Co. in Roswell announced in early August that it had laid off 15 employees because of low natural gas prices and volatile crude oil prices, which have brought petroleum exploration to a near standstill.

Santa Fe Area:

"Outside Magazine", a monthly periodical focused on outdoor recreation, announced Wednesday that it plans to relocate its editorial offices in Santa Fe. The relocation is expected to create few additional jobs because most of the staff will probably move to Santa Fe, according to a representative of the magazine. The magazine currently has 45 employees on its editorial staff.

Vivigen Inc. of Santa Fe, a genetics testing laboratory, reported a 121 percent increase in net income to $445,000 for the second quarter of 1991. Sales were up 12% during the quarter to $3.2 million. Vivigen recently completed a major laboratory expansion.

According to an item in "New Mexico Progress", **Dimension Development** of Shreveport, Louisiana has obtained building permits for its planned "Homewood Suites" hotel in downtown Santa Fe. The permits were valued at $3.7 million.

A low-density, high-priced subdivision in the Arroyo Hondo area southeast of Santa Fe has been approved by the Santa Fe County Zoning Board. The subdivision will comprise 24 lots on 242 acres. The lots will cost between $100,000 and $200,000 and will include water, electric and sewer lines.

Silver City Area:

According to a report from the Grant County Labor Service Center, **Bayard Mining Co.** laid off about 15 employees at the end of August due to problems in the ore-smelting process.

Taos Area

Augustina, a leather clothing manufacturer that received a low-interest loan to provide jobs in a depressed economy, has moved its manufacturing operation to Albuquerque. The company laid off its remaining seven Taos employees before moving. Augustina received several loans, including a low-interest loan for $45,000 from the state's Community Development Block Grant Program. The town of Taos is considering whether to seek immediate repayment of the loan, which is given to companies that provide jobs in high unemployment areas. Augustina was successful in Monterey, Calif., but the owners moved it to Taos because they preferred the northern New Mexico lifestyle. The company had from 17 to 27 trainees during its first year in Taos.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
PLUMBER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
REGISTERED NURSE	SALES CLERK

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL COUNSELOR	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
BILINGUAL TEACHER	HOME HEALTH AIDE
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
LIBRARIAN	NURSE PRACTITIONER
PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELOR	PHYSICIAN
READING TEACHER	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	REGISTERED NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	SOCIAL WORKER
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	ASSEMBLER
COLLECTOR	BARTENDER
EEG TECHNICIAN	CARPENTER
ENGINEER, DISTRIBUTION	CASHIER
ENGINEER, EQUIPMENT	CLERK
ENGINEER, FIRE PROTECTION	DATA ENTRY SPECIALIST
ENGINEER, PROCESS	DELIVERY ROUTE DRIVER
FABRIC CUTTER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
INSURANCE SALES AGENT	FOOD SERVICE WORKER
LEGAL SECRETARY	LABORER
LINE MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN	METER READER
MAID, HOTEL	RECEPTIONIST
MEDICAL TECHNICIAN	REPORTER
PHYSICIST, OPTICS	RETAIL SALESPERSON
POLICE DISPATCHER	SECRETARY
REGISTERED NURSE	SECURITY GUARD
TEACHER, SECONDARY W/MULTI. LIC	TEACHER, HOME EC. & SOC. ST.
UPHOLSTERER	TELLER

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	CASHIER
DRAFTER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
ELECTRICIAN	DESK CLERK, HOTEL
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN	HOUSEKEEPER
MACHINIST	JANITOR/MAINTENANCE WORKER
PLUMBER	RECEPTIONIST
WELDER	SALES CLERK
	SECURITY GUARD

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CASTER	CASHIER
DRAPERY OPERATOR	CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRICIAN	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	
TV & VCR REPAIRER	
UPHOLSTERER	

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
YARD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTIT.	CASHIER II
PARIMUTUEL-TICKET CASHIER	CARPENTER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	OPERATING ENGINEER
SURVEY WORKER	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 2000," NMDOL, to be published October 1991.

NEW MEXICO: MASS LAYOFF EVENTS, SEPARATIONS, AND INITIAL CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY INDUSTRY, 1989 & 1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	1990				1989			
Industry	Establishments	Layoff Events	Separations	Initial Claimants for Unemployment Insurance	Establishments	Layoff Events	Separations	Initial Claimants for Unemployment Insurance
Total, all industries	20	22	4,279	2,742	21	22	5,185	2,806
Agriculture	1	1	23	23	1	2	195	171
Nonagriculture	19	21	4,256	2,719	20	20	4,990	2,635
Manufacturing	3	4	925	511	3	3	771	307
Durable goods	1	1	83	167	1	1	95	62
Nondurable goods	2	3	842	344	2	2	676	245
Nonmanufacturing	16	17	3,331	2,208	17	17	4,219	2,328
Mining	1	1	84	79	1	1	155	139
Construction	2	2	407	195	1	1	74	71
Transportation and public utilities	4	4	778	519	4	4	739	453
Finance, insurance and real estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale and retail trade	1	1	60	94	4	4	890	454
Retail trade	1	1	60	94	3	3	655	354
Services	5	5	1,223	557	5	5	1,746	678
Government	3	4	779	764	2	2	615	533

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program which uses a standardized, automated approach to identifying, describing and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks using data from the state's unemployment insurance database. Establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 3-week period are targeted for contact by the state agency to determine whether these separations are of at least 31 days duration, the total number of persons separated, and the reason for these separations.

In 1990, 20 establishments had 22 mass layoff events resulting in the separation of 4,279 workers. Compared to 5,185 separated workers in 1989, the number of worker separations decreased by 17.5 percent. The number of mass layoff events remained unchanged, and initial claims decreased by two percent.

Within nonmanufacturing, the majority of separations occurred in services (37%), followed by government (23%), transportation and public utilities (23%) and construction (12%). In 1989, the majority of separations occurred in services (41%), followed by trade (21%), transportation and public utilities (17%) and government (14.5%). Within manufacturing, the majority of separations occurred in nondurable goods (91%) a slight increase from 88 percent in 1989.

There were a total of 2,742 initial claims for unemployment insurance in 1990 related to mass layoffs. Of these, 81 percent were in nonmanufacturing sectors and 19 percent were in manufacturing sectors.

Sixty-four percent of the separated workers filed for unemployment insurance benefits, an increase from 54 percent ayear earlier. In nonmanufacturing, 66 percent of the separated workers filed for unemployment insurance benefits, an increase from 55 percent in 1989. In manufacturing, 55 percent of the separated workers filed for unemployment insurance benefits, an increase from 40 percent a year earlier.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

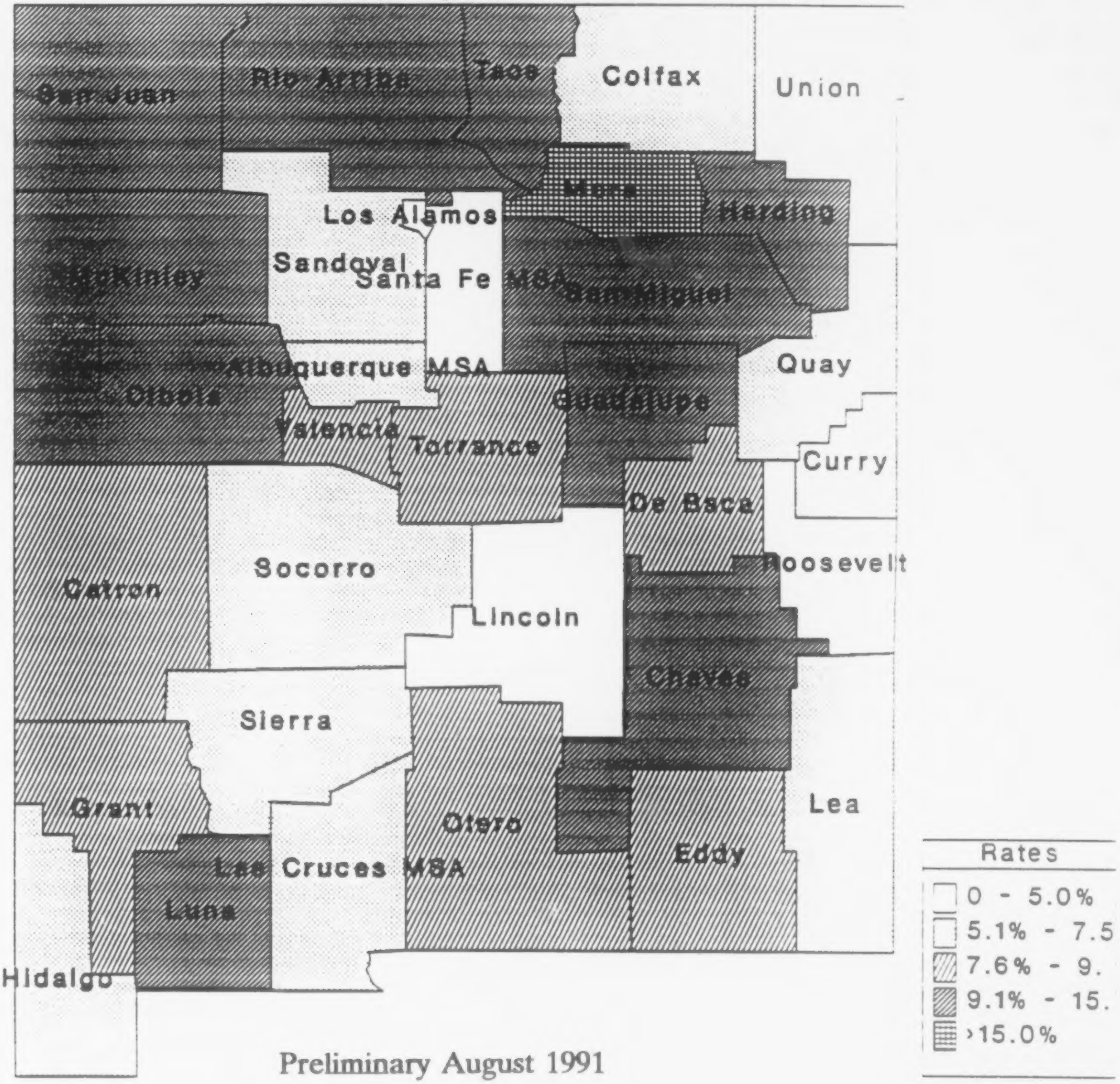
Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico
Unemployment Rates


San Juan
Rio Arriba
Taos
Colfax
Union
Mora
Harding
Los Alamos
McKinley
Sandoval
Santa Fe MSA
San Miguel
Albuquerque MSA
Quay
Cibola
Guadalupe
Valencia
Torrance
Curry
De Baca
Roosevelt
Socorro
Catron
Lincoln
Chaves
Sierra
Grant
Otero
Lea
Eddy
Las Cruces MSA
Luna
Hidalgo
Rates
0 - 5.0%
5.1% - 7.5
7.6% - 9.
9.1% - 15.
›15.0%

Preliminary August 1991

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	J. R. MARTINEZ	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
RIO RANCHO SATELLITE OFFICE		891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVENUE	RIO RANCHO	87124
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	DEE McANINCH	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LINEBERRY (acting)	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	DON SHAVER	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
ROSWELL	FEBE CATANO	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
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New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.

New Mexico Labor Market Review

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Volume 20, No. 9, October 31, 1991
Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - September 1991

...New Mexico unemployment rate dropped six-tenths of a point to 6.2 percent this September, from 6.8 percent in August. A jobless rate decline in both August and September is expected as the school year begins.

...The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, also declined in September from 6.5 to 6.4 percent.

...New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 7,100 jobs in September according to preliminary estimates based on an employer survey.

...New Mexico's nonfarm employment in September was estimated at 587,000, an increase of 7,000 jobs or 1.2 percent from September of last year.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Household Data

New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 2
New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics 3
1990 Labor Force Participation by State 4
1985 Labor Force Participation by State 5
SW Metro. Areas Ave. Annual Pay '90 &'89 6
SW Metro. Areas Annual Pay Percent Change 7
Unemployment Rate Ranking by State 8
Labor Force Estimates - Month/Year Ago 9

Establishment Data

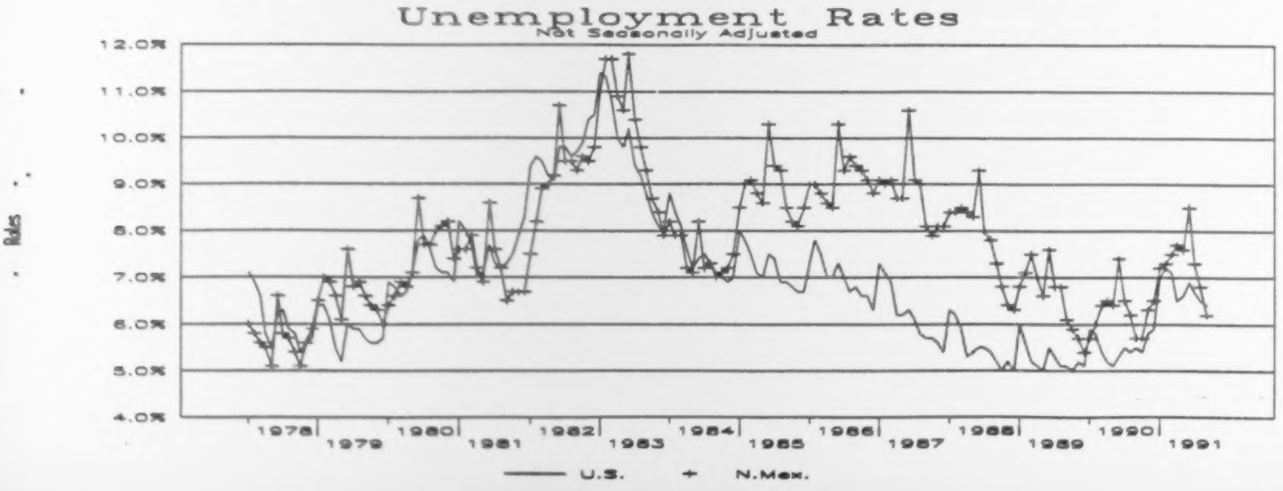
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 11
N.M., Albuq., Santa Fe MSA Tables 12
Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI 15
Nonfarm Employment Growth Rankings 16
Graph: Nonfarm Emp. Index & Growth Rates .. 17

Economic News

National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S. 18
Unemployment Compensation Statistics 19
Area Economic Activity 20
New Mexico Occupational Job Needs 23

Miscellaneous Items

Glossary of Terms 24
Labor Service Center Directory 27



NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate dropped six-tenths of a point to 6.2 percent this September, from 6.8 percent in August. A jobless rate decline in both August and September is expected as the school year begins. The U.S. unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, also fell in September, from 6.5 to 6.4 percent. In New Mexico, the composition of unemployment has been shifting in recent years, according to estimates from the Current Population Survey. In 1990, those losing a job were 48.9% of the unemployed, those leaving a job were 17.5%, labor force re-entrants were 26.2%, and new entrants into the labor force were 7.4%. In 1985, there were lower proportions of job losers (42.5%) and job leavers (12.2%), but re-entrants (31.3%) and new entrants (14.1%) represented higher proportions. Preliminary indications show this trend continuing in 1991.

According to Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) administrative data, 11,254 New Mexicans were receiving U.I. benefits in September 1991, up from 8,408 in September 1990. The insured unemployed made up 25.5 percent of total unemployment in September. Statewide, new claims for U.I. fell to 4,455 in September 1991, from 5,198 in August, but up from 3,508 in September 1990. U.I. recipients exhausting benefits numbered 901 in September, down from 1,085 in August. U.I. exhaustees numbered 651 in September 1990 and 693 in September 1989.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes annual average data on various salient aspects of employment, one of which is labor force participation by sex. The state ranking by labor force participation by sex is heavily influenced by each state's industrial composition, because the various industrial sectors vary in percentage of workers by sex. New Mexico employment is concentrated in the trade (19% of total employment), service (18.3% of total) and government (23% of total) sectors, which typically have a high proportion of women workers. About 19.6% of women workers were in the trade sector, as compared to 18.6% of male workers. The percentages were 23.4% of women and 14.2% of men in services and 26.8% and 19.9% in government. A 1990 ranking of states by labor force participation ratio by sex (page 4) shows that New Mexico ranks 42nd in the labor force participation rate for men (73.3%) and 44th for women (54.1%). New Mexico's labor force participation rate fell 1.7 percentage points for men but rose by 3.4 points for women between 1985 and 1990.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sep. 1991	Aug 1991	Sep. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sep. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	711,900	717,000	698,000	-5,100	+13,900
Employment	667,700	668,200	658,000	-500	+9,700
Unemployment	44,200	48,800	40,000	-4,600	+4,200
Rate	6.2%	6.8%	5.7%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY) LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate fell by five-tenths of a percentage point to 4.8 percent in September 1991, only one-tenth of a percentage point higher than a year ago. Unemployed persons in Albuquerque now number 600 more than one year ago, an increase of 4.8 percent. The rate of increase in unemployment on a year-to-year basis has dropped from nearly 40 percent in January 1991 to its current rate and the trend toward a slowdown in unemployment increases is solidifying in the Albuquerque MSA. The 4.8% unemployment increase in the Albuquerque MSA over September of 1990 was well below that of the state (10.5%), and Las Cruces MSA (8.6%) percentage increases. The Santa Fe increase was 4.3%.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are broadly consistent with total unemployment estimates, as the number of U.I. recipients in Albuquerque was higher than last year, up from 2,825 to 3,211 (+13.7 percent). New U.I. claims in September 1991 were up 20.6 percent (to 1,506 claims) over September 1990.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released average annual pay data for southwest metropolitan areas over calendar years 1990 and 1989. The southwest metropolitan area ranking by level of annual pay (page 6) shows that Albuquerque ranked 16th ($20,973), Santa Fe 29th, ($19,356) and Las Cruces 43rd ($17,140). The U.S. metropolitan area average level of average annual pay was $24,675. The ranking by level of annual pay had changed minimally since 1989. A ranking of southwest metropolitan areas by percent change in pay between 1990 and 1989 shows that Santa Fe ranked 5th (5.4%), Albuquerque 34th (3.6%), and Las Cruces 47th (1.6%). The U.S. rate of change in average annual pay was 4.7%.

The over-the-year change in Albuquerque total employment was positive in August, for a rise of 4,000 or 1.6%. Total employment in Albuquerque had been contracting on an over-the-year basis between August 1990 and April 1991.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sep. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sep. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sep. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	270,300	269,900	265,700	400	+4,600
Employment	257,200	255,700	253,200	1,500	+4,000
Unemployment	13,100	14,200	12,500	-1,100	+ 600
Rate	4.8%	5.3%	4.7%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,700	650,000	52,700	7.5%
APR.	703,100	649,000	54,100	7.7%
MAY.	712,700	658,400	54,300	7.6%
JUN.	722,900	661,800	61,100	8.5%
JUL.	728,800	675,500	53,300	7.3%
AUG.	717,000	668,200	48,800	6.8%
SEP.	711,900	667,700	44,200	6.2%
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-5,100	-500	-4,600	-0.6
YEAR AGO	13,900	9,700	4,200	0.5
2 YRS. AGO	10,300	8,700	1,600	0.1
3 YRS. AGO	17,700	24,000	-6,300	-1.1
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.7%	-0.1%	-9.4%	
YEAR AGO	2.0%	1.5%	10.5%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.5%	1.3%	3.8%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.5%	3.7%	-12.5%	

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	6.5%
AUG.	126,012	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.	124,727	116,678	8,049	6.5%
MAY.	124,857	116,624	8,233	6.6%
JUN.	127,054	118,280	8,774	6.9%
JUL.	127,327	118,751	8,576	6.7%
AUG.	126,097	117,859	8,237	6.5%
SEP.	125,405	117,335	8,070	6.4%
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-692	-524	-167	-0.1
YEAR AGO	626	-626	1,252	0.9
2 YRS. AGO	1,577	-163	1,740	1.3
3 YRS. AGO	3,563	1,861	1,702	1.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.5%	-0.4%	-2.0%	
YEAR AGO	0.5%	-0.5%	18.4%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.3%	-0.1%	27.5%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.9%	1.6%	26.7%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

1990 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY STATE, BY SEX (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MEN	
	ANNUAL AVERAGES	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	83.2%
MINNESOTA	2	81.9%
CONNECTICUT	3	80.7%
UTAH	4	80.5%
ALASKA	5	80.4%
KANSAS	6	80.3%
NEBRASKA	7	79.9%
NEVADA	8	79.3%
TEXAS	9	79.0%
WYOMING	10	78.9%
MARYLAND	11	78.8%
DELAWARE	11	78.8%
VERMONT	13	78.4%
COLORADO	14	78.2%
ILLINOIS	15	78.1%
IOWA	16	78.0%
WISCONSIN	17	77.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	17	77.6%
CALIFORNIA	17	77.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	20	77.4%
VIRGINIA	20	77.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	20	77.4%
NEW JERSEY	23	77.3%
MISSOURI	24	77.2%
OREGON	25	77.1%
WASHINGTON	25	77.1%
IDAHO	25	77.1%
INDIANA	28	76.7%
GEORGIA	28	76.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	30	76.6%
RHODE ISLAND	31	75.4%
OHIO	32	75.3%
MICHIGAN	32	75.3%
MAINE	32	75.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	35	75.1%
MONTANA	35	75.1%
HAWAII	37	74.5%
OKLAHOMA	38	74.4%
NEW YORK	39	73.7%
ARIZONA	39	73.7%
TENNESSEE	39	73.7%
NEW MEXICO	42	73.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	73.2%
KENTUCKY	44	73.1%
ALABAMA	45	72.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	45	72.7%
MISSISSIPPI	47	72.0%
ARKANSAS	48	71.7%
FLORIDA	49	71.5%
LOUISIANA	50	71.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	66.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

	WOMEN	
	ANNUAL AVERAGES	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
ALASKA	1	65.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2	65.2%
MINNESOTA	3	64.8%
COLORADO	4	64.4%
WYOMING	5	64.2%
VERMONT	6	63.6%
WISCONSIN	7	63.2%
MARYLAND	8	63.0%
NEVADA	9	62.8%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9	62.8%
CONNECTICUT	11	62.4%
VIRGINIA	12	62.3%
DELAWARE	13	61.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	61.8%
NEBRASKA	15	61.4%
IOWA	16	61.2%
WASHINGTON	16	61.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	18	60.7%
HAWAII	19	60.6%
UTAH	19	60.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	21	60.4%
KANSAS	22	60.3%
MAINE	22	60.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	24	60.1%
MONTANA	25	59.8%
RHODE ISLAND	26	59.4%
GEORGIA	26	59.4%
OREGON	28	59.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	29	58.7%
ILLINOIS	29	58.7%
TEXAS	31	58.5%
MISSOURI	32	58.2%
INDIANA	33	58.1%
IDAHO	34	58.0%
NEW JERSEY	35	57.9%
ARIZONA	36	56.8%
OHIO	37	56.7%
CALIFORNIA	37	56.7%
MICHIGAN	39	56.2%
ARKANSAS	40	55.3%
OKLAHOMA	41	55.2%
FLORIDA	41	55.2%
KENTUCKY	43	54.2%
NEW MEXICO	44	54.1%
TENNESSEE	44	54.1%
MISSISSIPPI	46	53.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	47	53.5%
NEW YORK	48	53.2%
ALABAMA	49	51.2%
LOUISIANA	50	49.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	43.5%

1985 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY STATE, BY SEX (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MEN ANNUAL AVERAGES	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
ALASKA	1	82.7%
WYOMING	2	82.5%
COLORADO	3	81.9%
NEVADA	4	81.6%
UTAH	5	81.3%
TEXAS	6	81.0%
KANSAS	7	80.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8	80.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	9	80.5%
CONNECTICUT	10	80.1%
MINNESOTA	11	79.8%
NEBRASKA	12	79.4%
VERMONT	13	79.0%
VIRGINIA	14	78.8%
INDIANA	15	78.4%
ILLINOIS	16	78.2%
DELAWARE	17	78.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	18	77.9%
RHODE ISLAND	19	77.8%
NEW JERSEY	20	77.7%
IDAHO	20	77.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	22	77.5%
MARYLAND	22	77.5%
CALIFORNIA	24	77.4%
MONTANA	24	77.4%
IOWA	26	77.3%
GEORGIA	26	77.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	28	76.6%
WISCONSIN	29	76.1%
MISSOURI	30	75.9%
OKLAHOMA	30	75.9%
OHIO	32	75.8%
KENTUCKY	32	75.8%
LOUISIANA	34	75.4%
MICHIGAN	34	75.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	75.2%
NEW MEXICO	37	75.0%
WASHINGTON	37	75.0%
OREGON	39	74.4%
MAINE	40	74.1%
ARIZONA	41	74.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	42	73.7%
TENNESSEE	43	73.4%
ALABAMA	44	73.3%
NEW YORK	45	72.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	45	72.8%
HAWAII	47	72.6%
ARKANSAS	48	71.7%
MISSISSIPPI	48	71.7%
FLORIDA	50	71.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	65.2%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

	WOMEN ANNUAL AVERAGES	
STATE	RANKING	RATE
ALASKA	1	63.3%
COLORADO	2	63.0%
MINNESOTA	3	62.9%
NEVADA	4	62.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	61.8%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	61.4%
VERMONT	7	60.0%
CONNECTICUT	8	59.4%
HAWAII	9	59.1%
NEBRASKA	10	58.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	58.7%
MARYLAND	12	58.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	13	58.3%
KANSAS	14	58.2%
VIRGINIA	14	58.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	16	58.1%
WYOMING	17	57.7%
DELAWARE	17	57.7%
RHODE ISLAND	19	57.5%
MONTANA	20	57.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	20	57.2%
TEXAS	22	57.1%
WISCONSIN	22	57.1%
UTAH	24	56.4%
GEORGIA	24	56.4%
INDIANA	26	56.1%
IDAHO	26	56.1%
OREGON	28	55.8%
MISSOURI	29	55.6%
CALIFORNIA	29	55.6%
OKLAHOMA	31	55.5%
IOWA	32	55.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	33	54.9%
NEW JERSEY	34	54.7%
ILLINOIS	35	54.4%
WASHINGTON	36	53.9%
MICHIGAN	37	53.7%
MAINE	38	53.4%
TENNESSEE	39	53.3%
OHIO	40	52.7%
ARIZONA	41	52.3%
MISSISSIPPI	42	50.9%
NEW MEXICO	43	50.7%
ARKANSAS	44	50.5%
FLORIDA	45	50.2%
LOUISIANA	45	50.2%
NEW YORK	45	50.2%
ALABAMA	48	49.8%
KENTUCKY	49	49.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	50	49.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	41.0%

SOUTHWEST METROPOLITAN AREAS AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1990 & 1989

(Highest to Lowest)

	1990	
METRO. AREA	RANKING	ANN. PAY
U. S. Metropolitan areas		$24,675
Southwest metro. areas		22,631
Houston, TX	1	26,485
Brazoria, TX	2	26,259
Dallas, TX	3	26,245
Midland, TX	4	24,714
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	5	23,453
Tulsa, OK	6	22,969
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	7	22,891
Austin, TX	8	22,102
Lake Charles, LA	9	21,946
Baton Rouge, LA	10	21,612
New Orleans, LA	11	21,595
Galveston-Texas City, TX	12	21,442
Odessa, TX	13	21,045
Lafayette, LA	14	20,996
Oklahoma City, OK	15	20,988
Albuquerque, NM	16	20,973
Sherman-Denison, TX	17	20,935
Tyler, TX	18	20,876
Corpus Christi, TX	19	20,697
Longview-Marshall, TX	20	20,591
Little Rock-N. Little Rock, AR	21	20,555
Shreveport, LA	22	20,396
San Antonio, TX	23	20,212
Houma-Thibodaux, LA	24	20,055
Monroe, LA	25	19,740
Victoria, TX	26	19,557
Pine Bluff, AR	27	19,535
Amarillo, TX	28	19,423
Santa Fe, NM	29	19,356
Texarkana, TX	30	19,015
Waco, TX	31	18,788
Lubbock, TX	32	18,747
Wichita Falls, TX	33	18,642
Alexandria, LA	34	18,498
Fayetteville-Springdale, AR	35	18,461
Abilene, TX	36	18,458
Fort Smith, AR	37	18,361
Killen-Temple, TX	38	18,052
Lawton, OK	39	18,023
Enid, OK	40	18,000
San Angelo, TX	41	17,900
El Paso, TX	42	17,812
Las Cruces, NM	43	17,140
Bryan-College Station, TX	44	17,060
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	45	15,717
Laredo, TX	46	15,510
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	47	14,783

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

	1989	
METRO. AREA	RANKING	ANN. PAY
U. S. Metropolitan areas		$23,566
Southwest metro. areas		21,663
Dallas, TX	1	25,242
Houston, TX	2	25,222
Brazoria, TX	3	25,037
Midland, TX	4	24,088
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	5	22,009
Tulsa, OK	6	21,983
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7	21,868
Odessa, TX	8	21,185
Galveston-Texas City, TX	9	20,991
Austin, TX	10	20,942
Lake Charles, LA	11	20,874
New Orleans, LA	12	20,695
Baton Rouge, LA	13	20,609
Oklahoma City, OK	14	20,447
Sherman-Denison, TX	15	20,267
Albuquerque, NM	16	20,250
Tyler, TX	17	20,089
Lafayette, LA	18	20,080
Longview-Marshall, TX	19	19,767
Corpus Christi, TX	20	19,740
San Antonio, TX	21	19,677
Little Rock-N. Little Rock, AR	22	19,661
Shreveport, LA	23	19,630
Houma-Thibodaux, LA	24	19,086
Amarillo, TX	25	18,983
Monroe, LA	26	18,907
Victoria, TX	27	18,689
Pine Bluff, AR	28	18,593
Texarkana, TX	29	18,537
Santa Fe, NM	30	18,365
Lubbock, TX	31	18,119
Wichita Falls, TX	32	18,038
Waco, TX	33	17,889
Fort Smith, AR	34	17,806
Fayetteville-Springdale, AR	35	17,700
Abilene, TX	36	17,697
Enid, OK	37	17,511
Alexandria, LA	38	17,498
El Paso, TX	39	17,372
Lawton, OK	40	17,250
Killen-Temple, TX	41	17,121
Bryan-College Station, TX	42	17,038
San Angelo, TX	43	17,038
Las Cruces, NM	44	16,878
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	45	14,907
Laredo, TX	46	14,833
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	47	13,785

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1990 & 1989 AND PERCENT CHANGE IN PAY

By Southwest Metropolitan Area, Ranked Highest to Lowest by Percent Change

METRO. AREA	RANKING	% CHANGE	1990	1989	CHANGE
U.S. metropolitan areas		4.7%	$24,675	$23,566	$1,109
Southwest metro. areas		4.5%	22,631	21,663	968
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	1	7.2%	23,453	21,868	1,585
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	1	7.2%	14,783	13,785	998
Alexandria, LA	3	5.7%	18,498	17,498	1,000
Austin, TX	4	5.5%	22,102	20,942	1,160
Killen-Temple, TX	5	5.4%	18,052	17,121	931
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	5	5.4%	15,717	14,907	810
Santa Fe, NM	5	5.4%	19,356	18,365	991
Lake Charles, LA	8	5.1%	21,946	20,874	1,072
Houma-Thibodaux, LA	8	5.1%	20,055	19,086	969
Pine Bluff, AR	8	5.1%	19,535	18,593	942
San Angelo, TX	8	5.1%	17,900	17,038	862
Waco, TX	12	5.0%	18,788	17,889	899
Houston, TX	12	5.0%	26,485	25,222	1,263
Brazoria, TX	14	4.9%	26,259	25,037	1,222
Baton Rouge, LA	14	4.9%	21,612	20,609	1,003
Corpus Christi, TX	16	4.8%	20,697	19,740	957
Victoria, TX	18	4.6%	19,557	18,689	868
Laredo, TX	18	4.6%	15,510	14,833	677
Lafayette, LA	18	4.6%	20,996	20,080	916
Little Rock-N. Little Rock, AR	21	4.5%	20,555	19,661	894
Tulsa, OK	21	4.5%	22,969	21,983	986
Lawton, OK	21	4.5%	18,023	17,250	773
Monroe, LA	25	4.4%	19,740	18,907	833
New Orleans, LA	26	4.3%	21,595	20,695	900
Abilene, TX	26	4.3%	18,458	17,697	761
Fayetteville-Springdale, AR	26	4.3%	18,461	17,700	761
Longview-Marshall, TX	29	4.2%	20,591	19,767	824
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	30	4.0%	22,891	22,009	882
Dallas, TX	30	4.0%	26,245	25,242	1,003
Tyler, TX	32	3.9%	20,876	20,089	787
Shreveport, LA	32	3.9%	20,396	19,630	766
Albuquerque, NM	34	3.6%	20,973	20,250	723
Lubbock, TX	35	3.5%	18,747	18,119	628
Wichita Falls, TX	36	3.3%	18,642	18,038	604
Sherman-Denison, TX	36	3.3%	20,935	20,267	668
Fort Smith, AR	38	3.1%	18,361	17,806	555
Enid, OK	39	2.8%	18,000	17,511	489
San Antonio, TX	40	2.7%	20,212	19,677	535
Oklahoma City, OK	41	2.6%	20,988	20,447	541
Midland, TX	41	2.6%	24,714	24,088	626
Texarkana, TX	41	2.6%	19,015	18,537	478
El Paso, TX	44	2.5%	17,812	17,372	440
Amarillo, TX	45	2.3%	19,423	18,983	440
Galveston-Texas City, TX	46	2.1%	21,442	20,991	451
Las Cruces, NM	47	1.6%	17,140	16,878	262
Bryan-College Station, TX	48	0.1%	17,060	17,038	22
Odessa, TX	49	-0.7%	21,045	21,185	-140

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

(PREL.) AUGUST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	PREL. 1991 RANKING	AUGUST 1991 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	2	8.8%
MICHIGAN	3	8.7%
MISSISSIPPI	3	8.7%
RHODE ISLAND	5	8.5%
FLORIDA	6	8.3%
KENTUCKY	7	7.7%
LOUISIANA	7	7.7%
ALABAMA	9	7.4%
ARKANSAS	10	7.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	7.2%
NEW YORK	11	7.2%
CALIFORNIA	11	7.2%
ILLINOIS	11	7.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	7.1%
CONNECTICUT	16	6.9%
NEW MEXICO	17	6.8%
MISSOURI	17	6.8%
DELAWARE	19	6.7%
ALASKA	19	6.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	21	6.5%
UNITED STATES		6.5%
TEXAS	22	6.3%
NEW JERSEY	22	6.3%
TENNESSEE	24	6.2%
OKLAHOMA	24	6.2%
MAINE	26	6.1%
OHIO	27	6.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	28	5.9%
MONTANA	29	5.8%
ARIZONA	29	5.8%
OREGON	31	5.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	32	5.5%
MARYLAND	32	5.5%
INDIANA	34	5.4%
WASHINGTON	34	5.4%
VIRGINIA	36	5.3%
VERMONT	37	5.2%
UTAH	37	5.2%
GEORGIA	37	5.2%
NEVADA	40	5.1%
IDAHO	41	5.0%
MINNESOTA	42	4.8%
KANSAS	42	4.8%
IOWA	44	4.6%
WISCONSIN	45	4.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.3%
COLORADO	47	4.1%
WYOMING	48	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.7%
NEBRASKA	50	2.6%
HAWAII	51	2.5%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1990 RANKING	AUGUST 1990 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.0%
MISSISSIPPI	2	8.0%
ALABAMA	3	7.5%
MICHIGAN	4	7.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5	7.2%
CONNECTICUT	6	6.9%
FLORIDA	7	6.8%
DELAWARE	8	6.7%
RHODE ISLAND	9	6.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	9	6.4%
ARKANSAS	9	6.4%
ILLINOIS	12	6.3%
NEW MEXICO	13	6.2%
LOUISIANA	13	6.2%
INDIANA	13	6.2%
TEXAS	16	5.9%
ARIZONA	17	5.8%
MISSOURI	17	5.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	19	5.6%
GEORGIA	19	5.6%
CALIFORNIA	21	5.4%
ALASKA	21	5.4%
UNITED STATES		5.4%
KENTUCKY	23	5.2%
OKLAHOMA	23	5.2%
OREGON	23	5.2%
IDAHO	26	5.1%
MARYLAND	27	5.0%
TENNESSEE	28	4.9%
NEW YORK	29	4.8%
OHIO	30	4.7%
VERMONT	31	4.6%
MONTANA	31	4.6%
NEW JERSEY	31	4.6%
KANSAS	31	4.6%
MINNESOTA	31	4.6%
NEVADA	36	4.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	37	4.4%
MAINE	37	4.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	39	4.3%
WYOMING	40	4.2%
WASHINGTON	40	4.2%
VIRGINIA	40	4.2%
COLORADO	43	4.1%
IOWA	44	4.0%
UTAH	44	4.0%
WISCONSIN	46	3.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	47	3.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	3.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.3%
HAWAII	50	2.6%
NEBRASKA	51	2.2%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1991				REVISED AUGUST 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	711,864	667,661	44,203	6.2%	717,039	668,210	48,829	6.8%	-5,175	-549	-4,626	-0.7%	-0.1%	-9.5%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	270,304	257,202	13,102	4.8%	269,934	255,719	14,215	5.3%	370	1,483	-1,113	0.1%	0.6%	-7.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	60,373	56,545	3,828	6.3%	58,258	54,005	4,253	7.3%	2,115	2,540	-425	3.6%	4.7%	-10.0%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	71,706	69,301	2,405	3.4%	73,282	70,770	2,512	3.4%	-1,576	-1,469	-107	-2.2%	-2.1%	-4.3%
Catron	1,186	1,103	83	7.0%	1,226	1,126	100	8.2%	-40	-23	-17	-3.3%	-2.0%	-17.0%
Chaves	24,324	21,612	2,712	11.1%	24,852	22,067	2,785	11.2%	-528	-455	-73	-2.1%	-2.1%	-2.6%
Cibola	8,527	7,645	882	10.3%	8,707	7,629	1,078	12.4%	-180	16	-196	-2.1%	0.2%	-18.2%
Colfax	5,839	5,460	379	6.5%	6,789	6,390	399	5.9%	-950	-930	-20	-14.0%	-14.6%	-5.0%
Curry	16,959	15,861	1,098	6.5%	17,215	16,116	1,099	6.4%	-256	-255	-1	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%
De Baca	954	881	73	7.7%	1,019	927	92	9.0%	-65	-46	-19	-6.4%	-5.0%	-20.7%
Eddy	20,399	18,916	1,483	7.3%	20,790	19,147	1,643	7.9%	-391	-231	-160	-1.9%	-1.2%	-9.7%
Grant	10,349	9,512	837	8.1%	10,658	9,723	935	8.8%	-309	-211	-98	-2.9%	-2.2%	-10.5%
Guadalupe	1,662	1,517	145	8.7%	1,707	1,534	173	10.1%	-45	-17	-28	-2.6%	-1.1%	-16.2%
Harding	343	297	46	13.4%	369	318	51	13.8%	-26	-21	-5	-7.0%	-6.6%	-9.8%
Hidalgo	2,715	2,606	109	4.0%	2,821	2,663	158	5.6%	-106	-57	-49	-3.8%	-2.1%	-31.0%
Lea	22,041	20,744	1,297	5.9%	22,337	21,067	1,270	5.7%	-296	-323	27	-1.3%	-1.5%	2.1%
Lincoln	6,806	6,404	402	5.9%	7,015	6,712	303	4.3%	-209	-308	99	-3.0%	-4.6%	32.7%
Luna	6,095	5,375	720	11.8%	6,332	5,431	901	14.2%	-237	-56	-181	-3.7%	-1.0%	-20.1%
McKinley	17,959	16,244	1,715	9.5%	18,256	16,391	1,865	10.2%	-297	-147	-150	-1.6%	-0.9%	-8.0%
Mora	1,216	948	268	22.0%	1,253	967	286	22.8%	-37	-19	-18	-3.0%	-2.0%	-6.3%
Otero	19,020	17,557	1,463	7.7%	19,307	17,643	1,664	8.6%	-287	-86	-201	-1.5%	-0.5%	-12.1%
Quay	4,586	4,320	266	5.8%	4,728	4,421	307	6.5%	-142	-101	-41	-3.0%	-2.3%	-13.4%
Rio Arriba	13,117	11,594	1,523	11.6%	13,382	11,681	1,701	12.7%	-265	-87	-178	-2.0%	-0.7%	-10.5%
Roosevelt	7,650	7,353	297	3.9%	7,175	6,838	337	4.7%	475	515	-40	6.6%	7.5%	-11.9%
Sandoval	31,508	29,815	1,693	5.4%	31,633	29,698	1,935	6.1%	-125	117	-242	-0.4%	0.4%	-12.5%
San Juan	35,008	31,973	3,035	8.7%	36,008	32,084	3,924	10.9%	-1,000	-111	-889	-2.8%	-0.3%	-22.7%
San Miguel	9,602	8,797	805	8.4%	9,806	8,841	965	9.8%	-204	-44	-160	-2.1%	-0.5%	-16.6%
Sierra	2,798	2,635	163	5.8%	2,849	2,689	160	5.6%	-51	-54	3	-1.8%	-2.0%	1.9%
Socorro	5,972	5,593	379	6.3%	6,066	5,624	442	7.3%	-94	-31	-63	-1.5%	-0.6%	-14.3%
Taos	10,700	9,346	1,354	12.7%	10,722	9,290	1,432	13.4%	-22	56	-78	-0.2%	0.6%	-5.4%
Torrance	3,926	3,625	301	7.7%	4,022	3,693	329	8.2%	-96	-68	-28	-2.4%	-1.8%	-8.5%
Union	1,989	1,924	65	3.3%	2,085	2,000	85	4.1%	-96	-76	-20	-4.6%	-3.8%	-23.5%
Valencia	16,231	14,956	1,275	7.9%	16,436	15,006	1,430	8.7%	-205	-50	-155	-1.2%	-0.3%	-10.8%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1991				REVISED SEPTEMBER 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	711,864	667,661	44,203	6.2%	698,086	658,049	40,037	5.7%	13,778	9,612	4,166	2.0%	1.5%	10.4%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	270,304	257,202	13,102	4.8%	265,675	253,169	12,506	4.7%	4,629	4,033	596	1.7%	1.6%	4.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	60,373	56,545	3,828	6.3%	59,270	55,760	3,510	5.9%	1,103	785	318	1.9%	1.4%	9.1%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	71,706	69,301	2,405	3.4%	70,994	68,700	2,294	3.2%	712	601	111	1.0%	0.9%	4.8%
Catron	1,186	1,103	83	7.0%	1,300	1,133	167	12.8%	-114	-30	-84	-8.8%	-2.6%	-50.3%
Chaves	24,324	21,612	2,712	11.1%	23,126	21,923	1,203	5.2%	1,198	-311	1,509	5.2%	-1.4%	125.4%
Cibola	8,527	7,645	882	10.3%	8,399	7,511	888	10.6%	128	134	-6	1.5%	1.8%	-0.7%
Colfax	5,839	5,460	379	6.5%	6,085	5,638	447	7.3%	-246	-178	-68	-4.0%	-3.2%	-15.2%
Curry	16,959	15,861	1,098	6.5%	16,250	15,262	988	6.1%	709	599	110	4.4%	3.9%	11.1%
De Baca	954	881	73	7.7%	933	879	54	5.8%	21	2	19	2.3%	0.2%	35.2%
Eddy	20,399	18,916	1,483	7.3%	19,550	18,332	1,218	6.2%	849	584	265	4.3%	3.2%	21.8%
Grant	10,349	9,512	837	8.1%	10,355	9,498	857	8.3%	-6	14	-20	-0.1%	0.1%	-2.3%
Guadalupe	1,662	1,517	145	8.7%	1,629	1,462	167	10.3%	33	55	-22	2.0%	3.8%	-13.2%
Harding	343	297	46	13.4%	327	285	42	12.8%	16	12	4	4.9%	4.2%	9.5%
Hidalgo	2,715	2,606	109	4.0%	2,764	2,601	163	5.9%	-49	5	-54	-1.8%	0.2%	-33.1%
Lea	22,041	20,744	1,297	5.9%	21,466	20,271	1,195	5.6%	575	473	102	2.7%	2.3%	8.5%
Lincoln	6,806	6,404	402	5.9%	6,600	6,287	313	4.7%	206	117	89	3.1%	1.9%	28.4%
Luna	6,095	5,375	720	11.8%	6,025	5,457	568	9.4%	70	-82	152	1.2%	-1.5%	26.8%
McKinley	17,959	16,244	1,715	9.5%	18,241	16,609	1,632	8.9%	-282	-365	83	-1.5%	-2.2%	5.1%
Mora	1,216	948	268	22.0%	1,085	895	190	17.5%	131	53	78	12.1%	5.9%	41.1%
Otero	19,020	17,557	1,463	7.7%	18,630	17,433	1,197	6.4%	390	124	266	2.1%	0.7%	22.2%
Quay	4,586	4,320	266	5.8%	4,654	4,334	320	6.9%	-68	-14	-54	-1.5%	-0.3%	-16.9%
Rio Arriba	13,117	11,594	1,523	11.6%	12,897	11,470	1,427	11.1%	220	124	96	1.7%	1.1%	6.7%
Roosevelt	7,650	7,353	297	3.9%	7,594	7,358	236	3.1%	56	-5	61	0.7%	-0.1%	25.8%
Sandoval	31,508	29,815	1,693	5.4%	29,876	28,232	1,644	5.5%	1,632	1,583	49	5.5%	5.6%	3.0%
San Juan	35,008	31,973	3,035	8.7%	33,838	31,274	2,564	7.6%	1,170	699	471	3.5%	2.2%	18.4%
San Miguel	9,602	8,797	805	8.4%	9,533	8,781	752	7.9%	69	16	53	0.7%	0.2%	7.0%
Sierra	2,798	2,635	163	5.8%	2,691	2,578	113	4.2%	107	57	50	4.0%	2.2%	44.2%
Socorro	5,972	5,593	379	6.3%	5,913	5,585	328	5.5%	59	8	51	1.0%	0.1%	15.5%
Taos	10,700	9,346	1,354	12.7%	10,293	8,902	1,391	13.5%	407	444	-37	4.0%	5.0%	-2.7%
Torrance	3,926	3,625	301	7.7%	3,773	3,510	263	7.0%	153	115	38	4.1%	3.3%	14.4%
Union	1,989	1,924	65	3.3%	1,901	1,809	92	4.8%	88	115	-27	4.6%	6.4%	-29.3%
Valencia	16,231	14,956	1,275	7.9%	16,419	15,111	1,308	8.0%	-188	-155	-33	-1.1%	-1.0%	-2.5%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in September increased by 7,100 jobs according to preliminary estimates. Although the goods producing sector failed to hold its August level of employment, an addition of 7,400 jobs in the service producing sector more than made up for it. The 300 job loss in the goods producing sector was concentrated in mining and construction. In mining, oil and gas extraction fell by 200. This September's decline in construction of 300 is rather moderate in comparison to the normal trend for the industry this time of year. Looking at the past several years, construction losses in September have averaged around 600. The other goods producing industry, manufacturing, added 200 jobs during the month, as seasonal workers were hired in food products.

As is usual for September, the service producing sector showed sizeable employment increases. Although trade, services, and finance, insurance, & real estate (FIRE) lost a total of 2,400 jobs during the month, employment gains in government and transportation, communications & public utilities (TCPU) more than offset the losses. Looking at the declines first, membership organizations, amusements / recreation, and hotels lost some of their seasonal workers, causing services to show a decline, as it does almost every September. Employment in trade also fell seasonally, with reductions reported in eating & drinking and building materials & garden supplies. The large employment gains in government and TCPU were driven by the return of educators and education-related temporary workers in public schools, colleges and universities, and the return of school bus drivers for the start of the school year.

Nonfarm employment in September was estimated at an all-time high of 587,000; some 7,000 jobs or 1.2 percent above September of last year. All major groups showed yearly job growth with the exception of construction and manufacturing. Employment in construction was again below year ago levels after reporting long-term growth throughout the summer months. Manufacturing continues to report sizeable job losses on a yearly basis, mainly attributable to layoffs in transportation equipment which occurred this summer.

The rate of growth of nonfarm employment in New Mexico has fluctuated around 1 percent over the past thirteen months, compared to a 3 percent rate just two years ago. Comparing the recent performance of various major industries to their 1988-89 experience, the subpar showing of manufacturing stands out. The drastic reduction in job growth reported in trade and services also is very apparent. On the positive side, construction and mining are now performing much better than in 88-89 period, while FIRE and TCPU have remained largely unchanged.

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area reached an all-time high of one-quarter million in September, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey. A large but seasonal increase in state government (higher education and the State Fair) provided the entire over-the-month advance, as seasonal gains in services (private schools) and transportation (school bus contractors) were completely offset by declines in construction and trade (primarily eating & drinking places). Construction nearly always loses jobs in September, but the size of this year's decline has been exceeded only once (September 1986) in the past dozen years. Trade, on the other hand, adds jobs in September more often than not; this September's performance was the weakest in more than a decade. Manufacturing historically has shown no clear trend in September, and this year is no exception; the division total was unchanged from August, and there were no significant changes in any of the subgroups.

The September figure of 250,000 jobs is 1,000 higher than one year ago, representing a gain of four-tenths of one percent. In this regard, Albuquerque ranks ahead of Las Cruces (no change over the year) but behind Santa Fe (+0.8% over the year). Government is a major factor in Albuquerque's increase, with all three branches showing growth. Within the private sector, additional jobs in services and insurance are offset by losses in manufacturing, trade, and construction. Health services continues to lead the way in year-to-year growth, both numerically (+1,200) and percentage-wise (+7.2%). Within manufacturing, electronic and electrical equipment, instruments and miscellaneous products, and transportation equipment are the big over-the-year losers; there are no big winners. Within trade, only eating and drinking places shows substantial growth. Within construction, the entire deficit is found in the special trades category; building contractors and heavy construction are both almost unchanged over the year.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM SEP 1991	REVISED AUG 1991	REVISED SEP 1990	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1991	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	587,000	579,900	580,000	7,100	7,000
GOODS PRODUCING	88,800	89,100	90,400	–300	–1,600
SERVICE PRODUCING	498,200	490,800	489,600	7,400	8,600
MINING	15,700	15,900	15,500	–200	200
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	–100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,400	9,600	9,200	–200	200
CONSTRUCTION	30,400	30,700	30,700	–300	–300
MANUFACTURING	42,700	42,500	44,200	200	–1,500
DURABLE GOODS	28,500	28,600	29,700	–100	–1,200
Lumber & Wood Products	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	–100
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,400	6,400	6,400	0	0
Transportation Equipment	4,300	4,400	5,600	–100	–1,300
Other Durable Goods	12,500	12,600	12,300	–100	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,200	13,900	14,500	300	–300
Food & Kindred Products	5,000	4,700	5,100	300	–100
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,600	6,800	0	–200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,100	28,000	28,700	1,100	400
TRANSPORTATION	14,300	13,300	14,000	1,000	300
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,100	7,300	7,000	–200	100
Other Transportation	5,600	4,400	5,400	1,200	200
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,800	14,700	14,700	100	100
Communication	6,200	6,200	6,300	0	–100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,600	8,500	8,400	100	200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	138,800	140,000	138,100	–1,200	700
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,700	24,600	24,600	100	100
Durable Goods	14,200	14,200	14,300	0	–100
Nondurable Goods	10,500	10,400	10,300	100	200
RETAIL TRADE	114,100	115,400	113,500	–1,300	600
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,100	4,300	4,200	–200	–100
General Merchandise Stores	13,200	13,200	12,900	0	300
Food Stores	15,800	15,800	16,000	0	–200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,500	14,600	14,300	–100	200
Apparel & Accessories	5,100	5,200	5,200	–100	–100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,600	4,700	4,600	–100	0
Eating & Drinking Places	43,800	44,800	43,400	–1,000	400
Miscellaneous Retail	13,000	12,800	12,900	200	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	26,100	26,400	26,100	–300	0
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
Insurance Carriers	4,100	4,200	4,200	–100	–100
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Real Estate	5,800	5,900	5,900	–100	–100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,900	3,000	2,800	–100	100
SERVICES	150,800	151,700	147,200	–900	3,600
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,700	13,000	12,700	–300	0
Personal Services	5,600	5,600	5,300	0	300
Business Services	23,900	23,600	23,600	300	300
Health Services	36,100	36,100	34,300	0	1,800
Legal Services	4,800	4,900	4,700	–100	100
Educational Services	6,200	4,800	5,900	1,400	300
Social Services	9,100	9,000	8,800	100	300
Membership Organizations	10,800	12,100	10,600	–1,300	200
Engineering & Management Services	24,500	24,600	24,400	–100	100
Other Services	17,100	18,000	16,900	–900	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	153,400	144,700	149,500	8,700	3,900
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	33,000	33,100	32,100	–100	900
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	120,400	111,600	117,400	8,800	3,000
State Government 2/	55,100	49,700	53,300	5,400	1,800
Universities	24,600	19,500	23,500	5,100	1,100
Local Government	65,300	61,900	64,100	3,400	1,200
Schools	39,800	35,400	39,100	4,400	700

1/ Estimates include all full–time and part–time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM SEP 1991	REVISED AUG 1991	REVISED SEP 1990	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1991	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	250,000	247,600	249,000	2,400	1,000
GOODS PRODUCING	33,100	33,500	34,400	-400	-1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	216,900	214,100	214,600	2,800	2,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	12,600	13,000	13,000	-400	-400
MANUFACTURING	20,500	20,500	21,400	0	-900
Durable Goods	14,300	14,300	15,000	0	-700
Nondurable Goods	6,200	6,200	6,400	0	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,400	12,800	400	0
Transportation	7,100	6,700	7,100	400	0
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	60,600	61,000	61,300	-400	-700
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,100	14,100	14,500	0	-400
Durable Goods	9,100	9,100	9,400	0	-300
Nondurable Goods	5,000	5,000	5,100	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	46,500	46,900	46,800	-400	-300
General Merchandise Stores	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	-300
Food Stores	4,900	4,900	5,100	0	-200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	5,000	0	-100
Eating & Drinking Places	19,300	19,600	19,000	-300	300
Other Retail Trade	12,400	12,500	12,400	-100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,900	13,900	13,800	0	100
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0
SERVICES	77,900	77,500	76,100	400	1,800
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,900	4,000	0	-100
Personal Services	2,900	2,800	2,800	100	100
Business Services	15,100	15,300	14,600	-200	500
Health Services	17,900	17,800	16,700	100	1,200
Social Services	4,000	3,900	3,800	100	200
Membership Organizations	3,100	3,400	3,200	-300	-100
Engineering & Management Services	16,900	16,800	17,100	100	-200
Other Services	14,100	13,600	13,900	500	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	51,700	49,300	50,600	2,400	1,100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,000	14,100	13,700	-100	300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	37,700	35,200	36,900	2,500	800
State Government 2/	15,600	13,100	15,000	2,500	600
Local Government	22,100	22,100	21,900	0	200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM SEP 1991	REVISED AUG 1991	REVISED SEP 1990	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1991	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	43,950	41,900	43,950	2,050	0
GOODS PRODUCING	5,500	5,550	5,850	-50	-350
SERVICE PRODUCING	38,450	36,350	38,100	2,100	350
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,000	2,100	2,300	-100	-300
MANUFACTURING	3,500	3,450	3,550	50	-50
Durable Goods	1,500	1,450	1,550	50	-50
Nondurable Goods	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,550	1,450	1,600	100	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,300	9,100	9,300	200	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	950	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,350	8,150	8,350	200	0
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,050	1,150	50	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,100	1,200	50	-50
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,000	6,000	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
SERVICES	8,300	8,300	7,800	0	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17,700	15,900	17,800	1,800	-100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,700	4,700	4,600	0	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	13,000	11,200	13,200	1,800	-200
State Government	6,700	5,400	7,200	1,300	-500
Local Government	6,300	5,800	6,000	500	300

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM SEP 1991	REVISED AUG 1991	REVISED SEP 1990	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1991	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	61,650	62,650	61,150	-1,000	500
GOODS PRODUCING	5,350	5,300	5,300	50	50
SERVICE PRODUCING	56,300	57,350	55,850	-1,050	450
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0
MANUFACTURING	1,950	1,900	1,900	50	50
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,250	0	0
Nondurable Goods	700	650	650	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	12,400	12,850	12,100	-450	300
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	11,300	11,750	11,050	-450	250
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,050	1,050	-50	-50
Eating & Drinking Places	5,000	5,300	4,700	-300	300
Other Retail Trade	5,300	5,400	5,300	-100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
SERVICES	16,600	17,200	16,300	-600	300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,300	2,400	2,300	-100	0
Health Services	4,000	4,000	3,700	0	300
Other Services	10,300	10,800	10,300	-500	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	23,900	23,900	24,150	0	-250
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,800	1,800	1,750	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,100	22,100	22,400	0	-300
State Government 3/	17,500	17,800	18,000	-300	-500
Local Government	4,600	4,300	4,400	300	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
NEW MEXICO	SEP 1991	AUG 1991	SEP 1990	SEP 1991	AUG 1991	SEP 1990	SEP 1991	AUG 1991	SEP 1990
MINING	$588.99	$551.09	$574.78	43.5	42.1	44.8	13.54	13.09	12.83
CONSTRUCTION	$443.12	$422.45	$454.30	38.7	38.9	41.3	11.45	10.86	11.00
MANUFACTURING	$382.53	$378.27	$364.27	41.0	40.5	40.7	9.33	9.34	8.95
Durable Goods	$414.83	$407.38	$398.40	41.4	41.4	41.2	10.02	9.84	9.67
Nondurable Goods	$321.60	$321.21	$297.00	40.1	38.7	39.6	8.02	8.30	7.50
COMMUNICATIONS	$421.11	$403.70	$656.77	35.9	35.6	44.8	11.73	11.34	14.66
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$634.23	$624.91	$649.52	43.5	43.7	45.2	14.58	14.30	14.37
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$224.22	$224.54	$222.37	30.8	31.1	31.1	7.28	7.22	7.15
Wholesale Trade	$355.50	$346.70	$359.20	37.5	37.2	36.1	9.48	9.32	9.95
Retail Trade	$197.57	$200.33	$195.05	29.4	29.9	30.1	6.72	6.70	6.48
BANKING	$272.20	$253.74	$257.85	38.5	36.3	38.2	7.07	6.99	6.75

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990
MANUFACTURING	$397.80	$398.26	$370.75	40.8	41.1	39.4	9.75	9.69	9.41
Durable Goods	$449.86	$451.93	$417.96	42.6	43.0	40.5	10.56	10.51	10.32
Nondurable Goods	$307.26	$306.66	$276.02	37.7	38.0	37.1	8.15	8.07	7.44

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

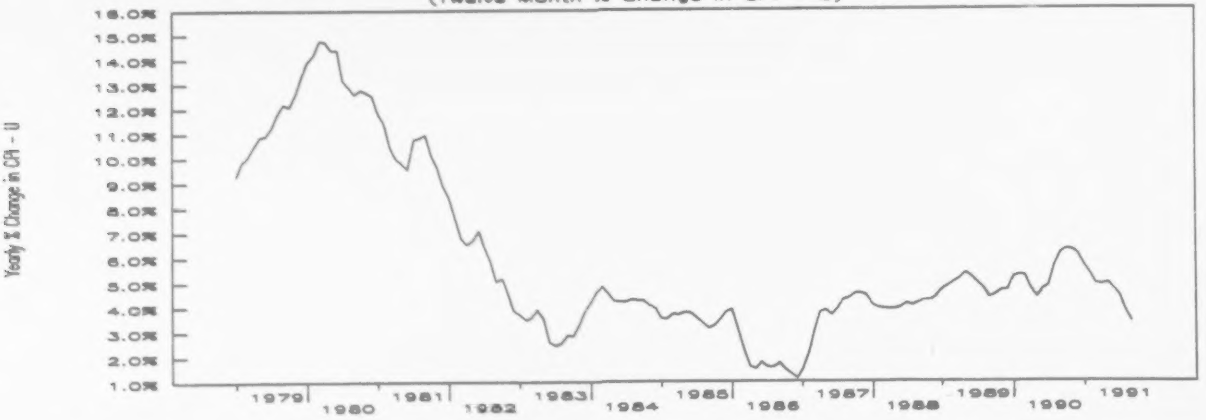
				PERCENT CHANGE	
	September 1991	August 1991	September 1990	Aug '91-Sep '91	Sep '90-Sep '91
CPI-U	137.2	136.6	132.7	0.4%	3.4%
CPI-W	135.2	134.6	131.1	0.4%	3.1%

**CPI-U – All Urban Consumers *CPI-W – Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI – U)



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

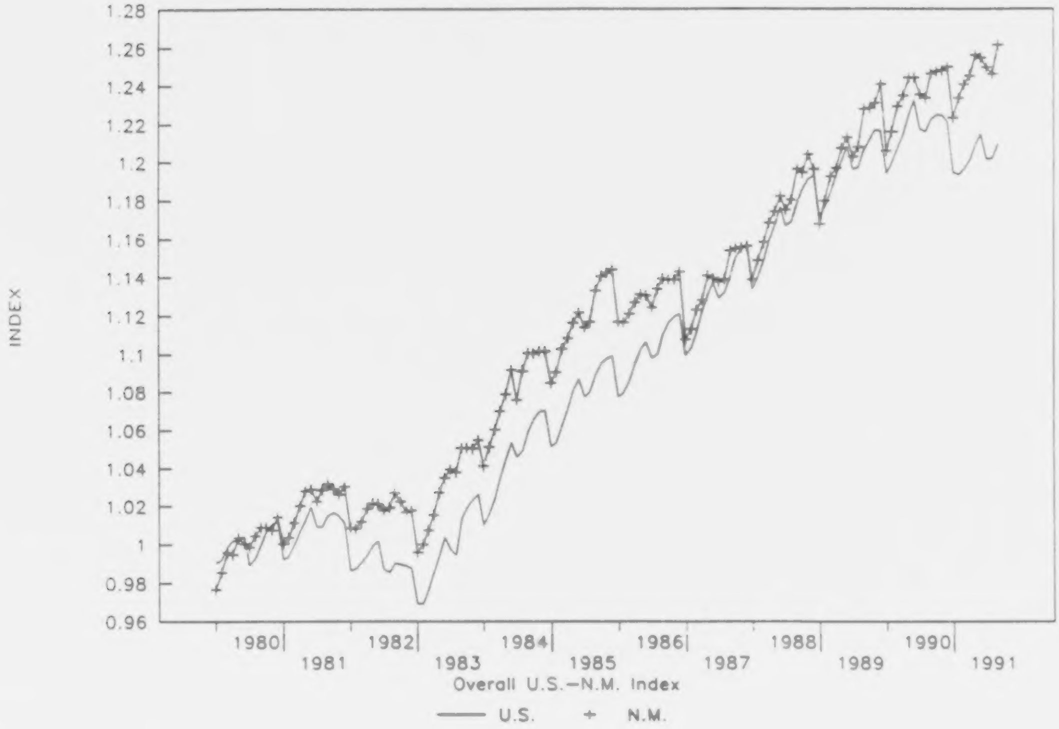
By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest (numbers are in thousands)

STATE	AUGUST '91 RANKING	(PREL.) AUGUST 1991	AUGUST 1990	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEBRASKA	1	769.9	730.3	39.6	5.1%
UTAH	2	749.1	723.0	26.1	3.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	3	300.0	291.3	8.7	2.9%
ARKANSAS	3	955.3	927.8	27.5	2.9%
IDAHO	5	400.1	390.0	10.1	2.5%
ARIZONA	6	1,489.9	1,465.9	24.0	1.6%
COLORADO	6	1,547.3	1,522.4	24.9	1.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	8	269.4	265.5	3.9	1.4%
HAWAII	9	533.3	527.0	6.3	1.2%
WYOMING	10	206.4	204.2	2.2	1.1%
LOUISIANA	11	1,615.1	1,598.3	16.8	1.0%
MONTANA	11	304.4	301.3	3.1	1.0%
TEXAS	11	7,092.1	7,019.9	72.2	1.0%
NEW MEXICO	11	579.9	574.1	5.8	1.0%
OREGON	15	1,273.7	1,261.8	11.9	0.9%
NEVADA	16	639.3	634.6	4.7	0.7%
KENTUCKY	16	1,490.1	1,479.2	10.9	0.7%
MISSISSIPPI	16	936.5	929.9	6.6	0.7%
KANSAS	19	1,082.5	1,076.1	6.4	0.6%
MINNESOTA	19	2,144.4	2,132.4	12.0	0.6%
OKLAHOMA	21	1,182.3	1,176.2	6.1	0.5%
ALASKA	21	257.5	256.2	1.3	0.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	21	627.7	624.7	3.0	0.5%
OHIO	21	4,938.9	4,916.5	22.4	0.5%
WASHINGTON	25	2,182.9	2,174.8	8.1	0.4%
ILLINOIS	26	5,286.0	5,270.4	15.6	0.3%
IOWA	26	1,221.9	1,218.6	3.3	0.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	28	1,549.3	1,546.9	2.4	0.2%
WISCONSIN	29	2,303.0	2,300.6	2.4	0.1%
INDIANA	30	2,525.6	2,533.7	-8.1	-0.3%
ALABAMA	31	1,627.7	1,633.5	-5.8	-0.4%
CALIFORNIA	32	12,768.9	12,848.3	-79.4	-0.6%
MISSOURI	33	2,315.8	2,334.8	-19.0	-0.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	34	3,085.3	3,114.8	-29.5	-1.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	34	5,120.6	5,170.3	-49.7	-1.0%
TENNESSEE	34	2,186.4	2,208.2	-21.8	-1.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	37	676.6	684.6	-8.0	-1.2%
FLORIDA	37	5,259.6	5,324.5	-64.9	-1.2%
MARYLAND	39	2,150.5	2,180.5	-30.0	-1.4%
UNITED STATES		108,655.0	110,341.0	-1686.0	-1.6%
VIRGINIA	40	2,853.0	2,898.7	-45.7	-1.6%
DELAWARE	41	342.7	349.3	-6.6	-1.9%
GEORGIA	42	2,951.4	3,011.3	-59.9	-2.0%
NEW YORK	43	8,006.7	8,192.6	-185.9	-2.3%
MICHIGAN	44	3,853.3	3,944.5	-91.2	-2.4%
CONNECTICUT	45	1,581.7	1,626.9	-45.2	-2.9%
NEW JERSEY	46	3,577.8	3,690.6	-112.8	-3.2%
VERMONT	46	247.9	255.8	-7.9	-3.2%
RHODE ISLAND	48	431.1	445.3	-14.2	-3.3%
MAINE	49	520.0	546.1	-26.1	-5.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	484.9	510.8	-25.9	-5.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	2,798.3	2,951.2	-152.9	-5.5%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nonfarm Employment U.S.–N.M.

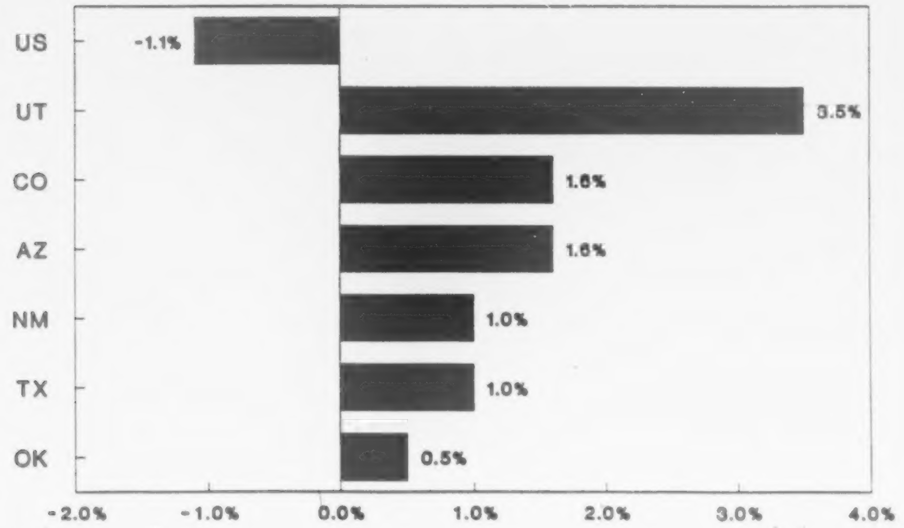
Indexed to 1980 = 100



NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES

JULY 1990 TO (PREL.) JULY 1991



SEPTEMBER 1991 NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The U.S. Employment Situation - September Overview

On October 4, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the unemployment rate fell by a tenth of a point in September to 6.7 percent, after sticking at 6.8 percent in July and August. The unemployment rate for adult men remained at 6.5 percent, for adult women the rate was 5.5 percent (down two-tenths of a point), while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 18.0 percent (down a full point). The September rate for Blacks was down by two-tenths of a point to 12.1 percent. The rate for Hispanics was up by one and two-tenths of a point to 11.1 percent. The rate for Whites was down a tenth of a point to 6.0 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 750,000 in September to 117.165 million, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the strength of demand for labor, was up by three-tenths of a point to 61.6 percent. The employment-to-population ratio has dropped by one percentage point over the last year. The civilian labor force (125.607 million) has risen 637,000 or 0.51 percent over last September, while the labor force participation rate (66.1 percent) was up four-tenths of a point over the month and down two-tenths of a point over the year. The median duration of unemployment was 7.5 weeks in September - this measure has increased by one and four-tenths weeks from September 1990. 2.362 million (or 27.7 percent of the total) unemployed workers -the "long-term unemployed - had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in September 1991, compared to 1.605 million and 22.5 percent in September 1990. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 56.3 percent in September, up by six and seven-tenths percentage points from last September. Job losers totaled 4.801 million in September 1991, as compared to 929,000 job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.017 million) and new entrants (782,000) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 1.075 in the third quarter of 1991, an increase of 94,000 from the previous quarter, virtually the same as in the same quarter last year. This is the highest level of discouraged workers since the first quarter of 1987. The number of discouraged workers showed a much greater rise over the course of the 1981-82 recession than in the current recession.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 24,000 to 108.960 million in September, following a revised August increase of 77,000. Employment declines had averaged 240,000 over the first quarter of 1991. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 1.153 million or -1.05 percent since last September, with the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was up, by 54,000 jobs, over the year. All of the government increase was in the local government sector, as federal and state government both showed slight declines.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer remained at 1.9 percent of the labor force in September, unchanged from that in July and August. Job losers were 3.8 percent of the civilian labor force, up slightly from the August level, while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older were at 5.4 percent (down, by one-tenth of a point from August) of the labor force 25 years of age and over. Unemployed full-time jobseekers were 6.4 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month, down from 6.5 percent last month. A variant rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.3 percent in September, up by a tenth of a point from July. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account, was 10.1 percent in the third quarter of 1991, up from 9.8 in the first quarter and 8.3 percent in the third quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM

(Not seasonally adjusted)

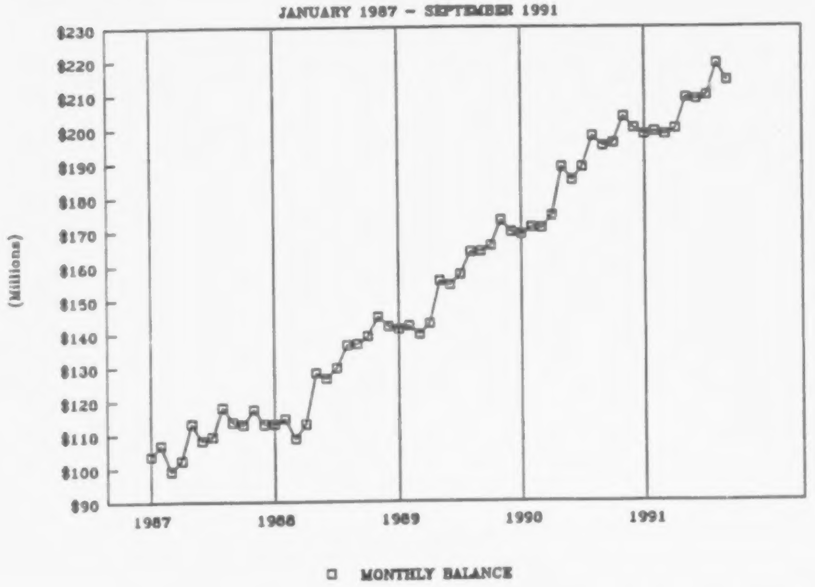
	SEPTEMBER 1991	AUGUST 1991	SEPTEMBER 1990	CHANGE FROM AUGUST '91	CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER '90
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,455	5,198	3,508	-743	947
Continued Claims	46,845	53,675	34,339	-6,830	12,506
# Insured Unemployed *	11,254	12,347	8,408	-1,093	2,846
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.1	2.3	1.7		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,174	2,307	1,416	-133	758
Final Payments	901	1,085	651	-184	250
Weeks Compensated	37,607	43,914	26,629	-6,307	10,978
Net Benefit Payments	$5,255,111	$5,933,249	$3,487,652	-$678,138	$1,767,459
Average Weekly Check	$139.74	$135.11	$130.97	$4.63	$8.77

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Unemployment claims filed under the State UI program totalled 4,455 during September, a decline of 743 or 14.3 percent from the August total of 5,198 but 27 percent higher than the September 1990 total of 3,508. During the first nine months of 1991, 52,825 claims have been filed, an increase of 8,773 or 19.9 percent from last year. The number of weekly insured unemployed fell 8.8 percent during September to 11,254 individuals. This decline is seasonal and mostly reflects workers returning to work for the start of the 1992 school term.

Net UI benefit payments totalled $5.2 million during September, a decline of almost $700,000 from the August total of 5.9 million but $1.8 million higher than September 1990, an over-the-year increase of almost 51 percent. So far this year, $42.0 million has been paid in unemployment compensation, an increase of 26.8 percent or $11 million over the first nine months of 1990. The average weekly check rose to $139.74 during the month, an increase of $4.63 from August 1991 and $8.77 from September 1990.

NEW MEXICO UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND



Monthly Fund Balance

October 1990	$195,650,176
November	$203,491,590
December	$200,064,084
January 1991	$198,222,086
February	$199,037,582
March	$198,283,893
April	$199,809,684
May	$209,071,812
June	$208,389,500
July	$209,650,636
August	$219,050,943
September	$214,028,864

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide:

The August issue of **New Mexico Business Current Economic Report** carried a front page article on "Federal Expenditures in New Mexico". The U.S. government spent $5,703 per person in New Mexico in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1990, 44% more than the average for the United States as a whole. This level of federal expenditures places the state third among all states in terms of per capita expenditures, behind Virginia and Alaska. In 1985, New Mexico ranked fourth, with per capita spending 39% higher than the national average. Colorado was the only other Rocky Mountain state to make the top ten in FFY 1990, moving up from 24th in FFY 1985 to tenth in FFY 1990. These federal expenditures include grants to state and local governments, salaries and wages, procurement contracts, direct payments to individuals, and other programs for which data are available by state. In FFY 1990, 11% of federal funds in New Mexico were for grants to state and local governments, 16% were for wages and salaries for federal employees, 33% were for direct payments to individuals (largely transfer payments like Social Security, unemployment benefits, and welfare payments), and 38% for various procurement contracts, with the other 2.5% going for other miscellaneous programs. Data for the article were from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

According to **U.S. Housing Markets,** published by Lomas Mortgage USA, sales of existing homes in New Mexico were at 20,900 (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in the second quarter of 1991, for a 3.5% increase over the prior year.

The **U.S. Census Bureau** announced in late September that New Mexico ranked fourth among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in percentage of people living in poverty in 1990. One in five New Mexicans fell below the poverty line. In the ranking, New Mexico fared better than only Mississippi, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia. The figures released by the Census Bureau showed that 20.9 percent of New Mexicans were below the government poverty line in 1990, up from 19.5 percent in 1989. Under the 1990 federal definition of poverty, a family of four earning $13,359 or less is considered to be poor.

According to data from the N.M. Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources cited in an **Albuquerque Journal** article, the total value of New Mexico minerals sold in 1990 was $1,638,638,000, with the largest share that of copper, at 44.5%. The value of coal production accounted for 33.3% of the total, while the potash industry share was 13.7% .

The **Economic Development Department** of the State of New Mexico recently appropriated $85,000 to the Economic Opportunity Board in Albuquerque to match a $100,000 federal grant from the Farmers Home Administration Housing Preservation Program, which will be used for home renovations in Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Sandoval and Taos counties. The $185,000 will assist elderly, low-income and other individuals whose homes may require repair. The intent of the program is to bring these homes up to construction code standards by eliminating health or safety hazards.

According to the **Income Support Division** of the New Mexico Human Services Department, the numbers of new Mexicans receiving public assistance continued to rise in September, although the rate of increase slackened somewhat. The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) caseload rose from 26,137 to 26,474 from August to September. The number of people receiving General Assistance rose slightly from 1,321 to 1,355 during the same period. Those receiving Medicaid - not counting those who already qualify because they receive AFDC benefits - rose from 32,627 to 33,385. (Medicaid pays medical bills for certain low-income, disabled, and elderly people.) Overall caseloads have already risen by 2.3 percent since July. Comparing September to July, the first month of the new fiscal year, food stamp caseloads rose 0.1 percent, AFDC rose 3.7 percent, General Assistance rose 7.9 percent and Medicaid rose 5.7 percent. Expenditures for these programs in the first quarter of the state fiscal year, which begins on July 1, are an indication of the budget position of the Human Services Department, which accounts for a significant share of state government expenditures.

The **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development** has awarded eight New Mexico communities various grants totaling more than $6 million. The grants will be used for affordable and safe rental housing. Communities receiving grants are: Region IV Housing Authority based in Clovis ($1,907,395), Albuquerque Housing Authority ($1,214,740), Santa Fe Civic Housing Authority ($607,335), Bernalillo County Housing Authority ($538,320), Alamogordo Housing Authority ($512,640), Mountainair Housing Authority ($481,432), Los Lunas Housing Authority ($476,625), Santa Fe County Housing Authority ($183,605), and San Juan Apartments in Farmington ($121,104).

Albuquerque Area:

U.S. Housing Markets, published by Lomas Mortgage USA, provides housing data for regions and selected MSA's, including Albuquerque. In the second quarter of 1991, 466 private housing permits were granted for the Albuquerque area, a remarkable turnaround and an increase of 2.6% over the previous year. In the first six months of 1991, the number of private housing permits had been 786, 34.5% fewer than the year before. In April 1991, the latest date for which rental vacancy data was available, the rental vacancy rate was 7.2%, the same as in October 1990, but substantially below the April 1990 rate of 9.6%. In the same sample period in 1989, the rental vacancy rate was 11.2%. The second quarter 1991 median sales price of an existing home in Albuquerque was $86,700, up by 0.7% over the year before. In a related story, the Albuquerque Journal reported on October 11 that sales of existing single-family homes in Albuquerque were up 11.5 percent in September compared to the same month last year. Also, there has been a 21 percent drop in the inventory of existing homes for sale through the Multiple Listing Service, from 4,284 homes a year ago to 3,377 in early October.

Cooper's Inc., doing business as "Western Warehouse", an Albuquerque-based apparel chain, is planning an expansion which involves doubling its employees and stores. The company hopes to triple sales by 1994. Eight of Western Warehouse's 15 stores are in New Mexico, with three in Tucson, Ariz., two in Colorado Springs, Colo., and one each in Dallas and Mesquite, Texas. The company plans to open another store in Albuquerque, another in Colorado Springs, and one each in the Arizona cities of Flagstaff, Bullhead City, Yuma and Nogales. Western Warehouse is also considering moving into Las Cruces, and to locations in California, Nevada, and Wyoming.

Harris Publishing Co. in Albuquerque announced in late September that it will hire about 30 additional workers and move to a larger facility. The Harris Publishing Co.'s regional office, now at 8015 Mountain Road N.E., will move to a building twice as large in the Academy Business Park on Academy Road NE. Within two years, the company plans to hire an additional 50 people. Harris Publishing's parent company is located in New York. The company is the nation's largest publisher of college and university alumni directories.

Albuquerque Air Center Inc., a new fixed-base services building at the Double Eagle II Airport, will open this fall. The 18,000-square-foot center, which will fuel and service cross-country aircraft, has a 10,000 square-foot hangar. The $600,000 complex will have 11 employees.

Artesia Area:

The **Eagle-Tumbleweed Dam Project**, designed to alleviate flooding problems in the area, is scheduled to begin before the end of this year. The entire project includes a five-mile-long dam, a 20,000-foot channel and two retard dams on both sides of the channel. It will be done in three phases with construction of the channel as the first phase and construction of the dam itself done in two phases. The $12 million to $15 million Soil Conservation Service Watershed project is expected to be complete in 4-5 years.

Clovis Area:

Plans for expanding **Santa Fe Railway** operations in Clovis are in the works. Assistant Chief Transportation Officer, Don Gill, stated that it was too early to say how many people would be added. Clovis was cited as being strategically important for the railway.

Two-hundred housing units are to be built in Clovis as part of the expansion and realignment of Cannon Air Force Base. Construction on the project began in October.

Gallup Area:

The U.S. Senate has passed an appropriations bill that includes $2.1 million for the **Crownpoint Institute of Technology** (CIT). The funding is included in the 1992 Labor, Health and Human Resources and Education Appropriations Bill. CIT is the only tribally controlled vocational school serving the Navajo Nation. The Navajo Nation has a population of 170,000 and encompasses 17 million square miles.

Houston-based **Transwestern Pipeline Co.** hired about 55 Navajos and anticipates hiring 40-45 more to work on a natural gas pipeline between Farmington and Gallup. The company expects to provide a total of 100 temporary construction jobs.

Hobbs/Lovington Area:

The Lea County field office of the **New Mexico Workers Compensation Administration** will become the operations center for southeastern New Mexico. Employment at the office is expected to expand from its current three jobs to nine.

Building permits for the month of August 1991 for the city of Hobbs fell just short of the total for August 1990 and reached only about one-third of the July 1991 total. During August of 1991, $192,783 worth of permits were issued compared to $198,074 in permits for August 1990 and $572,847 for July 1991. For the year-to-date, the city's total was $2,024,531, down from the 1990 year-to-date total of $2,942,562.

Las Vegas Area:

Construction has begun on **BBL Sewing of New Mexico**'s manufacturing plant located in the Dee Bibb Industrial Park. The company is moving from California where it began operations in 1948. Salaries for jobs at BBL will range from minimum wage to two or three times that, and the company will employ between 60 and 100.

Lovington Area:

The Navajo Refining Company expects to bring the Lea County Refinery on line by the end of the year. This will enable overall production capacity to increase from 40,000 to 60,000 barrels of crude oil per day. The plant located in Lovington will initially provide about 30 to 35 jobs with additional employment opportunities in the future.

Raton Area:

The **Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co.** has been upgrading its facility to meet the requirements of a 15-year contract with Wisconsin Electric Power Co. for 2 million tons of coal annually. Currently, the work-force at the mine totals about 240. Approximately 60 more employees are expected to be on board by August of 1992.

Rio Rancho Area:

Albertson's, Rio Rancho's newest supermarket, opened in October. It is the seventeenth Albertson's in New Mexico. The store, located in Hilltop Plaza, will employ about 125 people.

Presbyterian Healthcare Services plans to start construction on a new medical facility in Rio Rancho this fall. The medical center should be open in October of 1992 and will be located at NM 528 and High Resort Boulevard. Thirty-two employees will offer a wide range of services from family practice, urgent care, and pediatrics to obstetrics and gynecology. The center will have a pharmacy and laboratory, and will also offer physical therapy services.

Roswell Area:

The Roswell City Council passed a proposal in late August authorizing negotiations for the design and renovation of a new mass transit headquarters. The transit system will be headquartered in the former Greyhound bus station and will create seventeen jobs. The transit system will also be funded through a $1.2 million grant from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, $500,000 from the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department and $106,000 from the Gas Co. of New Mexico. The city hopes to have the transit system running by April 1992.

Ruidoso Area:

Cimarron Companion Care Retirement Center opened in September. The center offers nursing services, transportation services, meals and a security service as well as other services such as laundry, medication and special diet plans.

A task force chaired by the Fort Stanton Hospital chief administrator has recommended that the **Fort Stanton Hospital and Training Center** be converted from a mental health center into a nursing home. The institution would need an increase of $583,000 from the state the first year and $2.7 million in 1992-93. 225 jobs could be lost in the area if a new use for the hospital is not found.

Ruidoso building permits for July 1991 leaped over July 1990 and June 1991, but building permit figures for the first seven months of 1991 are down approximately $2 million compared with the same period in 1990. Permits for July of this year totalled $1,012,714 compared with $538,512 in June 1991, and $528,512 for July 1990.

Santa Fe Area:

The second **Wild Oats Community Market** will open early next year at St. Michael's Village West Shopping Center. The natural food store will be a smaller version of the original market located on Cordova Road at St. Francis Drive. The store opening scheduled for January will create employ between 50 and 60 people.

Socorro Area:

A **Family Bargain Center** clothing store opened on California Street in late September with ten to fifteen employees. There are now four Family Bargain Centers in New Mexico including the store in Socorro.

Taos Area:

Taos County residents voted to approve a 1/2 cent increase in the gross receipts tax to build a new hospital. The tax will go into effect Jan. 1, 1992. Although no location for the new hospital has been selected, construction is expected to begin in the spring of 1992. The 30-to-40 bed, full service, primary care hospital will replace the 30-year-old Holy Cross Hospital.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
PLUMBER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
REGISTERED NURSE	SALES CLERK

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL COUNSELOR	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
BILINGUAL TEACHER	HOME HEALTH AIDE
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
LIBRARIAN	NURSE PRACTITIONER
PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELOR	PHYSICIAN
READING TEACHER	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	REGISTERED NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	SOCIAL WORKER
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	ASSEMBLER
COLLECTOR	BARTENDER
EEG TECHNICIAN	CARPENTER
ENGINEER, DISTRIBUTION	CASHIER
ENGINEER, EQUIPMENT	CLERK
ENGINEER, FIRE PROTECTION	DATA ENTRY SPECIALIST
ENGINEER, PROCESS	DELIVERY ROUTE DRIVER
FABRIC CUTTER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
INSURANCE SALES AGENT	FOOD SERVICE WORKER
LEGAL SECRETARY	LABORER
LINE MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN	METER READER
MAID, HOTEL	RECEPTIONIST
MEDICAL SECRETARY	REPORTER
MEDICAL TECHNICIAN	RETAIL SALESPERSON
PHYSICIST, OPTICS	SECRETARY
POLICE DISPATCHER	SECURITY GUARD
TEACHER, SECONDARY W/MULTI. LIC	TEACHER, HOME EC. & SOC. ST.
UPHOLSTERER	TELLER

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	CASHIER
DRAFTER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
ELECTRICIAN	DESK CLERK, HOTEL
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN	HOUSEKEEPER
MACHINIST	JANITOR/MAINTENANCE WORKER
PLUMBER	RECEPTIONIST
WELDER	SALES CLERK
	SECURITY GUARD

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CASTER	CASHIER
DRAPERY OPERATOR	CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRICIAN	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	
TV & VCR REPAIRER	
UPHOLSTERER	

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
YARD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTIT.	CASHIER II
PARIMUTUEL-TICKET CASHIER	CARPENTER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	OPERATING ENGINEER
SURVEY WORKER	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

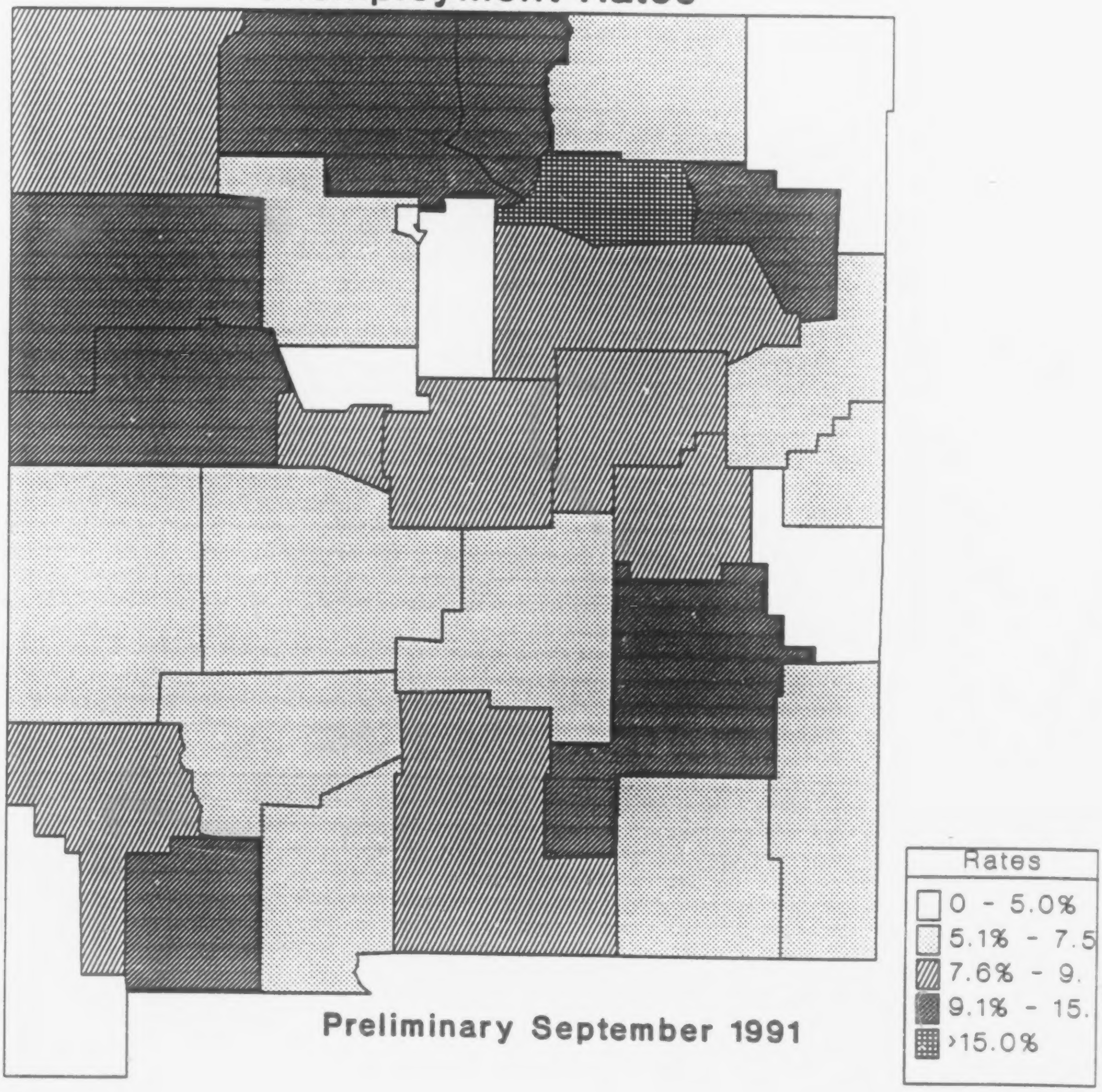
The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico

Unemployment Rates


Rates
☐ 0 - 5.0%
▒ 5.1% - 7.5
▨ 7.6% - 9.
▓ 9.1% - 15.
▦ >15.0%

Preliminary September 1991

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

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New Mexico Department of Labor
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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.